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THE DICTIONARY
OF
EVERY-DAY DIFFICULTIES
IN READING, WRITING, AND SPEAKING THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;
OR,
HARD WORDS MADE EASY.

A COMPLETE EPITOME OF

VALUABLE EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF DIFFICULT ENGLISH AND
FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, AND EXPRESSIONS,

WITH THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD.

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PREFACE

THE title-page of this book will sufficiently indicate its contents and purpose. It aspires to be, so far as the space it contains will allow, a complete "Dictionary of Every-Day Difficulties"—an epitome of those terms, phrases, and expressions which continually puzzle the ordinary reader, and respecting whose meaning, scope, and derivation, he here finds himself enlightened, in the simplest and most concise manner, consistent with accuracy and clearness. Especially to the numerous class of self-educating students, who have not had the advantage of finished instruction, or University experience, is it addressed. In our English language thousands of words and phrases are daily used by persons who have no definite idea of the meaning of the terms they are employing, and ludicrous misapprehensions and strange blunders are the result, some of them suggestive of the immortal Mrs. Malaprop's headstrong *allegory* on the banks of the Nile; or of that lady's equally well-expressed wish that the *past* may not be *anticipated*; but that all *retrospections* may be reserved for the *future*. Such words, for instance, as *regatta*, *regurgitate*, *refectory*, are constantly occurring, and frequently misapplied from a lack of knowledge of their meaning and derivation; while of our English Law Terms, it may truly be said, that scarcely one person in a score among those in whose mouths they are constantly found, is aware of the precise signification and value of the terms he has been employing.

The more educated class of readers may, perhaps, be inclined to take

PREFACE.

exception at the almost homely words in which many matters are here explained; but the Editor has considered that, in a Work like the present, clearness was of primary, and elegance of diction of very secondary importance. This is not intended exclusively as a book for the finished and polished scholar, but rather for the painstaking but unclassical learner, who has been his own instructor, and wishes, therefore, to meet with a book which he can understand without foreign aid.

One peculiar advantage of this Work will be found in the very complete and correct system of pronunciation which is given of each word, as well as its derivation. The importance of this feature will be apparent to students, heads of families, and all engaged in educational labour.

One thing can safely be promised. No reader who carefully goes through the definitions in this Volume, can fail to acquire accurate ideas concerning a great throng of words, of whose meaning he ought not, as an intelligent Englishman, to be ignorant. The best authorities have been consulted, to insure the accuracy of the definitions and explanations.



THE

DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY DIFFICULTIES

IN READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING.

A

ABA

A, in commerce, stands for "accepted;" & for "to;" and @ for "at."

A, in logic, denotes a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts, and E denies: thus, in *barbara*, A, thrice repeated, denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.

A, in music, is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, and the natural key in the minor mood. It is the open note of the second string of the violin, by which the other strings are attuned and regulated.

A 1, A term or mark used to denote the highest classification of ships at Lloyd's; it is sometimes used in the more intensive form of "first-class, letter A, No. 1." Conventionally, this expression is employed to signify anything of the very best kind or quality.

Aam, awm. A Dutch liquid measure, equal to 41 gallons at Amsterdam, 36½ at Antwerp, 38½ at Hamburg, and 39 at Frankfort.

A.B. An abbreviation of *artium baccalaureus*, bachelor of arts.

Ab. A Latin preposition, allied to many English words, and changed in composition into *a*, *abs*, *au*. It denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point, as *abrupt*, broken off; *ab-stain*, to refrain from; *a-vert*, to turn from; *au-gur*, to predict from. See **Ad**.

Ab. When the names of places begin with this syllable, it generally implies a connection with an abbey, as *Abingdon*.

Aback, a-bak (Saxon, *on bæc*, backwards). A word chiefly used in a nautical sense, to express the positions of the sails of

a vessel when their surfaces are pressed aft by the force of the wind. *All aback* implies that all the sails are aback. The sails are *laid aback* when they are intentionally adjusted in the above manner, either to stop the ship, to slacken her speed, or to make her move astern. They are *taken aback* when suddenly thrown backward by a change of the wind, or through the negligence of the helmsman.

Abacus, ab-akus (Latin, *abacus*, Greek, *abax*, a slab). An instrument for facilitating arithmetical calculations. It consists of an oblong frame, with a number of wires stretched across, upon which balls are arranged to express units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. In China, this instrument, called *shavenpan*, is in very general use.

Abaft, a-baft (Saxon, *baftan*, behind). A sea term, signifying the hinder part of a ship, or all those parts, both within and without, which lie towards the stern, or aft division.

Abalienate, ab-ale-yen-ait (Latin, *ab*, from; *alienus*, another person's). To make over to another. In civil law the term is used to signify the transference of property from one person to another.

Abatement, a-batement (Saxon, *beatan*). A lessening or decreasing; a reduction of price or quantity. In heraldry, abatement is an accidental figure, supposed to have been added to coats of arms to denote some dishonour or stain.

Abatis, ab-atis (French, *abatiss*). A species of entrenchment, affording an excellent and ready addition to the defence of a post; being simply trees felled, and laid with their branches so interwoven as

to present a thick row of pointed stakes towards the enemy. This kind of fortification is generally used at a short distance from the ramparts of field works; so that while the enemy is endeavouring to remove them, he is exposed to a destructive fire from the defenders. The abatis consequently proves one of the most effectual obstacles in retarding the enemy's advance.

Abattoir, abat-war (French, *abattoir*, to knock down). The name given to the public slaughter-houses in France, established by a decree of Napoleon I.

Abba, ab-bah. Literally, the Syrian name for father. Figuratively, it is used to express a superior in age, dignity, or affection.

Abbe, ab-bai (French, *abbé*). Originally an abbot, and a title formerly considered as a badge of honour, and a mark of piety and learning. The title is now assumed by ecclesiastics without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

Abbreviation, ab-brevy-ashun (Latin, *ab*, from; *brevis*, short). Anything made shorter; usually applied to words in speaking and writing, as don't, for do not; Dr., for Doctor; P.S., postscript.

Abdicate, abde-kate (Latin, *ab*, from; *dicō*, give up). To give up; to abandon; to renounce. A sovereign or any functionary abdicates when he gives up the duties of his office before the expiration of his term. It differs from resignation as being unconditional, and without any formal surrender. Example:—James II., of England, abdicated; Charles V., of Spain, resigned in favour.

Abdomen, abd-omen (Latin, *abdo*, to conceal). The large cavity commonly known as the belly, containing the organs more immediately concerned in the process of digestion, as the stomach, liver, spleen, bowels, &c. It is so called because it hides, or conceals, the lower portion of the bowels.

Abductor, ab-duk-tur (Latin, *ab*, from; *duco*, to draw away). Any muscle that contracts, or draws back: such as those which separate the fingers from each other, or the muscle which draws up the mouth.

Abecedarian, abbe-sedarian (from A. B. C.). One who teaches, or who is learning the alphabet. The term *abecedary* is sometimes applied to those compositions the parts of which are disposed in alphabetical order.

Aber. A Celtic prefix to the names of many places, which imports that they are

situated at the mouth of a river, as *Aberdeen*.

Aberration, aber-ray-shun (Latin, *ab*, from; *erro*, to wander). The act of wandering from the common track; an alienation of mind. In astronomy, *aberration of light* means the difference between the apparent and the true place of a star. In optics, a deviation of the rays of light, when inflected by a lens, or speculum, by which they are prevented meeting at the same point.

Abeysance, a-bay-yens (French, *bayer*, to hanker after). A state of suspension, expectation, or waiting for. This term is used in law, in reference to an inheritance which is not vested in any one, and which is left unappropriated until the lawful inheritor shall establish his claim.

Abigail, abbe-gal (Hebrew). A beautiful woman whom David, the psalmist, took to wife after the death of her husband, Nabal. This name is also applied generally to waiting women, although upon what grounds is not precisely ascertained.

Ab-Initio, abin-isheo (Latin, *ab*, from; *initio*, the first). From the beginning.

Abjuration, abjoo-rayshun (Latin, *ab*, from; *juro*, to swear). The act of abjuring; a renouncing upon oath. An *abjuration of the realm* is a renunciation upon oath which a person makes to leave the kingdom for ever. The *Oath of abjuration* is an oath asserting the title of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming any right to it by the descendants of James the Second.

Ablactation, ablak-tayshun (Latin, *ab*, from; *lac*, milk). A weaning of a child from the breast. Also, a term used to express the mode of grafting a scion of one tree to that of another, and when the union has taken place, dividing the shoot from the parent stem.

Ablaquation, ab-lak-we-ayshun (Latin, *ab*, from; *laquear*, a covering). The process of opening the ground about the roots of trees and plants, in order to expose them to the action of light, air, and water.

Ablative Case, ablah-tiv (Latin, *ab*, away; *latu*, carried). The sixth case in the Latin declension of nouns, and expressive of the words—from, in, for, by, with; words which in the English language are prepositions, but in the Latin understood as part of the noun, when in its ablative case. Instead of saying "with the king."

as in English composition, the ablative case of the Latin word *rex, rege*, implies these prepositions, the translation being, "with, for, in, by the king," the translator accepting whichever of the four words best suits the context and sense of the passage. Thus the term ablative signifies the taking away or removing.

Able-Bodied, a-bul bod-ed. Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. An *able-bodied seaman* is one who is able not only to work, but also one who is well skilled in seamanship; in maritime language, such a man is commonly termed an A. B.

Ablegation, ablee-gayshun (Latin, *ab, from; lego, to send*). A sending abroad.

Ablution, ab-low-shun (Latin, *ab, from; lavo, to wash*). Ordinarily, the act of washing away or cleansing; also, a religious ceremony practised by the people of all Eastern nations as a part of their creed.

Abnegate, abnee-gate (Latin, *ab, from; nego, to deny*). To deny.

Abnodate, abno-date (Latin, *ab, from; nodus, a knot*). To cut off the knots of trees.

Abnormal, ab-normal (Latin, *ab, from; norma, a model*). Irregular; against rule.

Abolitionist, abho-lishun-ist. One who is in favour of abolition, especially as applied to slavery.

Aborigines, abo-ridjin-ease (Latin). The earliest inhabitants of a country. This term was originally applied to the ancient inhabitants of Italy.

Abortion, ab-orshun (Latin, *ab, from; ortus, a source*). Miscarriage; untimely birth.

About (Saxon, *abutan, around*). In circumference, about is equivalent to around; in number or quantity, it signifies near. *To bring about*, to bring to the point or state desired. *To come about*, to change or turn. *To go about*, to enter upon; to propose. In maritime affairs, *to go about* is used when a ship changes her course. *About ship!* are orders for tacking.

Above, a-buv. Higher in place, as, *above the Don*; higher in station, as, *a marquis is above an earl*; beyond, as, *above one's comprehension*; longer in point of time, as, *above three months*; exceeding in weight, as, *above six pounds*; too proud or dignified, as, *above asking a favour*.

Abacadabrad, abrehkeh-dabreh. A

term of incantation used in superstitious ages as an antidote against fevers. This word was written on a piece of paper or vellum, with the letters disposed in a triangular form, and suspended about the neck of the patient.

Abbranchia, abran-keah (Greek, *a, not; branchia, gills*). Animals destitute of gills, and having no apparent organs of respiration.

Abrasion, ab-rayzhun (Latin, *ab, from; rado, to scrape*). A wearing away; a rubbing off. In numismatics, this term is used to signify the wear and tear which coins undergo in the course of currency.

Abreast, a-breest. Side by side. In naval tactics, the situation as regards the line of battle at sea. *Abreast line*, the line abreast is formed by the ships being equally distant, and parallel to each other, so that the length of each forms a right angle with the extent of the squadron or line abreast. *Abreast of a place*, is directly opposite to it. *Abreast*, within the ship, implies on a parallel line with the beam.

Abreuvoir, a-breu-vwar (French, *abreuvoir*). A watering-place for horses. In masonry, the joint between two scones; or the cavity to be filled up with mortar, or cement, when either are to be used.

Abrogation, abro-gayshun (Latin, *ab, from; rogo, to make a law*). The act of annulling or setting aside. This term implies especially the act of abolishing a law by the authority of its maker.

Abscind, ab-sind (Latin, *ab, from; scindo, to tear*). To cut off; to pare off.

Absent without leave. In the army, a milder term often used for desertion. All officers who absent themselves without permission, or fail to join their regiments at the expiration of their leave, are placed under arrest, and their pay suspended until an explanation of the cause of their absence be given.

Absentee, absen-tee. A term of comparatively modern origin, signifying a person who lives away from his estate. The name is especially applied to a numerous class of land-owners in Ireland.

Absolution, abso-lewshun (Latin, *ab, from; solvo, to free*). The forgiveness of sins, which the Church of Rome claims to itself the power of granting; in civil law, a sentence whereby the party accused is declared innocent of the crime laid to his charge.

Absolutism, abso-low-tism. A doctrine charged on the Calvinists, which conceives that the salvation of mankind is dependent on the mere pleasure of the Almighty.

Abstergent, ab-stur-junt (Latin, *abs*, from; *tergeo*, to wipe). Having a cleansing quality; medicines which have the power of cleansing the body from obstructions and impurities, are so called.

Abstract, abs-trakt (Latin, *abs*, from; *traho*, to draw). A summary, or epitome, containing the substance; a general view or the principal heads of a subject. In metaphysics, an *abstract idea* is a partial conception of a complex subject.

Abstraction, ab-strakshun. The act of drawing from; absence of mind; inattention.

Abstruse, ab-stroos (Latin, *abs*, from; *truso*, to thrust violently). Hidden; obscure; thrust away from the understanding.

Abutment, a-butment (French, *about*, the end). The extremity of any body joining another, as the piers on which an arch rests. Also the junction or meeting of two pieces of timber.

Abyss, a-biss (Greek, *a*, without; *bussos*, bottom). Any deep place that is bottomless, or supposed to be so.

Ac, **ak**, **ake**. These syllables occurring at the beginning or the termination of a name of a town or place, convey the Saxon signification of *oak*; as *Acton*, or oak-town.

Academy, a-kaddymee (Greek, *Akademios*, an Athenian, whose garden was converted into a gymnasium; *academe*). A place of instruction next below a college; an association for the promotion of science or art.

Acanthus, a-kanthuss (Latin, *acanthus*). A prickly shrub; an ornament in architecture resembling its leaves.

Acceleration, ak-selly-rayshun (Latin, *ad*, towards; *celer*, swift). The act of hastening. In physics, the increase of the motion of moving bodies; as the acceleration of a falling stone as it nears the earth.

Accent, ak-sent (Latin, *ad*, to; *cano*, to sing). The modulation of the voice in pronouncing certain words or syllables; also, marks or characters used in writing, to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, as the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^ or ^). The first indicates

that it is to be depressed; and the third, that the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound between high and low. In music, accent denotes the modulation of the voice to express certain passions.

Acceptance, ak-septance (Latin, *ad*, for; *captum*, to take). Reception with approbation. In commerce, an acceptance is when a person renders himself responsible for the sum mentioned in a bill of exchange, by writing the word "accepted" on it, and signing his name. An *acceptor* is the person who thus signs a bill of exchange.

Accessory, ak-sessory (Latin, *ad*, to; *cedo*, to agree). Contributing; joined to. In law, a person who aids in the commission of a felonious act. An *accessory before the fact* is one who suborns another to commit an offence, and who, though not actually concerned in the commission, is accounted equally as guilty as the actual offender. An *accessory after the fact* is one who assists, comforts, and harbours the offender, knowing him to be such.

Accidence, aksy-dens (Latin, *accidentia*, chance). A book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and interpreting the attributes of the several parts of speech.

Accidental Colour. A name given to the colour which an object appears to have, when seen by an eye which at the time is strongly affected by some particular colour; thus, if we look for a short time upon any bright object, such as a wafer on a sheet of paper, a similar wafer will be seen, but of a different colour, and this will be what is called the *accidental colour*; if the wafer be blue, the imaginary spot will be orange; if red, it will be changed into green; and yellow will become purple.

Accipitres, aksippy-trees (Latin, *accipiter*, a plunderer). The first order of birds, according to the classification of Linnæus, including the falcon, vulture, &c.; the chief characteristics being a hooked bill, strong legs, and sharp claws. This order includes the *birds of prey*; hence the designation.

Acclimatise, aklyma-tize. To accustom to a foreign climate; to inure to the temperature of a new climate; a term applied alike to plants, animals, and human beings.

Acclivity, ak-klivitty (Latin, *ad*, approaching towards; *clivus*, a slope). The ascent of a hill; steepness reckoned upwards. See **Declivity**.

taining to; *collum*, the neck). A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, either by embracing, falling on *the neck*, or by striking a blow on *the shoulder*. The ceremony of knighthood, as practised in England, consists in the recipient of the honour kneeling at the feet of the person who confers the honour, when the latter strikes the shoulder of the former a blow with a sword, at the same time exclaiming, "Arise, Sir ———."

Accompaniment, ak-kumpany-ment (Latin, *ad*, with; *con*, together; *panis*, head). An addition by way of ornament. In music, an instrumental part added to the composition by way of embellishment, and for the purpose of assisting the principal melody.

Accord, ak-kord (Latin, *ad*, with; *cor*, the heart). To harmonise, to agree with. In music, it is used to imply an instrument in perfect tune. In law, it signifies the compensation or satisfaction which an injured party agrees to receive, and who thereby disqualifies himself from taking any legal proceedings in the matter which has been thus settled.

Accoucheur, ak-koo-shur (French). A man who assists women in child-birth. This term is now generally used instead of the old designation of man-midwife.

Accountant, ak-kowntant (Latin, *ad*, with; *con*, together; *puto*, to think). In general terms, a person skilled in accounts, or engaged in keeping them. In commerce, one whose especial business it is to investigate and cast up books of accounts, more particularly in cases of bankruptcy and insolvency.

Accoutre, ak-kootur (French, *accoutrer*, to dress out). To equip; to arm; to fit.

Accredit, ak-kreddit (Latin, *ad*, upon; *credo*, to place trust). To procure credit in favour of; also, to believe; to place trust in. An *accredited agent* is a person furnished with letters and other documents, to confirm the mission upon which he is sent.

Accrescimento, ak-kres-se-mento (Italian, *accrescere*, to increase). In music, the increase by one-half of its original duration which a note gains by having a dot appended to the right of it.

Accrue, ak-kroo (French, *à*; from; *croître*, growth). To spring up; to follow as a natural result.

Accubation, akku-bayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *cubare*, to lie down). The act of lying down.

body between sitting and lying; reclining sideways, as on a couch.

Accumulate, ak-kewmew-late (Latin, *ad*, upon; *cumulus*, a heap). To increase; to heap together.

Accusative Case, ak-kewsativ (Latin, *accuso*, to accuse). The fourth case in the declension of Latin nouns, corresponding with the objective case in English grammar; namely, denoting or *accusing* the object towards which any action is directed.

Aceldama, assol-daymah (Hebrew, *aceldama*, a field of blood). Used to express a frightful scene of slaughter or bloodshed.

Acephalan, as-seffahlan (Greek, *α*, without; *kephala*, the head). A class of animals having no head, of which the oyster is an example.

Acerbity, a-serbitty (Latin, *acerbus*, bitter). Sourness of taste; sharpness of temper.

Acetate, assee-tait (Latin, *acidus*, sour). A salt resulting from a combination of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, metallic, or vegeto-alkaline base—four varieties which may be exemplified by the acetates of soda, lime, lead, and morphia.

Acheron, akky-ron (Greek, *Acheron*). The fabled river of the infernal regions.

Achievement, atch-oevment (French, *à chef*). Performance; some great exploit, feat, or meritorious deed. In heraldry, the escutcheon or shield, upon which the crest, arms, or quarterings are emblazoned.

Achromatic, akkro-mattik (Greek, *α*, without; *χρῶμα*, colour). Devoid of colour. In optics, a term applied to telescopes constructed so as to destroy the coloured fringes which surround the image of an object viewed through a lens, or prism.

Acidimeter, assid-immetur (Latin, *acidus*, sour). An instrument employed for ascertaining the strength of acids, in commerce or manufactures.

Acme, ak-mee (Greek, *acme*, the highest point). A word used to imply the summit of excellence, or the perfection of art. In medicine, the term denotes the height of a disease, or the crisis of a fever.

Acolyte, akko-lyte (Greek, *akolouthos*, an attendant). A servitor in the Romish Church. This word is frequently used in a conventional sense, to imply a humble assistant in any occupation.

Acotyledon, akoty-leedon (Greek

a. without; *cotyledon*, seed-lobes). A class of plants, the seeds of which have no lobes or divisions.

Acoustics, a-kowstika (Greek, *akouo*, to hear). A science treating of the properties of sound, and the theory of hearing; also medicines or instruments which assist imperfect hearing.

Acquiesce, akwe-ess (Latin, *ad*, with; *quies*, rest). To comply with, to yield; used especially to express consent given after much solicitation, and with a view of obviating the solicitor rather than one's self.

Acquire, ak-kwire (Latin, *ad*, for; *quero*, to ask). To gain; to obtain by labour or research.

Acquisitiveness, ak-wizitiv-ness. In physiology, an organ of development which displays a desire for and power of gaining or obtaining.

Acrazy, ay-crazy (Greek, *a*, without; *krazis*, temperament). Excess, irregularity. In medicine, the predominance of one quality above another.

Acrid, ak-rid (Latin, *acer*, sharp). Biting and hot to the taste, pungent, sharp.

Acrobat, akro-bat (Greek, *akros*, high; *vaino*, to go). In ancient times, rope-dancers, and those who performed various feats from lofty positions, were designated *Acrobates*. The street-tumblers of the present day assume the name of acrobats, as the representatives of these ancient performers.

Acrogens, akro-jens (Greek, *akros*, the point or apex; *zennao*, to produce). A term applied to those plants which, like the tree-ferns, increase by additions to the growing point, and never augment in thickness after once formed. The acrogens are all flowerless.

Acronical, akronny-kal (Greek, *akros*, high; *me*, not, or opposed to). A term, in astronomy, applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise.

Acrospire, akro-spire (Greek, *akros*, the point; *speira*, to sprout from). A shoot or sprout from the ends of seeds. Another term for what in botany is called the germ, or plume.

Acrostic, a-krostik (Greek, *akros*, extreme or eccentric; *stichos*, a verse). In poetry, a kind of ingenious composition, disposed in such a manner that the initial

name of some person, place, motto, &c., as the word *Friendship*, in the following example.—

Friendship, thou'rt false! I hate thy flattering smile!

Return to me those years I spent in vain.

I nearly youth the victim of thy galle,

Each joy took wing ne'er to return again—

Ne'er to return; for, chilled by hopes deceived,

Dully the slow-paced hours now move along;

So changed the time when, thoughtless, I be-

lieved

Her honeyed words, and heard her syren song.

I feel, as she, she lure some youth to stray,

Perhaps, before too late, he'll listen to my lay.

Acroteria, akro-teeryiah (Greek, *akros*, the extreme point; *tereo*, to keep). A term implying generally the extremities of the body, as the hands, feet, ears, nose, &c. In architecture, small pedestals, usually placed at the extremities of pediments; and upon which globes, vases, or statues are supported.

Act of Honour. In commerce, a proceeding usually conducted by a notary, which consists in drawing up an instrument for the security of a third person who interferes for a correspondent abroad, in preventing his bill from being returned or dishonoured for want of regular acceptance, or payment by the party on whom it is drawn: it is often done for indorsers on such disgraced bills of exchange, and not only prevents the heavy expenses of re-exchange, but likewise preserves the credit of the parties concerned.

Actinism, aktin-izzum (Greek, *aktin*, a ray). A property in the rays of light which produces chemical changes, as in daguerreotyping.

Actinometer, aktinno-meetur. An instrument employed for the purpose of ascertaining the intensity of heat in the direct rays of the sun.

Active Principles. In chemistry, the spirits, oils, and salts: so called because their parts, being briskly in motion, infuse action into other bodies.

Acts of Parliament. In England, statutes or laws passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and assented to by the Sovereign. They are distinguished as Public General Acts, which are judiciously taken notice of as such by all judges and justices; Local and Personal Acts, which may be especially pleaded in courts of law, or elsewhere, and be judicially recognised; Private Acts which are printed, and Private Acts which are not printed.

the doing of a thing). The chief clerk or person who compiles minutes of the proceedings of a company, or business. In insurance offices, the person who conducts the calculations of insurances, and the general statistics of a similar character.

Acumen, akew-men (Latin, *acuo*, to sharpen). Mental sharpness, or keen discernment; great intellectual capacity.

A.D., Anno Domini. The year of our Lord.

Ad. A Latin preposition, prefixed to several English words, expressing motion towards an object, or the relation of one thing to another; as *addict*, to give up to; *address*, to speak or apply to; *advance*, to go towards. It is also sometimes changed to *ac*, as *accost*, to speak to; *accrue*, to be added to. See **Ab**.

Adagio, aday-djeo (Italian, *adagio*, to move slowly). In music, a mark or sign of slow movement; a degree quicker than grave time.

Adage, ad-edj (Latin, *adagium*, a proverb). A remark which has obtained credit by long use, and frequent repetition; a maxim; a proverb.

Adamant, addah-mant (Greek, *a*, not; *daman*, to conquer). A very hard stone; a name given to different minerals of excessive hardness, as the diamond.

Adaptation, adapt-ayshun. The act of fitting or suiting; state of fitness. Plays from the French, or any foreign language, rendered fit for representation on the English stage are termed adaptations.

Adatis, a-daytis. A kind of muslin manufactured in India, in pieces measuring fifteen yards long, and three-quarters of a yard wide.

Ad captandum, ad-kap-tandum (Latin, *ad*, towards; *captatio*, catching or aiming). To attract or please; to captivate the vulgar. Any phrase in a written composition, or a speech, which appeals to the passions or the prejudices of the auditory, is called an *ad captandum* sentiment. See **Clap-trap**.

Addendum, ad-dendum (Latin *ad*, to; *do*, to give). Something to be added; an appendix. The plural of this word, used to express more things than one added, is *Addenda*.

Addict, ad-dikt (Latin, *ad*, to; *dico*, to devote). To devote; to dedicate to; to

Addle-headed, addul-headed (Saxon, *ciddian*, to be empty). Empty-headed; barren of brains.

Adduce, ad-duse (Latin, *ad*, to; *duco*, to lead). To advance by way of proof; to allege; to quote; to cite.

Adelantado, addy-lantahdo (Spanish). The Spanish governor of a province.

Adeling, addel-ing (Saxon, *adel* or *ethel*, noble; *ling*, young). A title of honour which the Saxons bestowed upon the children of princes, and upon young nobles.

Adelite, addel-ite. A name formerly given, in Spain, to conjurers who predicted the fortunes of persons by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.

Adelphi, a-delfy (Greek, *adelphos*, a brother). The block of buildings situated in the Strand, London, bears this name, on account of having been built by the brother Adam.

Adenology, adden-ollodjy (Greek, *aden*, a gland; *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses.

Adept, ad-ept (Latin, *ad*, to; *aptum*, fitted). One well skilled in any art; thoroughly versed; skilful.

Adhere, ad-heeur (Latin, *ad*, to; *hæreo*, to stick). To cling to; to hold on by; to attach.

Adhesion, ad-heezhun. The act or state of adhering; the espousing a party or cause.

Adhibit, ad-hibbit (Latin, *ad*, reference to; *habeo*, to have). To apply to; to make use of.

Ad Hominem, ad-hommy-nem (Latin, *ad*, to; *hominem*, the man). Personally; specially; individually. An appeal made to one's predilections or principles, is styled an *argumentum ad hominem*.

Adieu, a-due (French, *à Dieu*, to God). An elliptical expression, equivalent to "I commend you to God." See **Good-bye**.

Ad Infinitum, ad-infe-nytum (Latin, *ad*, to; *finis*, the end). To endless extent; continuing without cessation.

Ad Interim, ad-interim (Latin, *ad*, in; *interim*, the meantime). During the interval; while a case is pending.

Adipocere, addy-po-sere (Latin, *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax). A soft, oily, or waxy substance of a light-brown colour, into which

the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places.

Adipose, addy-poze (Latin, *adeps*, fat). *Adipose cells* are the bags which contain the fat. *Adipose membrane*, the tissue which incloses the fat in animal bodies. *Adipose tumour*, the accumulation of fat in large quantities.

Adit, ad-it (Latin, *ad*, to; *eo*, to go). The horizontal entrance to a mine, sometimes called the *drift*. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The term *air-shaft* is frequently employed to express the same meaning.

Adjacent, ad-jaysent (Latin, *ad*, to; *iaceo*, to be near). Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon.

Adjective, adjek-tiv (Latin, *ad*, to; *iacio*, to throw). In grammar, a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. Adjectives are of four kinds:—1. *Nominal*; those which distinguish certain species by some quality, which arises either from the nature of the thing, or from its form, situation, &c., such as *good, black, round, external*. 2. The *verbal* or *participial*, which always end in *ed* or *ing*; as *loved, domineering*, and denote some accidental quality, which appears to be the effect of an action that passes, or has passed, in the thing under consideration. 3. *Numeral* adjectives, which place any substantive in numerical order, as *first, second, last*. 4. *Pro-nominal*, which do not mark either species, action, or arrangement, but are merely indications of individuality. These adjectives are either personal, as *my, thy*; or they have a vague and indeterminate meaning, such as *some, one, many*; or, lastly, they serve the purpose of mere indication, as *this, that, such*.

Adjourn, ad-jurn (French, *journer*, a day's work). To put off or defer to another day; used, in a general sense, to denote a *formal* intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body; as an adjournment of the House of Commons, or of a public meeting.

Adjudication, ad-joodee-kayshun (Latin, *ad*, for; *iudex*, judge). The act of adjudging or passing sentence. In Scottish

law, a process by which land or other heritable estate is attached in satisfaction of debt; or an action by which the holder of a heritable right, labouring under a defect in point of form, may supply that defect.

Adjunct, ad-junkt (Latin, *ad*, to; *junctus*, joined). Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as water absorbed by cloth or sponge, is its *adjunct*. Also a body joined to another. In grammar, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words; as the *History of the American Revolution*. The words in italics are the adjuncts of *History*.

Adjure, ad-joor (Latin, *ad*, to; *juro*, to swear). To swear solemnly; to impose an oath on another; to charge or summon with solemnity.

Adjust, ad-just (Latin, *ad*, to; *justus*, exact). To make exact; to fit or frame; to cause the several parts to correspond; to make accurate; to settle, or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as to *adjust* accounts, to *adjust* differences.

Adjutant, adjoo-tant (Latin, *ad*, to; *juvo*, to help). In military affairs, an officer whose business is to assist the major, by receiving and communicating orders. Each battalion of foot, and each regiment of horse, has an adjutant, who receives orders from the brigade-major to communicate to the colonel, and to the subordinate officers. *Adjutant-General*, is one who assists the general of an army.

Administration, ad-minnis-trayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *ministro*, to assist). The act of administering or conducting any employment, as the conducting of the public affairs, or dispensing the laws. The executive part of Government, which, in England, is termed the Administration, is usually composed, as follows:—First Lord of the Treasury; Lord High Chancellor; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; Secretary of State for the Home Department; President of the Council; Lord Privy Seal; First Lord of the Admiralty; President of the Board of Control; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; First Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Secretary at War; Commander-in-Chief. Such, in general, compose the Administration; but there are many other ministers, as Lord Chamberlain, President of the

Board of Trade, Postmaster-General, &c. ; some of whom are occasionally included in the Ministry ; while, on the other hand, any one or more of those specified above may be excluded.

Administrator, ad-minnis-traytur. In English law, one who has the effects of a person dying without a will committed to his charge. In Scottish law, a person legally empowered to act for another, whom the law presumes incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father, who has the power over his children and their estate during their minority. The feminine of this word is *administratrix*.

Admiral, ad-meral (Latin of the middle ages, *amira*, an emir, or commander). In the British navy, an officer of the highest rank in the fleet, distinguished by a square flag, which is carried above the main-mast. The *Vice-Admiral* is the second in rank. He carries his flag above the fore-mast. The *Rear-Admiral* comes next, and carries his flag above the mizen-mast. These admirals are classed into three squadrons, named after the colours of their respective flags, the *red*, the *white*, and the *blue*.

Admiralty, adme-ralty. In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by commissioners, called *Lords of the Admiralty*, usually seven in number.

Admiration, Note of. In grammar, the character (!) used after a word, or at the close of a sentence of a remarkable or emphatic nature.

Admonition, admo-nisshun (Latin, *ad*, against; *moneo*, to warn). A warning or notification of a fault; a mild reproof. In ecclesiastical affairs, a reproof given to a member of the church for a fault either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It has a like use in colleges.

Adnascent, ad-naysent (Latin, *ad*, to; *nascens*, growing). Growing to or upon something else. *Adnate*, in botany, refers to the growing together of the different parts of plants.

Ad Nauseum, ad-naws-eum (Latin). The repetition of anything until it becomes *nauseous*.

Adolescence, addo-lessens (Latin, *ad*, to; *oleo*, to grow). The state of growing applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between child-

hood and the full development of the frame, extending in males from about fourteen to twenty-five, and in females from twelve to twenty-one.

Adonis. In mythology, a youthful hunter beloved by Venus. This term is applied colloquially to a favourite of women.

Adopt, a-dopt (Latin, *ad*, for, *opto*, to desire). To choose to one's self. To take a stranger into one's family as son and heir. To take or receive as one's own that which is not naturally so, as to adopt the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new, as to adopt a particular mode of husbandry.

Adosculation, a-doskew-layshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *osculatio*, a kissing). The impregnation of plants by means of the pollen falling on the stigma.

Ad Pondus Omnium (Latin). Literally, "to the weight of the whole." These words after the name of any ingredient, in a medical prescription, signify that the weight of such ingredients is equal to that of all the others put together.

Ad Referendum, ad refer-endum (Latin). For further consideration.

Adriatic, adre-atik (Latin, *Adria*, the Gulf of Venice). Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice.

Adrift, a-drift (Saxon, *adrifan*, to drive). A nautical term, denoting the condition of a vessel broken from her moorings.

Adroit, a-droyt (French, *droit*, right, straight). Dexterous, skilful in the use of the hand; readiness of the mental powers; quickness of invention.

Adscititious, adsy-tishus (Latin, *ad*, for; *scisco*, to seek out). A term applied to that which is taken in to complete something else, as adscititious advantages.

Adstriction, ad-strikshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *stringo*, to bind fast). The act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass.

Adulation, addu-layshun (Latin, *adulatio*, originally, the wagging of a dog's tail to his master). Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.

Adult, a-dult (Latin, *adultus*, grown to maturity). A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full-grown plants.

Adulterate, a-dulter-ate (Latin, *ad*, to; *alter*, second self). To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials.

Adumbrate, ad-umbrate (Latin, *ad*, to; *umbra*, shadow). To shadow out; to give a faint likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford to the bodies which they represent. *Adumbration*, in heraldry, is the shadow only of any figure outlined, and painted of a darker colour than the field.

Aduncity, a-duney-te (Latin, *ad*, to; *uncus*, a hook). Hookedness; a bending in the form of a hook.

Adust, a-dust (Latin, *adustus*). Burnt up; scorched; become dry by heat.

Ad Valorem, ad va-lorem (Latin). According to the value. The Customs' duties upon certain goods at so much per cent. on the value is called an *ad valorem* duty.

Advance, ad-vans (French, *avancer*; this word is formed on *à*, to, and *van*, the front). To bring forward; to promote; to improve, or make better; to forward or accelerate the growth of. In commerce, an advance is a giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan. In military affairs, an *advance guard* is a detachment of troops which precedes the march of the main body.

Advent, ad-vent (Latin, *ad*, to; *venio*, to come). A coming; appropriately the coming of our Saviour, and in the calendar it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas.

Adventitious, ad-ven-tishus (Latin, *adventitious*). Foreign, strange; that which is added, not essentially inherent.

Adverb, ad-vurb (Latin, *ad*, to; *verbum*, a word). In grammar, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*; paper *extremely* white.

Adversaria, ad-ver-sayreah (Latin, *adversus*, opposite). Among the ancients a book of accounts, answering to the modern ledger, and so named from the debit and credit being placed in *opposition* to each other. The word also imports, among literary persons, a species of common-place book, in which the notes are not digested under regular heads.

Advert, ad-vurt (Latin, *ad*, to; *verto*, to turn). To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice.

Advocate, advo-kate (Latin, *ad*, to; *voco*, to call). This word, in its primary sense, signifies one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law; hence it came to be applied to a pleader in any judicial court: in England they are of two degrees, *Barriers* and *Serjeants*. In Scotland the *Faculty of Advocates* is a society of eminent lawyers, who practice in the highest courts. In France the *Avocats* form a separate order, of which each member is attached to a particular local court; there are also those who plead, and those who practice only.

Advowson, ad-vowsun (Latin, *ad*, to; *voveo*, to vow). In English law, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. Advowsons are of three kinds—*presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*—*presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is his patron, and institutes, or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction. Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or, *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

Adynamy, adin-amee (Greek, *a*, without; *dynamis*, power). Diminution of the vital powers; debility; prostration of the action of the senses, and of the muscular system.

Æ. A diphthong in the Latin language. In Anglicised words it is generally superseded by *e*, as Eolian for Æolian, Ædile for CEdile, &c.

Aerated, ay-erayted (Greek and Latin, *aer*, air). Combined with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. *Aerated waters* is a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic acid.

Aerial, ay-eryal. Belonging to the air or atmosphere; as, *aerial* regions. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air. *Aerial plants*, those which absorb much of their food from the atmosphere. *Aerial perspective*, that branch of perspective which treats of the relative diminution of the colours of bodies, in proportion to their distance from the eye.

Aerolite, ayro-lite (Greek, *aer*, air; *lithos*, a stone). A stone which falls from

the air under certain circumstances, which has given rise to a variety of theories and conjectures, without any positive conclusion being arrived at.

Aerometer, ayr-om-etur (Greek, *aer*, air; *metron*, measure). An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases; also, an instrument for ascertaining the density or rarity of air.

Aeronaut, ayro-nawt (Greek, *aer*, air; *navtes*, a sailor). One who sails through the air; commonly applied to persons who ascend in and guide balloons.

Affable, affah-bul (Latin, *ad*, to; *fieri*, to speak). Easy to be spoken to, or a readiness to speak to any one; courteous; complaisant.

Affeto, **Affetuoso**, or **Con Affetto** (Italian, from Latin, *affecto*, to strive after). In music, a direction to perform certain notes in a soft and affecting manner, and therefore rather inclined to slow than the reverse.

Affiance, af-fyans (Latin, *ad*, to; *fides*, faith). To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.

Affiche, af-feesh (French, *affiche*). A placard, or notice, publicly exhibited.

Affidavit, affe-dayvit (Latin; an old law verb signifying "he made oath;" from *ad*, in; *fides*, faith). A declaration on oath, before a competent authority, more particularly when reduced to writing and signed by the party.

Affiliation, affily-ayshun (French, *affilier*, to adopt. Latin, *ad*, to; *filius*, a son). To adopt; to receive into a family as a son. In law, the proving of parentage in the case of illegitimate children.

Affinity, affiny-te (Latin, *ad*, to; *finis*, the end). Relationship by marriage. It is distinguished into three kinds: *direct affinity*, as subsisting between the husband and his wife's relations by blood; *secondary affinity*, as subsisting between the husband's and wife's relations by marriage; *collateral affinity*, as subsisting between the husband and the relations of the wife's relations. In general terms, agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance.

Affirmation, affur-mayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *firmo*, to make firm). The act of strengthening or supporting any opinion. In law, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, and any others who, from conscientious scruples, refuse, or are unwilling to take an oath in cases where

an oath is required from others. False affirmations made by such parties are punishable in the same way as perjury.

Affix, af-fiks (Latin, *ad*, to; *fixum*, united). To unite at the end. A particle added at the close of a word, either to diversify its form, or to alter its signification. The following list includes the principal affixes to English words:—

Age, rank, office.	Ish, some degree.
Ance, ancy } state or act	Ish, doctrine, theory.
Ence, ency } of	Ive, ic, ical, le, ine, ing,
Ant, ent }	it, ial, ent, ant, per-
Ate, ary, haring.	taining to, having the
Ble, that may be.	quality, relating to.
Bleness, the quality of	Ize, to make.
being able.	Less, without.
Bly, in a manner.	Ly, like, resembling.
Cy, ty, y, ity, static, con-	Ness, quality of.
dition.	Old, resembling.
En, in.	Ous, ose } nature of.
Er, or, an, ian, ex, ess,	Ory, some } like, full of.
eer, ist, ite, san, zen,	Ric, dom, possession.
the person who.	Ship, office.
Fy, to make.	Ude, state of being.
Ies, science, art.	Ure, act of, state of being.
Ion, ity, ment, the state	Ward, in a direction.
or act of.	

Afflatus, af-flaytus (Latin, *ad*, to; *flatus*, blowing, or breathing). A blast or breath of wind. Inspiration; communication of Divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy; usually alluded to as the "Divine afflatus."

Aft, ahft (Saxon, *æft*, after, behind). In nautical language, a word used to denote the stern, or what pertains to the stern part of a ship. *Fore and aft*, signifies the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* is in a direct line with the stern.

After-Clap. An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

After-Math. The second mowing of grass in the same season; also, the stubble cut after the reaping of corn.

After-Piece. A theatrical piece performed after a play; a farce or other light entertainment.

Affusion, af-fewzhun (Latin, *ad*, on; *fundo*, to pour out). In medicine, a mode of treatment for fever and other diseases, which consists of pouring water upon the patient or on the part affected.

Agapemone, agap-emony (Greek, *agape*, love). A modern association of men and women living in common; ostensibly, in love and piety; and on a general fund made up of the fortunes or donations of the associated members. The persons

forming this sect live retired from the world, in a house furnished with every convenience and comfort; with gardens attached, tastefully laid out, and grounds adjacent for the recreation of the members. Their religion is a free interpretation of Christianity, and they have a leader who professes to be divinely commissioned. The establishment of this name in England is situated at Bridgewater, in Devonshire.

Agenda, a-jendah (Latin, *ago*, to act). Literally, things to be done; a memorandum-book of things to be daily attended to; the service of the office of the Church. In theology it is used to distinguish what one is bound to perform, in opposition to *Credenda*, or things which he is bound to believe.

Agio, adj-oo (Italian, *aggio*, an exchange of money for some consideration). In commerce, the difference in point of value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another rate of exchange. Thus, if a merchant sells goods with the stipulation that they shall be paid for, either 100 livres bank money, or 105 cash or current money, the *agio* in such a case is said to be 5 per cent.

Agistment, ajist-ment (Norman, *agiser*, to lay or throw down). In law, the taking of other people's cattle to graze, especially in the royal forests, and also the profits thence arising. This term also denotes a tax, burden, or charges, levied for repairing the sea-banks in different parts of England. The *agistment-tithe* is a tithe paid to the vicar for pasturage of barron cattle.

Agglomerate, ag-glommy-rate (Latin, *ad*, to; *glomero*, to wind round, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn). To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.

Agglutinate, ag-glew-tenait (Latin, *ad*, to; *gluten*, glue). To unite one part to another, to cause to adhere; used generally in a medical sense.

Aggrandize, ag-grandyze (Latin, *ad*, to; *grandis*, great). To increase; to make great by enlargement; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank.

Aggregate, ag-greagait (Latin, *ad*, to; *rex*, a flock). To collect in troops or flocks; to bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body, as the aggregate amount of charges.

Aggression, ag-greshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *gradior*, to go). The advancing against another; the first attack or act of hosti-

lity; the commencement of a quarrel, or a war, by some act of injury.

Agonistic, ago-nistik (Greek, *agon*, the contest for the prize). Relating to prize-fighting. The word *agony* is derived from the contortions or twistings of the body in an athletic contest or struggle.

Agnomen, agno-men (Latin, *ad*, to; *nomen*, a name). A name given to a person on account of, and in connection with, some extraordinary action or circumstance; thus, the agnomen "of Kars" was given to Sir Fenwick Williams, on account of his gallant defence of a place of that name, during the Russian war.

Agnus Dei, agnus de-i (Latin, *agnus*, lamb; *Dei*, of God). The figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, in accordance with the symbolical words of St. John. In Catholic countries medallions of wax or dough are stamped with the figure of the Lamb supporting the cross, and these are supposed to preserve those who carry them, in faith; to guard them from accidents, &c.

Agrarian, agra-rean (Latin, *ager*, a field). Relating to fields or grounds. *Agrarian laws* are those which relate to the distribution of land, and especially applies to a mode of allotment, by which the number of acres assigned to each person is limited, so that all should have a portion of land, and none become monopolists.

Aid-de-Camp, ay-day kong (French, *aid*, or *aide*, assistant; *de*, of; *camp* or *champ*, field). A military officer appointed to the staff of a general officer, whose orders he receives and distributes. Those orders are to be obeyed with the same readiness as if delivered personally by the general officer to whom the aid-de-camp is attached.

Aisle, ile (French, *aile*, a wing. Latin, *ala*, a wing). The wing of a building, usually applied to the lateral divisions of a church, which are separated from the central part, called the nave, and choir, by pillars and piers. The nave is frequently, though incorrectly, termed the middle aisle, and the lateral divisions the side aisles.

Ait, ate (supposed to be a corruption of islet). A small island in a river, generally overgrown with sedges and wild, rank vegetation; the resort of aquatic birds, and particularly ducks and swans. There are several places answering to this description in the river Thames, between Twickenham and Richmond.

Ajutage, a-jootaaj (French, *ajouter*, to add, to supply). The tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which the water of a fountain is to be played. It is by means of this tube that the water is directed into any desired figure, so that the diversity of fountains consists chiefly in the different structure of their ajutages.

Alabaster, ala-bastur (Greek, *Alabastron*, a town of Lower Egypt, where the substance was found of excellent quality). A soft kind of marble, which is of a granular texture, of a white colour, and possessing a certain degree of transparency.

Alamode, alah-mod (French, *à la*, the; *mode*, fashion). According to the fashion, or the most stylish manner.

Alarmist, a-larmist (French, *alarmé* to arms!). One who excites alarm; one who is ready to take alarm at, and to circulate and exaggerate, any sort of bad news, particularly in regard of political affairs.

Albata, al-baytah (Latin, *albus*, white). The name given to a species of white metal largely used in many branches of manufacture.

Albino, al-beono (Latin, *allus*, white). A person of unusually fair complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. Albinos are occasionally found as a variety of the human race in every climate.

Albion, al-beon (Latin, *albus*, white). The name given by the Romans to the island of Great Britain, on account of the chalky or white cliffs, which first met their eyes.

Album, al-bum (Latin, *albus*, white). A book originally blank, in which are inserted from time to time any autographs, poems, drawings, &c., as memorials of friends and distinguished individuals.

Albumen, al-bewmen (Latin, *albus*, white). A substance so named from the Latin, for the white of an egg, in which it exists abundantly, and in its purest natural state. It enters largely into the composition of the animal fluids and solids. In botany, it represents that solid, fleshy, bony, or horny consistence secreted in certain seeds, between the embryo and the skin.

Alburnum, al-burnum (Latin, *albus*, white). The outer, latest formed, and white portion of the wood of plants, sometimes called *sap-wood*.

Alcaicos, al-kayiks. Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcaeus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, their inventor.

Alcaid, al-kaid (Arabic, *kada*, to govern). Among the Moors, Spaniards, and Portuguese, a governor. In Portugal, the chief civic magistrate in a town or city; also, the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort; also a jailer. The *Cadi* of the Turks is similarly derived.

Alchemy, al-ke-me (Arabic, *al*, the; *kimia*, secret art). A chemical art, by which the adepts of former times sought to transmute baser metals into gold, and to prepare a fluid, called *Elixir vite*, by which disease and death were to be avoided by the possessor.

Alcohol. A word of Arabic derivation, used to denote the essence of bodies, separated from the grosser parts. It now signifies ardent spirit of wine, and forms the intoxicating principle of wine, beer, and other spirituous liquors.

Alcoran, al-koran (Arabic, *al*, the; *koran*, book). The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice; which the Mohammedans state was given to Mahomet by the angel Gabriel, a verse at a time, and at different places, during a period of twenty-three years.

Alcove, al-kove (Spanish, *alcoba*, composed of *al*, with the Arabic *kubba*, to construct with an arch). A recess in a room, separated from it by a screen of columns, or by a balustrade, or by draperies, for the reception of a bed, and having its floor generally raised above the floor of the room. Also a lateral recess in a library for the reception of books. Likewise an arched and covered seat in a garden.

Ale Conner (*ale* and *con*, to know or see). An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures used in public-houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.

Alee, a-lee. In nautical language, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee*, when pressed close to the lee side. *Hard alee*, or *buff alee*, is an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Alembic, a-lembik (Arabic, *al*, the; *ambicon*, chemical vessel). A chemical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or copper. This vessel is not so generally used now as the worm-still and retort.

Alexandrine Verse. A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a

poem written in French, on the life of Alexander. The Alexandrine, in English, consists of twelve syllables, as will be seen by the following specimen:—

'A needless Alexandrine ends my song,
Which like a wounded snake drags its slow length
along."

Ale-wife, or Aloo. This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish, but the established pronunciation is *ale-wife*. It is an American fish, and somewhat resembles the herring.

Al Fresco, al-fresco (Italian). In the open air, usually applied to entertainments, refreshments, &c.

Algae, al-je (probably from the Latin *aligo*, to bind). An order of plants which comprehends the whole of the sea-weeds.

Algebra, alje-brah (Arabic, *al*, the; *abron*, reduction of the whole to a part). A branch of mathematics, in which symbols are employed in the place of figures. A species of calculation which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number, or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were wanted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently its own value, or quantity, or number, is determined.

Alhambra, al-hambrah. An ancient palace and castle in Grenada, formerly the residence of the Mohammedan monarchs. This building is, to outward appearance, wholly divested of ornament, but the interior decorations afford specimens of the decorative art which, for gorgeousness of colour and beauty of design, are unequalled.

Alias, ally-as (Latin, *alias*, otherwise). A word used to link the several names which a person assumes for the purposes of concealment; as, Johnson, *alias* Richards. In law, a duplicate execution or writ, issued when the original has proved inefficient in enforcing the judgment.

Alibi, alle-by (Latin, *alibi*, elsewhere). A plea set up by a person charged with a crime, to show that he was at some place remote from that at which the offence was committed at the time of commission, and therefore establishing the impossibility of its being the real offender.

Alien, ale-yen (Latin, *alius*, another). A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to,

another country. In France, children born of residents who are not citizens are *aliens*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country are for the most part natural born subjects; as also are the children of British subjects owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries; and both are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. An alien is incapable of inheriting lands in England till naturalised by Act of Parliament; and in Scotland, he is disqualified from either acquiring or inheriting property.

Alimony, alle-munny (Latin, *alo*, to feed). An allowance which a husband has to make to his wife when separated from her. The sum is usually fixed by the judge, and is regulated according to the income or earnings of the husband.

Alkalies, alkah-lees (Arabic, *al*, the; *kali*, the name of a plant which produces the substance by burning). A class of bodies, possessing a very bitter and hot taste, and which exercise a corrosive action upon all animal matter. They have also the power of changing vegetable colours, turning blue to green, and turmeric to brown.

Allah. The Arabic name for God, composed of the particle *al* and *elah*,—the Adorable.

Allegiance, al-lejans (Latin, *ad*, to; *ligo*, to bind). The duty or fidelity which a subject owes to his sovereign or government.

Allegory, alle-gory (Greek, *allos*, another; *agora*, discourse). A description of one thing under the image of another, so that some other meaning is intended than that which is conveyed by the mere words used in the description. An allegory is represented in the following:—"Stop the currents, the meadows have drunk sufficiently;" that is, let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted.

Allegro, al-laygro (Italian, *leggiere*, to be merry). In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain. There are two other degrees of the same: *allegroissimo*, very lively; *allegretto*, or *poco allegro*, a little lively. The word *piu*, more, is sometimes prefixed to strengthen the meaning.

Alleluiah, al-le-loo-yah (Hebrew, *aleloo-eay*, praise to Jah, or Iah). Praise Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.

Alligation, al-le-gayshun (Latin, *ad, to; ligo*, to tie together). A rule in arithmetic to find the value of compounds, consisting of ingredients of different values.

Alliteration, al-lit-ty-rayshun (Latin, *ad, to; litera*, a letter). The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals, as in the two following lines, applied to Cardinal Wolsey:—

"Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How high his honour holds his haughty head!"

Allocation, allo-kayshun (Latin, *ad, to; loco*, I place). The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. In law, an allowance made on an account in the Exchequer.

Allodium, allo-deum (Celtic, *all*, all; *odh*, property). Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feudal*.

Allonge, al-lunj (French, *allonger*, to throat). A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge*.

Allons, al-long (French, *allons*, let us go). A word used to express "let us proceed," "let us on with our story," &c.

Allopathy, allo-pathy (Greek, *allos*, other; *pathos*, disorder). The method of medical practice in which it is attempted to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with, the condition asserted in the disease to be cured.

Alloy, al-loy (Latin, *ad, to; ligo*, to bind). A baser metal mixed with a finer; the mixture of different metals; also, evil mixed with good, misery with pleasure, &c.

Allusion, al-lewzhun (Latin, *ad, upon; ludo*, to play). A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; in composition, a figure by which some word or phrase in a sentence calls to mind, as if accidentally, another similar or analogous subject, as "these words were the only 'open sesame' to their feelings and sympathies." Here the words "open sesame" recall to mind the charm by which the robbers' dungeon in the Arabian tale of *The Forty Thieves* was opened.

Alluvium, al-lew-voum (Latin, *ad, towards; luo*, to wash). The insensible increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current, or by waves.

Alma Mater, al-mah may-tur (Latin, *alma*, fostering; *mata*, mother). Mild, benign, or fostering mother. This term is used by students to designate the university in which they were educated. It is also applied to nature and to the earth, which affords us everything we enjoy.

Alms, ahmz (Saxon, *almes*). Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing.

Aloft, a-loft. Any part of a vessel up in the rigging, or above the masts or yards; particularly above the lower masts.

A l'Oustrance, ah-loo-trawns (French, *a l'oustrance*, extreme, excess). This phrase is used to express a determination to maintain or defend to the utmost, despite all obstacles, objections, or opinions.

Alpha, al-fah (Hebrew, *alooph*, an ox, or leader). The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first, or beginning, as "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

Alphabet, alphab-bet (Greek, *alpha*, a; *beta*, b). The letters of a language arranged in the customary order, and so called from the two leading Greek letters.

Alpine, al-pine (Latin, *Alpinus*, from Alps). Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; as Alpine plants, Alpine scenery.

Aliquant, alle-kwant (Latin, *aliquantum*, a little). In arithmetic, a number or fraction which, however repeated, is not equal to another number without a remainder. Thus: 7 is an aliquant part of 22, for 3 times 7 are 21, leaving a remainder 1.

Aliquot, alle-kwot (Latin, *aliquotus*, sometimes). A number capable of dividing another number without leaving a remainder; thus, 2, 4, 5, and 10, are aliquot parts of 20.

Alterative, altur-ativ (Latin, *altero*, to change). A medicine which produces a change in the system. A remedy which re-establishes the health by almost imperceptible degrees.

Alter Ego, altur-eego (Latin, *alter*, another; *ego*, self). A duplicate; the counterpart or second impersonation of

mo's self. Thus in the drama of *The Corsican Brothers*, the same actor usually performs both characters, that is to say, his own and the *alter ego*.

Alternate, al-turnat (Latin, *alternatus*, changed by turns). Being by turns, one following the other in succession of time or place.

Alternative, al-turn-ativ. That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken or adopted, the other must be left or relinquished. Thus, if a person be asked to speak the truth, or to keep silence, he is expected to obey one of the two injunctions, which may be called alternatives.

Alto, al-toe (Italian, from Latin, *altus*, high). In music, a term applied to that part of the great vocal scale which lies between the soprano and the tenor, and which is assigned to the highest natural adult male voice.

Alto Relievo, alto-releavo (Italian, *alto*, high; *relievo*, relief). In sculpture, the projection of a figure to the extent of one-half or more, without being entirely detached.

Alumnus, a-lumnus (Latin, *alio*, to nourish). A pupil; one educated at a seminary or university is called an alumnus of that institution.

A. M. An abbreviation of *ante meridiem*, before noon.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges.

A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.

Amalgam, a-malgam (Greek, *ama*, together; and *gamo*, to wed). A compound of quicksilver with another metal; mixture of different things.

Amanuensis, a-man-u-en-sez (Latin, from; *manus*, hand). A person employed to write what another dictates. Literally, one who is useful from his manual labour.

Amaranth, amah-ranth (Greek, *α*, to; *maraino*, to fade). The name of a plant, poetically supposed to be endowed with unfading properties, and to possess immortality.

Amateur, ahmah-tur (French; from *aim*, *amo*, to love). A person attached to particular pursuit, study, or science, for mere pleasure it affords him, and with-

out any view to gain or remuneration, as an amateur actor.

Amazon, amah-zun (Greek, *a*, without; *mazos*, breasts; without breasts, figuratively). A warlike or masculine woman; a virago. The Amazons are reputed by historical writers to have been a warlike race of women, who denied themselves the society of man, and by their warlike enterprises to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations.

Ambassador, am-bassay-dur (French, *ambassadeur*. Spanish, *embaxador*). A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another as its representative.

Ambidextrous, ambe-dekstruss (Latin, *ambo*, both; *dexter*, right-hand). Displaying equal facility in the use of both hands; double dealing; practising on both sides.

Ambiguous, ambig-ewus (Latin, *ambi*, from side to side; *ago*, to act). Doubtful; having more than one meaning; equivocal; uncertain.

Ambrosia, am-brozhea (Greek, *a*, not; *brotos*, mortal). The imaginary food of the gods; hence whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell is so called.

Ambulance, ambew-lans (Latin, *ambulo*, to move from place to place). A light caravan, furnished with surgeons' assistants and orderlies, for attending the wounded on the field of battle.

Ambush, am-boosh (French, *en*, in; *bois*, a wood or bushes). The place of concealment where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to rush out upon the enemy unexpectedly. *Lying in ambush*, is hiding in any concealed situation with a like purpose.

Ameliorate, amealy-orate (Latin, *ad*, to; *melior*, better). To make better; to improve.

Amen. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust or give confidence. As a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence. As an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established*.

Amenable, a-menay-bul (French, *a*, to; *mener*, to conduct; also, from *Man-dal d'amenar*, an order to bring a person

into court). Liable to be brought to account; responsible; subject to.

Amende Honorable, amahnd-hono-rahbl (French, *amende honorable*). Formerly, in France, an infamous punishment inflicted upon a traitor, parricide, or sacrilegious person; now, a public acknowledgment of injury done to another. Conventionally, the term *amende honorable* signifies apology.

Amerce, a-murs (old French, *a*, to exact; *mercio*, goods). To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture.

Americanism, a-merrikan-izum. A word, idiom, or some other thing peculiar to the American people.

Ammonia, am-mō-neah. A volatile alkali, originally obtained in Lybia, by burning the droppings of camels, while their drivers were sojourning near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Amontillado Sherry, amontil-lāhdo (Spanish, signifying like or similar to Montilla). This wine possesses a peculiarly delicate flavour, and is highly prized. Montilla is situated in Upper Andalusia, and takes its name from its *mountainous* character.

Amoroso, am-orozo (Italian). A man enamoured of the fair sex.

Amour-Propre, amoor-propr (French, *amour*, love; *propre*, belonging to oneself). Self-love; thus an appeal is made to a person's vanity, or *amour-propre*.

Amphibious, am-fibbyus (Greek, *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life). An animal so constituted that it can live either in or out of water.

Amphitheatre, amfy-theatur (Greek, *amphi*, on both sides; *theatron*, theatre). In antiquity, a building of a circular or oval form, encompassed with rows of seats rising gradually one above the other, and capable of accommodating an immense number of persons. This name is sometimes given to a circus in modern times; and in gardening, to an elevated terrace having steps descending to a series of terraces formed on the side of a rising ground. Natural scenery answering to this description is also termed *amphitheatrical*.

Amplification, amply-fe-keyshun (Latin, *amplus*, large). The expansion of a subject, either in speaking or writing, by enumerating circumstances which are intended to excite more strongly, in the

hearer or reader, feelings of approbation or of blame.

Amputate, ampu-tate (Latin, *am*, about; *puto*, to cut). To cut off, as a limb.

Amulet, amew-let (Latin, *amolior*, to repel). Something worn about the person, as a gem, stone, coin, paper, or other substance, from a belief that it is capable of charming away diseases. The wearing of amulets was much practised in former times.

Ana, an-a (Greek, *ana*, again). In medical prescriptions, a word used to imply the like quantity of each, as wine and honey, *ana*, 3ii.—that is, wine and honey, each two ounces. *Ana* is occasionally used as a termination, to denote collections of memorable sayings of celebrated individuals, or anecdotes of them, or extracts from their works, as the well-known book entitled "*Johnsoniana*," relating to Dr. Johnson.

Anabaptist, annah-baptist (Greek, *ana*, again; *baptizo*, to dip). The word is applied to a person who has been re-baptised; it is also given to a Christian sect, because they objected to infant baptism, holding that none should be baptised until they are capable of understanding and professing the Christian faith, and that the ceremony should be performed by immersion or dipping of the whole body in water. It should be observed that the sect itself repudiates the prefix *ana*, as applied to them, and simply term themselves Baptists.

Anachronism, an-akron-izum (Greek, *anu*, again; *chronos*, time). An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other, as, for instance, speaking of the Gunpowder Plot in the reign of James II.

Anacreontic, anak-re-ontic. Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, who wrote chiefly in praise of love and wine. A poem written in this style and spirit is thus called.

Anagram, anah-gram (Greek, *ana*, back; *gramma*, a letter). A transposition of letters, so as to form other words of a different meaning. Thus the letters which compose the word *stone* may be arranged so as to form the words *tones*, *notes*, *seton*. This ingenious transposition has been frequently applied to the names of celebrated persons, as, HORATIO NELSON, *Honor est a Nilo*—"My honour is from the Nile."

Analysis, a-nalysis (Greek, *ana*, through; *luo*, to wash away). The separation of a compound body into those parts of which it consists. A mode of imparting instruction which commences with those objects that are most known; examines their properties and relations; compares them together; traces back effects to causes; and so advances until general principles and laws are arrived at.

Analogy, an-allo-iy (Greek, *ana*, through; *logos*, reason). A term which, in ordinary acceptation, denotes a partial resemblance between different objects. By analogy is understood an agreement in one or more particulars in material objects which are otherwise unlike; thus, the bark of a tree bears analogy to the skin of an animal, because it is related to the plant in the same manner as the skin is to the animal.

Anapest, anah-pest (Greek, *ana*, again; *pato*, to strike). In poetry, a metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long, as cōntrāvēno.

Anarchy, anar-ky (Greek, *a*, without; *archē*, sovereignty). Want of government; disorder; political confusion.

Anastrophe, anah-strofy (Greek, *ana*, again; *strophē*, turning). A figure in rhetoric, whereby words that should have been placed before are placed after, as "all London I searched about," for "I searched about all London."

Anathema, an-athy-mah (Greek, *ana*, up; *tithēmi*, to place). This term was originally applied to something hung up in a temple as an offering; and hence, it came to signify anything consecrated or devoted to the gods. Its enlarged meaning is an ecclesiastical curse, by which a person is separated from the Church, and in Roman Catholic countries, also from the privileges of society; a curse pronounced by a reclaimed heretic against the doctrines he formerly held and now abjures.

Anatomy, a-natto-my (Greek, *ana*, up; *temno*, to cut). The art of dissecting the body, also the art of dividing intellectual subjects; by way of irony, applied to a very thin, meagre person.

Ancestor, an-sestur (Latin, *ante*, before; *cesso*, to cease). One from whom a person is descended; one who has gone or lived before us.

Anchorage, ank-or-adj. In maritime affairs, a bottom suitable from its depth and the nature of the ground, for casting

anchor upon. Anchorage also implies a duty charged against ships for the use of the roadstead or harbour.

Anchorite, ank-orite (Greek, *ana*, apart; *choro*, to dwell). A hermit; a person who retires from the world and dwells in solitude.

Andante, an-dahn-te (Italian, *andante*). In music, express, distinct, exact. *Andante Largo*, signifies that the notes must be distinct, the music slow, and the time accurately marked.

Andiron, and-irun (corrupted from hand-iron). Iron at the end of a grate in which the spit turns.

Andrea Ferrara. A name frequently given to a sword from a famous maker of sword-blades of that name.

Anent, a-nent (derivation uncertain). Concerning; having reference to. This is a word of common use in Scotland.

Anemometer, anny-mommy-tur (Greek, *anemos*, the wind; *metron*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Anglican. Pertaining to England or the English nation; thus, the *Anglican Church* is derived from the adjective *Anglia*, the name originally given to England, by the *Angles*.

Anglice. A word used incidentally to indicate the true English reading of some colloquial phrase or vulgar idiom; as, "he was run off the line, while travelling by the 'lightning-run,'"—*Anglice*, the express train."

Anglo-Norman. Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England.

Anglo-Saxon. Pertaining to the *Angles*, or tribe of Saxons that settled in England.

Animadversion, anny-mad-versun (Latin, *animus*, purpose; *adverto*, to turn to). Reproof, censure, blame, punishment.

Animalcule, anny-mal-kewl (Latin, *animal*, a living being). A very small animal, visible only by the aid of the microscope. Plural, *Animalcula*.

Animus, ani-mus (Latin). The feeling which prompts a person in acting or speaking to another's prejudice.

Annealing, an-neel-ing (Saxon, *analan*, to heat). The art of tempering glass or metal, by a process of cooling slowly after the application of extreme heat.

Annihilate, anni-helate (Latin, *ad*, to; *nilum*, nothing). To reduce to nothing; to destroy utterly; to put out of existence.

Anniversary, anny-versary (Latin, *annus*, the year; *verso*, to turn). A day as it returns in the course of a year; the act of celebration; a performance in honour of the anniversary day.

Annunciation, annun-she-ayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *nuncio*, to tell). The name given to the day celebrated by certain churches, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary; solemnised on the 25th of March.

Anodyne, an-odine (Greek, *a*, without; *odyne*, without pain). That which has the power of mitigating pain; a medicine which assuages pain, either by direct application, or by producing sleep, or by stupefying.

Anomaly, anōm-aleo (Greek, *a*, not; *malos*, smooth or regular). Irregularity; contrary to common rule; deviating from the ordinary method or analogy of things. Thus, if after sitting up all night, a person feel more wakeful than if he had had a good night's rest, such a circumstance might be called an *anomaly*. In grammar, it denotes an irregularity in the accents of a word, in which it deviates from the common rules, whereby words of a like kind are governed.

Anon, a-non (derivation uncertain; supposed to be in *one-instant*, *moment*, *minute*). Quickly; soon; in a short time. Anon is also used as a contraction for anonymous.

Anonymous, a-nonymus (Greek, *a*, without; *onoma*, a name). Wanting a name.

Antagonist, an-tāgonist (Greek, *anti*, against; *agon*, contest). One who contends with another; an opponent; implying generally a personal and particular opposition.

Antarctic, an-tarktik (Greek, *anti*, opposite; *arktos*, the Bear). Relating to the region within the Antarctic circle; opposite the Northern pole; relating to the Southern pole.

Ante, an-te. A Latin preposition signifying *before*, used in the composition of many English words.

Antecedent, an-te-se-dent (Latin, *ante*, before; *cedo*, to go). Going before; preceding. Conventionally, this word is used to imply a person's former position, character, and pursuits; which are thus spoken of as his *antecedents*. In grammar, ante-

cedent is the term given to the noun to which the relation is subjoined, as, *the man who is there*; *man* being the antecedent, who the relative.

Ante-Chamber, an-te-chame-bur (Latin, *ante*, before; *camera*, a chamber). An outer chamber before the principal chamber, where the servants wait, and where strangers wait till the person to be spoken with is at leisure.

Antediluvian, ante-deleuw-yan (Latin, *ante*, before; *diluvium*, a deluge). Existing before the Flood; applied ironically to very old-fashioned persons, manners, or things.

Antennæ, an-tennee (Latin, *antenna*, a yard-arm). Feelers; those delicate-jointed feelers or horns with which the heads of insects and crustaceans are invariably furnished.

Antepenult, ante-penult (Latin, *ante*, before; *penultimus*, last but one). The last syllable but two of a word, as the syllable *te* in antepenult.

Anterior, an-teery-ur (Latin, *anterior*, going before). Before in time or place; prior; previous. Opposed to posterior.

Anther, an-thur (Greek, *anthos*, a flower). A small membranous organ, forming the top part of the stamen of a flower, which contains and discharges the pollen, or fertilising dust, by which the seed-vessel is impregnated.

Anthology, an-tholojy (Greek, *anthos*, a flower; *logos*, a discourse). A treatise on flowers; a collection of flowers, or of choice poems or tracts.

Anthracite, an-thrasite (Greek, *anthrax*, a burning coal). A species of slaty coal found in the transition-rock formation, and often called *stone coal*, *glance coal*, and *blind coal*.

Anthropophagi, anthro-pōfaji (Greek, *anthropos*, a man; *phago*, to eat). Man-eaters; cannibals; feeders upon human flesh.

Anti-Christ, anty-kryst (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *Christos*, Christ). A great adversary of Christianity, who is to appear on earth towards the end of the world.

Anti-climax, anty-klimaks (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *klimax*, gradation). A sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close; a catastrophe in a narration or dramatic representation, which is of minor interest to some important event immediately preceding.

Antidote, ante-doat (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *didomi*, to give). A medicine which prevents or removes the effects of poisons. Used fig. ratively to imply some quality that counteracts the effects of any injurious thing.

Antinomianism, ante-nomean-izum (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *nomos*, law). A doctrine held by a certain sect, that good works are not necessary to salvation, and that faith alone is sufficient justification through the atonement of Christ, reaching to all offences of the believer before and after repentance unto life.

Antiphlogistic, ante-fiojistik (Greek, *anti*, against; *phlego*, to burn). A term applied to any means or medicine by which inflammation is reduced, as bleeding, purging, and low diet.

Antipodes, an-tippo-deez (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *podes*, feet). The inhabitants of our globe who live immediately opposite to each other, and who may therefore be said literally to stand *feet to feet*.

Antiseptic, ante-septik (Greek, *anti*, against; *sepo*, to purify). A term applied to substances which prevent putrefaction in animal or vegetable matter, as common salt.

Antistrophe, ante-strofoe (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *strophe*, turning). In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza.

Antithesis, antith-esis (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *thesis*, a placing). A figure in which words, thoughts, or sentences are placed in opposition or contrast, as, "Behold, my servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry; behold, my servants shall drink, but ye shall be thirsty; behold, my servants shall rejoice, but ye shall be ashamed."

Antitype, ante-tipe (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *typos*, type or pattern). A figure corresponding with some other figure; that which is pre-figured by the *type*; thus, the paschal lamb was a type of which Christ was the *antitype*.

Antonomasia, anto-nomā-zhea (Greek, *anti*, opposed to; *onoma*, a name). A term applied to that form of expression in which a proper name is put for a common name, or a common name for a proper; or, when the title, office, dignity, profession, science, or trade is used instead of the ordinary name of a person. Thus, when we apply to Christ the term "the Saviour of the world," or to Garibaldi

"the Liberator of Italy;" or when we call a great orator "a Demosthenes," or when we say "Her Majesty" instead of the Queen, in each case the expression is called *antonomasia*.

Apathy, apah-the (Greek, *a*, without; *pathos*, feeling). Want of feeling; coldness; exemption from passion.

Apex, a-peks (Latin, *aper*, the summit of a helmet). An angular point or tip, as the extreme end of a spear, or a church-spire.

Aphelion, afe-leun (Greek, *apo*, from; *helios*, the sun). That point at which the earth or any planet is at the greatest distance from the sun.

Aphorism, afo-rizum (Greek, *apo*, from; *horos*, a boundary). A detached precept in few words.

Aphthong, af-thong (Greek, *a*, without; *phthongos*, a sound). A letter which is not sounded in the pronunciation of a word; a mute.

Apiary, aype-ary (Latin, *apis*, a bee). A place where bees are kept.

Aplob, ap-lom (French). Self-command; assurance. It is also used to express the command which a dancer has over his steps and movements.

Apocalypse, apokka-lips (Greek, *apokalypto*, to reveal). Revelation; the name of the last book of the New Testament, ascribed to St. John the Apostle.

Apocrypha, apök-refah (Greek, *apo*, from; *krypto*, to conceal). The Apocrypha or apocryphal books are those writings not admitted into the canon of Scripture, being either not acknowledged as divine or regarded as spurious. The word *apocryphal* is generally applied to any thing that is doubtful or unauthentic.

Apogee, appo-gee (Greek, *apo*, from; *gea* or *ge*, the earth). That point of the orbit at which the sun, moon, or any planet is most distant from the earth.

Apollo Belvidere, a-pollo belvy-deer. A celebrated marble statue of Apollo in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed as one of the noblest and most perfect delineations of the human figure.

Apologue, appo-log (Greek, *apo*, from; *logos*, a discourse). A species of allegorical fiction, from which a separate meaning or moral lesson may be drawn. It is a kind of fable in which animals, vegetables, stocks, and stones, speak and act as monitors to mankind.

Apostacy, a-postah-sy (Greek, *apo*, from; *stasis*, a standing). Departure from the principles which a person has once professed, generally applied in cases of religious defection.

A Posteriori, a-pos-te-re-orée (Latin, *a*, from; *posteriori*, the latter). A mode of reasoning in which the cause is deduced from the effect. See **A Priori**.

Apostrophe, ap-postrv-fe (Greek, *apo*, from; *strophe*, a turning). A figure of speech by which the orator turns from his subject to address a person, place, or thing, either absent or dead, as though he or it were present; as, "O thou Parnassus! whom I now survey." In grammar, a mark of contraction in a word, as lov'd for loved; also the sign of the possessive case, as, John's hat.

Apothegm, ap-ōthem (Greek, *apo*, from; *phthema*, voice). A short, sententious, instructive remark uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cato:—"Men by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief." The word is also spelled *Apophthegm*, and sometimes *Apothen*.

Apotheosis, apoth-eōsis (Greek, *apo*, from; *Theos*, God). Deification: a ceremony by which the ancient Romans used to compliment their emperors and great men after their death, by assigning them a place among the gods.

Appal, ap-paul (Latin, *ad*, to; *pallio*, to be pale). To make pale with fear; to terrify.

Appanage, ap-panage (derivation doubtful; supposed to be Latin, *ad*, for; *panis*, bread). An allowance to younger branches of a sovereign family, out of the revenues of the country. In ordinary cases, it descends to the children of the prince who enjoys it.

Apparition, appah-rishun (Latin, *ad*, to; *pareo*, to appear). In a general sense an appearance or visible object; hence applied to the imaginary appearance of a ghost or spectre.

Apparatus, appah-raytus (Latin, *apparatus*). The instruments or utensils necessary for carrying on any science, trade, or pursuit.

Apparitor, ap-parry-tur (Latin, *ad*, to; *pareo*, to appear). In English law, a messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court. One who is at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate or judge of any

court of judicature; a beadle; a summoner.

Appellant, ap-pellant (Latin, *ad*, to; *pello*, to cull). In law, a person who makes or brings an appeal; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court or judge.

Appendage, ap-pendaj (Latin, *ad*, to; *pendeo*, to hang). Something added to another thing without being necessary to its existence, as the portico of a house; the seals attached to a watch.

Appertain, apper-tain (Latin, *ad*, to; *per*, by; *teneo*, to hold). To belong to, whether by nature, right, or appointment.

Apportionment, ap-poreshun-ment (Latin, *ad*, to; *portio*, a portion). A dividing into shares or portions. In law, a dividing of rent, &c., according to the number and proportion of the persons to whom it is to be distributed.

Appoggiata, ap-podjy-aylah (Italian, *appoggiata*, a prop or support). In music, more particularly in song, a blended and not abrupt utterance of the tones, so that they imperceptibly glide into each other without any apparent break.

Appoggiatura, ap-podjy-aytēwrah (Italian, *appoggiare*, to lean on). In music, a small note used by way of embellishment before one of longer duration, and which it borrows half and sometimes a quarter only of the time of the preceding note.

Apposite, appo-zit (Latin, *ad*, to; *positum*, placed). Properly applied; suitable; well adapted to.

Appreciation, appreeshy-ayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *pretium*, a price). A just valuation; a due estimate.

Apprehend, ap-prehend (Latin, *ad*, to; *prehendo*, to take). In one sense, to seize, to lay hold; as apprehending a delinquent. In another sense, to understand or lay hold of one's meaning; also to entertain suspicion of future evil; to think with terror on impending danger.

Appropinquation, appro-pin kwāshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *proximus*, near). The act or power of approaching.

Appropriation, ap-propree-ayshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *proprius*, one's own). The act of setting apart for a purpose; the laying claim to anything for a person's own use.

Approver, ap-proovur (Latin, *ad*, to; *probo*, to prove). One who approves. In

law, a person who, in confessing he has committed a felony, accuses his accomplice or accomplices; and he is so called because he must *prove* what he alleges.

Approximate, ap-proksy-mate (Latin, *ad, to; proximus, near*). Near to; to cause to approach; as in botany, a leaf is said to be approximate when it is close to the stem.

Appui, ap-pooee (French, *appui*, support). In horsemanship, the sense of the action of the bridle in the hands of the rider. In military science, any particular given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column. See **Point d'Appui**.

A Priori, a-pre-oree (Latin, *a, from; priori, the former*). A term used in logic, as applying to any argument in which a fact that follows is drawn from a fact that has gone before. See **A Posteriori**.

Apropos, ap-ro-po (French, *à, to; propos, the purpose*). Opportunely; seasonably; in reference to; with regard to.

Apsis, ap-sis (Greek, *apsis, arch*). The name of those two points in a planet's orbit at the greatest and least distance from a central body. Plural, *apsides*, or *apses*.

Aptera, ap-terah (Greek, *a, without; pteron, wing*). An order of insects having no wings, as the bug, flea, &c.

Aqua, ak-kwah. The Latin word for *water*: a term much used in medical prescriptions and directions.

Aqua fortis, ak-kwah for-tis (Latin, *aqua, water; fortis, strong*). An impure nitric acid commonly used in the arts. It is made of a mixture of purified nitre, or saltpetre, and potter's earth, in equal parts, and is divided into double and single, the latter of which is only half the strength of the former.

Aquarium, ak-kwary-um (Latin, *aqua, water*). A receptacle for aquatic plants and animals; a pond in a garden for rearing aquatic plants.

Aqua Regia, ak-kwah re-jeah (Latin, *aqua, water; regia, royal*). The name given by the alchemists to that mixture of nitric and muriatic acids which was best fitted to dissolve gold, styled by them the king of the metals. It is now called nitro-muriatic acid, or nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Aqua Tinta, ak-kwah tin-tah (Latin, *aqua, water; tinta, tint*). A mode of etching which imitates drawings in India-ink, bistre, and sepia, very successfully.

Aqua Tofania, ak-kwah tof-fahneah (Latin, *aqua, water; Tofania, of Tofana*). A poisonous liquid prepared by a woman of the name of Tofana or Tofania. It is generally supposed to have been a preparation of arsenic; its appearance was that of purest water, and from four to six drops were sufficient to cause death. Triana distributed this poison to women who were desirous of getting rid of their husbands; and when put to the rack, previous to her execution, she confessed that she had destroyed upwards of six hundred persons with this poisonous preparation.

Aqua Vitæ, ak-kwah vi-te (Latin, *aqua, water; vitæ, of life*). A name familiarly applied to distilled spirits, especially brandy. See **Eau de Vie**.

Aqueduct, ak-kwe-dukt (Latin, *aqua, water; ductus, a conduit*). A structure made for conveying water from one place to another, either under ground or above it. A structure continuing the line of a canal across a river, road, or valley, is also called an *aqueduct*, and sometimes an *aqueduct bridge*.

Aquiline, akkwe-lin, or akkwe-line (Latin, *aquila, an eagle*). An epithet applied to that form of nose which is hooked after the manner of an eagle's beak.

Arabesque, ara-besk (French, *Arabesque*, after the manner of the Arabs). This term is commonly applied to that class of ornaments with which the Arabs adorned the walls, ceilings, and floors of their buildings, and which consisted of fruits, flowers, mathematical figures—in short, everything except the forms of human beings and animals, which were interdicted by the Prophet.

Arabic Figures or Characters. The numeral characters now used in our arithmetic, which were borrowed from the Arabians, and introduced into England about the eleventh century.

Arable, ara-bul (Latin, *aro, to plough*). That part of the soil which is chiefly cultivated by means of the plough; land fit for tillage.

Arbitration, arby-trayshun (Latin, *arbitr, a judge; probably from ara, an altar, and iter, a going to; b, being inserted*). The hearing and determining between parties in controversy, by arbiters either chosen by the parties or appointed by the judge or magistrate.

Arboreculture, arhory-kulchur (Latin, *arbor, a tree; colo, to cultivate*).

The art of cultivating trees and shrubs for wood or ornamental purposes.

Arcades Ambo, arkad-eer m-bo (Latin, *arcades ambo*). Literally, Arcadians both. Used ironically, when speaking of two persons, to imply that they are both *strange characters, eccentric personages*, or any other derogatory epithet.

Arcadian, ar-kaydy-an. Belonging to Arcadia, a mountainous district in Greece. They were a pastoral people, and are said to have been brought from their original savage condition by the cultivation of music. By poetical association, a thickly-wooded place, visited by birds, &c., is called an *Arcadian grove*.

Arcanum, ar-kaynum (Latin, *arca*, a chest). Literally, something concealed in a chest, hence a secret, a mystery. *Arcana* is the plural form.

Arch, artsh (Greek, *archos*, beginning). Chief; principal; commonly used as a syllabic prefix to words, to denote the highest degree of the kind, whether good or bad, as *archbishop*, the head of the bishops; *arch-impostor*, an impostor of the very worst description.

Archæology, arkay-ollojee (Greek, *archaios*, ancient; *logos*, a discourse). In a general sense, a term applied to the knowledge of antiquity, but, in a narrower sense, the science which inquires into and discovers the mental life of ancient nations from their monuments and performances, whether literary, artistical, or mechanical.

Arches Court. An ecclesiastical court of appeal belonging to the archbishop of each province, the judge of which is called the *Dean of Arches*. The court takes its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*de arcubus*), the top of which is raised of stone pillars built arch-wise, and where this court was originally held.

Archetype, arky-type (Greek, *archos*, the earliest; *typos*, a type). The original of which any resemblance is made. In the Mint, the standard weight by which the others are adjusted.

Archimedian Screw, arky-mesdyan-skroo. A machine for raising water, taking its name from Archimedes, its reputed inventor. It consists of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder, a modification of which has been introduced as a substitute for paddles in propelling steam-vessels.

Archipelago, arky-pelagō (Greek, *archos*, chief, *pelagos*, the sea). A term applied to any portion of the sea abounding in small islands, but more especially to the *Ægean Sea*, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coast of Asia Minor and Greece.

Archives, ar-kivz (Greek, *archeion*, a public building). The place where records or ancient writings are kept.

Arctic, ark-tik (Greek, *arktos*, the Northern constellation, the Bear). Northern; belonging to the Arctic regions.

Area, a-reah (Latin, *area*, a threshing floor). Any open space, as the floor of room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre; an inclosed place, as lists, or a bowling green.

Argentine, arjen-tine (Latin, *argentum*, silver). Sounding like silver; having the appearance of silver.

Arena, a-reena (Latin, *arena*, sand). The space or ground-floor of an amphitheatre or circus, on which combats or feats of horsemanship are enacted; so named from the floors of the Roman amphitheatre having been strewn with sand.

Areometer, ayre-ommy-tur (Greek, *araos*, thin; *metron*, measure). A graduated glass instrument for measuring the gravity or density of fluids.

Argand Lamp. A lamp fitted with a hollow wick, for furnishing a rapid supply of air to the interior as well as to the exterior of the flame. It takes its name from its inventor, who was a native of France.

Argonautic, argo-nawtik (Latin, *argo*, the ship; *nauta*, a sailor). Relating to the expedition made in the ship *Argo*, by Jason and his companions, in quest of the *Golden Fleece*.

Argumentum baculinum, argumentum bak-ulinum (Latin). The argument of the stick; club law; physical force.

Arianism, arean-izum. The doctrines taught by Arius, a presbyter in the Church of Alexandria in the fourth century.

Aristarchy, aris-tarky (Greek, *aristos*, greatest; *arche*, government). A government composed of good men; a system of stern criticism.

Aristocracy, aris-tokrah-se (Greek, *aristos*, the noblest or best; *kratos*, to govern). That form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the

nobility; the nobility; the richest and most elevated portion of society.

Armillary Sphere, ar-milary-sfere (Latin, *armilla*, a bracelet). A hollow sphere representing the several circles of the globe; it is so constructed that all the surface of the sphere is cut away except the equator, ecliptic, colures, &c.

Arminianism, ar-minean-izum. The doctrines taught by Arminius, a native of Holland; born in 1560, died in 1609.

Armistice, ar-mis-tis (Latin, *arma*, arms; *sistere*, to stay). A temporary cessation of hostilities; a truce.

Aroma, a-romah (Greek, *aroma*). The odoriferous principle of aromatic plants, or such as have a warm and agreeable odour, as the cardamom.

Arrack, ar-rak. The native name of a spirituous liquor prepared in India from rice, the juice of the sugar-cane, and of the cocoa-nut, by distillation.

Arraign, ar-rain (Old French, *arraigner*; low Latin, *arrainare*). To indict; to bring a prisoner forth to trial; to accuse; to charge with a fault in general. *Arraignment of a prisoner*, consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he pleads guilty or not guilty.

Arrant, ar-rant (derivation uncertain, supposed to be Latin, *erro*, to wander). Bad in an extreme degree, applied generally to persons; as, an *arrant* knave, signifying a rambling rogue or vagabond.

Arras, ar-ras (from Arras, a town in France, where hangings were made). Tapestry, hangings adorned with pictorial representations.

Arrogate, arrow-gait (Latin, *rogo*, to ask). To claim unduly; to assume.

Arsenal, arsen-al (Latin, *ars*, citadel; *navalis*, maritime). A Government establishment, in which naval and military engines, or warlike equipments, are manufactured and stored.

Ars est celare artem, ars est seclaire artem. The art is to conceal art, in allusion to the difficulty of making art appear natural.

Arson, ar-sun (Latin, *ardeo*, to burn). In law, the act of setting fire to a house or other property; more especially applied to a person wilfully setting fire to his own house and property, with a view of obtaining compensation from an Insurance Company.

Artesian Well, ar-teezhan well (from Artois, the ancient *Artemium* of France). A kind of well made by perforating the ground with a small bore till water is reached; which, when this is effected, will, in consequence of internal pressure, spring up spontaneously like a fountain.

Articles of Faith. The particular points of doctrine which form the creed of certain churches, embodied by the Episcopal Church of England in what are termed the "Thirty-nine Articles," composed originally by Cranmer, with the assistance of Ridley and others.

Articulo mortis (in), ar-tikulo mortis (Latin). At the point of death.

Artist, art-ist (Latin, *ars*, art). One who exercises the fine arts, meaning thereby the plastic arts especially. In a general sense the term is used for the musician, and even the poet, but it is properly limited to the sculptor, painter, and architect. The French word *artiste* is applied to theatrical performers, and in the same general sense as our own word.

Arundel Marbles. Certain tables containing the chronology of ancient history, particularly of Athens. They were purchased by Thomas, Lord Arundel, and presented to the University of Oxford by his grandson in 1627.

Asbestos, as-bestus (Greek, *a*, not; *stero*, to extinguish). A mineral of which there are several varieties, all marked by their fibrous and flexible qualities. From one of these varieties, a cloth is produced capable of resisting the action of ordinary heat.

Ascendant, as-sendant (Latin, *ad*, to; *scando*, climb up). Height; elevation; superiority. In astrology, that part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have any great influence on any person born at the time. Thus, at such times as the fortunes of any one are brightening, it is said that his *star is in the ascendant*.

Ascetic, as-setik (Greek, *askos*, to discipline). Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. One who retires from active life for the purposes of devotion and self-discipline; a recluse; a hermit.

Ashlar, ash-lar. Free stones as they are brought from the quarry. The facing of squared stones on the front of a building.

Asparagus, as-parrah-gus (Greek, *sparasso*, to tear). An esculent plant with scale-like leaves.

Asperity, as-perity (Latin, *asper*, rough). Roughness; harshness of speech or manner.

Asperse, as-purse (Latin, *ad*, to; *spargo*, to sprinkle). Literally, to sprinkle or stain with spots. In a moral sense, to fix a stain upon a person's character.

Asphalt, as-falt (Greek, *a*, not; *sphallo*, to stumble). A kind of bitumen used for cementing and giving firmness to stone, brick-work, &c. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which from this circumstance is called *Asphaltites*, or the *Asphaltic Lake*.

Asphyxia, as-fikeeah (Greek, *a*, without; *sphexis*, pulse). The state of body in which the pulse is so low as not to be felt; but more usually applied in medical language to that condition in which vitality is suspended, not from actual death, but from some cause interrupting respiration, as, for instance, when a person is partially *hanged* or *drowned*.

Aspiration, aspee-rayshun (Latin, *aspiro*, to breathe upon). A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath, as the *aspiration* of the letter H.

Assafetida, assah-fetty-dah (Latin, *asa*, a gum; *fetida*, filthiness). A foetid gum obtained from the Persian plant, *Ferrula assafetida*. It is chiefly employed in medicine as a remedy for spasmodic affections.

Assassin, as-sassin (Arabic, *hass*, to kill, to surprise). A murderer; one who kills by treachery or sudden violence. The assassins were a clan or tribe of Ishmaelites who took possession of the mountains of Lebanon, and became notorious for their lawless and murderous deeds.

Assault and battery (French, *assaut*, *batterie*). In law, a malicious act, by which not only violence has been offered, but actual injury done to another. With regard to battery, it is always an assault; but an assault does not always imply battery, as it may be made without beating.

Assay, as-say (French, *essayer*, to try). A mode of trying metals or separating them from all foreign bodies; thus gold and silver are assayed by the refiner, to obtain them in their purest state.

Assets, as-setz (Latin, *ad*, to; *satis*, sufficient). Goods left by a testator, suffi-

cient to pay his debts and legacies. The available property of a bankrupt; generally, the possessions of a person which are capable of being converted into cash.

Assignee, asse-ne (Latin, *ad*, to; *signo*, set a sign upon). The person who is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Assignees in bankruptcy* are persons appointed to realise a bankrupt's effects, and to superintend generally the administration of his estate.

Assize, as-size (Latin, *ad*, to; *sedeo*, to sit). A sitting or assembly of magistrates; a parochial session held by the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England, for the purpose of trying criminals, and determining civil suits.

Assuage, as-swaie (Latin, *ad*, to; *suavis*, sweet). To mitigate sorrow; to render bodily or mental sufferings less painful and bitter.

Assumpsit, as-sumsit (Latin, *assumpsit*, literally—he undertook). In law, a voluntary promise, by which a person assumes or takes upon himself to perform for or pay anything to another.

Asterisk, astur-isk (Greek, *aster*, a star). A mark like a star (*), made in books by way of reference to a note.

Astringent, as-trinjent (Latin, *ad*, to; *stringo*, to bind). Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative; applied also to such substances as alum, which have a tendency to contract the mouth.

Astrology, as-trollo-jy (Greek, *aster*, a star; *logos*, a discourse). An art which pretends to predict the course of human events from the situation and different aspects of the heavenly bodies.

Astronomy, as-tronno-my (Greek, *aster*, a star; *nomos*, a law). The science which treats of the sun, moon, earth, and other planetary bodies, showing their magnitudes, order, distances from each other; measuring and marking their risings, settings, motions, appearances, together with eclipses and other phenomena.

Astute. As-tewt (Greek, *astu*, a city). A mixture of penetration and cunning; shrewd; discerning; sharp-eyed. The derivation of the word is from the circumstance of people living in cities being usually sharper than rustics.

Asylum, a-sylum (Greek, *a*, not; *styleo*, to pillage). Anciently a sanctuary; a place of refuge for criminals. In its mo-

dern signification, a house for the support of the destitute, the bereaved, and the afflicted.

A-Taunt. A term used by seamen to imply that a vessel is fully rigged.

Atelier, *atel-yea* (French, *Atelier*, a workshop, a studio). A term applied especially to the ante-rooms of sculptors and painters.

A Tempo, *ah-tempo* (Italian, *a tempo*, in time). A phrase used in music, to signify a return to the regular measure, after it has been interrupted.

Athanasian Creed, *atha-nazhian* creed. A formula of faith ascribed to St. Athanasius, occasionally read in the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Atheist, *aythe-ist* (Greek, *a*, without; *Theos*, God). One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being.

Athenaeum, *athy-neum* (Greek, *Athene*, one of the names of Minerva). In ancient Athens, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed and repeated their compositions. In modern times, an institution devoted to literature, and the arts and sciences.

Athletic, *ath-lettik* (Greek, *athlos*, labour). Strong of body; robust; belonging to exercises of strength, as wrestling, &c. *The Athlete* of ancient times were men of strength and agility, who distinguished themselves by contending for the prizes at the Olympic, Pythian, and other games of Greece and Rome.

Athwart Ships. In seaman's language, across the ship. The reverse of fore and aft. *Athwart the forefoot*, is a phrase applied to a shot being fired across a vessel's way, a little a-head of her, as a warning to bring to or to drop astern. *Athwart hauls*, expresses the transverse position of a vessel when driven across the fore-part of another, whether they come into collision or not; it is most commonly applied to the case of a vessel under sail coming across another which is lying at anchor.

Atlantean, *atlan-tēan*. Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who is usually represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

Atlas, *at-las*. A collection of maps, probably so called from having originally, on the title-page or cover, a representation of Atlas supporting the world. It also means a large square folio paper, such as maps are delineated upon.

Atmosphere, *atmos-foer* (Greek, *atmos*, vapour; *sphaيرا*, a sphere). The volume of air which surrounds the earth. An atmosphere as a medium of pressure is fifteen pounds to a square inch. This word is used figuratively, to imply pervading influence, as an *atmosphere* of kindness, an *atmosphere* of brutality.

Atomic Theory, *a-tomik* the-oree (Greek, *a*, not; *temno*, to cut). A theory which supposes the basis of all bodies to consist of extremely fine particles, differing in form and nature, and dispersed throughout space.

Atrabilious, *atrah-bilyus* (Latin, *atra*, dark; *bilis*, bile). A state of melancholy induced by a disordered condition of the bile. A person of an habitually desponding disposition is termed *atrabilious*.

Atrophy, *at-ro-fee* (Greek, *a*, not; *trepho*, to nourish). A wasting of the body or any particular part of it, in consequence of defective nutrition.

Attaché, *at-tahshay*. A person connected with an embassy: one of the higher class of subordinates belonging to an ambassador.

Attainder, *at-tainder* (Latin, *ad*, to, *tinctum*, stained). In law, the stain or corruption of the blood of a criminal who has been convicted of felony or treason, and condemned to death; taint; stain; disgrace. A statute attainting a person is called an *act of attainder*.

Attar of Roses. A highly fragrant oil obtained in India, from the petals of the rose. After they have been immersed in water and distilled, there appears a yellowish scum, which, when cold, concretes into a white mass. So intense is the odour of attar of roses, that the smallest particle on the point of a needle will scent a room during a whole day. One hundred pounds' weight of rose leaves are required to produce three drachms of attar, under the most favourable circumstances.

Attenuation, *at-tennu-ayshun* (Latin, *ad*, to; *tennis*, to make thin). The act of making anything thin or slender; the state of being made thin or less. The process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation, and parts with carbonic acid.

Attic Salt. Figuratively, a delicate poignant kind of wit, peculiar to the old Athenians of Attica, in Greece; performances having a delicate, pure, and clas-

sical property, are said to possess an *attic flavour*, or to be seasoned with *attic salt*.

Attorney, at-tur-ny (Latin, *ad*, to; *torno*, to turn). One who is appointed by another to do a thing in his absence. An *attorney-at-law* is a person who prepares cases for trial in court. A *power of attorney* is a letter or document by which a person authorises another to act in his stead.

Attraction, at-trakshun (Latin, *ad*, to; *traho*, to draw to). In a general sense, the power or principle by which bodies tend towards each other, hence the figurative use of the word, to imply the capability of a person to *attract* the attention and regard of others.

Attribute, attri-bewt (Latin, *ad*, to; *tributum*, to give to, as due). The quality which is assigned to any object; thus, we say, goodness and mercy are *attributes* of the Almighty.

Attrition, at-trishun (Latin, *ad*, to; *attritum*, worn by rubbing). The act of wearing away the surface of things by rubbing one against the other; excoriation of the surface, arising from friction or confusion of the parts; sorrow for sin, arising solely from selfish motives or dread of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

A. U. C., for *anno urbe condita*, from the building of the city of Rome.

Au Contraire, oa-kontrair (French). On the contrary; on the other hand.

Au Courant, oa-koorong (French). Aware of; acquainted with; familiar with.

Audi Alteram Partem, awdi altaram partem (Latin). Hear the other side of the question; hear what the other disputant has to advance.

Au Fait, oa-fay (French). Best manner of doing; a complete and perfect acquaintance with any art.

Augean, aw-jean. Belonging to Augeas or his stables, the cleaning of which formed one of the labours of Hercules; hence anything extremely filthy is termed *Augean*.

Augur, aw-gur (Latin, *augur*, to conjecture by signs). Augur was the name given by the Romans to a person appointed to foretell future events by the chattering, flight, and feeding of birds. Thus the word may be traced to *avis*, a bird, and *garrulus*, chattering.

August, aw-gust (Latin, *Augustus*). The name of the eighth month of our

year, so called from *Augustus Cæsar*, the Roman emperor, and to whose honour the month was dedicated, on account of the triumphs he achieved at that particular time. It was previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. The word *august*, in a general sense, means something majestic or venerable, and is derived from the verb *augeo*, to increase.

Aularian, aw-larean (Latin, *aula*, a hall). The member of a hall, and so called at the universities by way of distinction from collegians.

Au Naturel, own-atcorel (French). In its natural state.

Au Reste, o rest (French, *au*, to; *reste*, remainder). In addition to this; besides; moreover.

Au Revoir, awr-vooair (French, *au*, to; *revoir*, see again). An expression signifying "Farewell, until we meet again!"

Auricular Confession, aw-r'icular con-feshshun (Latin, *auris*, the ear). Confession of sins to a priest in private by whispering, as it were, into his ear, distinguished from public confession.

Auri sacra fames, awri sakra faimeez (Latin). The accursed thirst for gold.

Aurora Borealis, aw-rora bory-aylis (Latin, *aurea*, golden; *hora*, hour; *boreas*, the northward). Literally, the northern dawn. An extraordinary meteor or luminous appearance, frequently visible in the night time in the northern parts of the heavens.

Auscultation, awskul-tayshun (Latin, *auris*, the ear; *cultum*, cultivation). A term applied to several methods of detecting the nature and seat of disease by the sense of hearing, that is, listening to the sounds produced in the lungs by respiration, voice, cough, action of the heart, &c. See *Stethoscope*.

Auspices, awspy-siz (Latin, *avis*, a bird; *specio*, to see). Literally, omens drawn from observing birds; derived from the observations taken by the Roman augurs from the flight, &c., of birds. In common parlance the word signifies patronage or protection.

Auspicious, aw-spishus (derivation same as preceding). Having omens of success or happy results.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus, awt-sæsar awt-nullus (Latin). Either Cæsar or nobody. Used by a person to imply that he will either be the highest in his walk or a nobody.

Autobiography, awto-beo-grafy (Greek, *auto*, one's self; *bios*, life; *grapho*, write). A memoir or history of a person written by himself.

Autocrat, awto-krat (Greek, *auto*, one's self; *kras*, the head). A sovereign possessed of absolute power; the Emperor of Russia is termed an autocrat.

Auto da Fe, awto-dah-fay (Spanish, *auto*, act; *da*, of; *fé*, faith). The act of punishing a heretic by burning, formerly exercised among Spaniards; also a sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to the criminal on the scaffold, just before he is executed.

Autograph, awto-graf (Greek, *auto*, one's self; *grapho*, to write). A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript. A letter written by a sovereign's own hand is called an *autograph* letter, by way of distinguishing it from more formal communications.

Automaton, aw-tomma-ton (Greek, *auto*, one's self; *mao*, to move). Any mechanical contrivance which, by means of concealed machinery, can carry on for some time certain movements more or less resembling animal exertion, as the *automaton duck*, the *automaton chess-player*, &c.

Autopsy, aw-topasy (Greek, *auto*, one's self; *ops*, the eye). Ocular demonstration; proof from actual observation.

Autumn, aw-tum (Latin, *augeo*, to increase). The decline of the year. Autumn is so named because, at that season, the fruits of the year are *augmented*.

Auxiliary, aug-zilyarce (Latin, *auxilium*, help). A helper; an assistant; helping; assisting. The verb *to be* is an *auxiliary*, because it helps to conjugate the verbs.

Avalanche, avah-lansh (French, *aval*, to swallow). An immense accumulation of snow, which, on becoming detached from any mountainous height, is precipitated with violence, and often overwhelming forests, villages, &c., in its course.

Avant Courier, avang cooriay (French, *avant*, before; *courier*, messenger). One dispatched before the rest to notify their approach. The word is used figuratively, to express anything said or done, to prepare the way for what is to follow.

Avast, a-vahst. A sea term, signifying hold! stop! enough!

Avatar, a-vahtar (Sanskrit, *avatara*). An incarnation of the Deity among the Hindoos.

Avant, a-vawnt (Latin, *ab*, from; *ante*, before). An exclamation signifying begone; get hence; a word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

Ave Mary, avec-mairy (Latin, *ave*, all hail). Among Catholics, the beginning of a prayer addressed to the Holy Virgin Mary, whence the whole prayer takes its name. The term *Ave Mary*, or *Ave Maria*, is also given to the little balls in rosaries, each of which denotes a prayer called *Ave Maria*, while the larger balls denote a *pater-noster*.

Averuncate, aver-runkate (Latin, *averrunco*, to dress or weed). In arboriculture, to root up or tear up by the roots.

Aviary, avee-arce (Latin, *avis*, a bird). A place in which birds are kept.

Avidity, a-vidity (Latin, *avidus*, greedy). An intense desire; eagerness to obtain.

Avoldupois, avur-dewpoiz (French, *avoir*, to have; *du*, of; *poide*, weight). A weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces or 7,000 Troy grains.

Awether, a-wothur. A sea term, denoting the weather-side; towards the wind.

Axiom, ak-shum (Greek, *axioma*, worth). A self-evident proposition, or one requiring no proof, as "The whole is greater than the part" — "Nothing can produce nothing."

Axis, ak-sis (Greek, *axon*, the axle-tree of a chariot). A term applied to a straight line passing through the centre of a body and on which that body turns. This line may be real or imaginary, as the line supposed to pass through the centre of the earth, round which *axis* it revolves once in twenty-four hours.

Ay, i (Saxon, *ai*, yes. Latin, *aito*, to say or affirm). Yes; certainly. This word is used in the plural, as *ayes*, signifying the persons or votes in favour of a motion, proposition, or resolution; it is opposed to *noes*; and in Parliamentary proceedings, or public debate, the *ayes* (those who say "Yes") or the *noes* (those who say "No") are said to carry the question.

Aye, ay (Greek, *aei*, always). Always; for ever.

Azimuth, azee-muth (Arabic, *al*, the; *samath*, path). In astronomy, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the observer and any given vertical line. *Magnetic azimuth*, the azimuth from the magnetic meridian; *azimuth circles*, great circles of the sphere intersecting each other, in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Azote, az-oat (Greek, *a*, without; *zoe*, life). A gas, otherwise called nitrogen, the former name being given to it because it does not support life.

Azure, a-zhure (French, *azur*, faint blue). A fine blue pigment, commonly called smalt; a colour resembling the blue of the sky. In heraldry, the blue colour in the coats of arms of all persons under the degree of barons.

B

Bacchanalian, bakkah-naylean (Latin, *bacchanalia*). A reveller; a drunkard; a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine.

Background. In painting, the space behind a portrait or group of figures. The distance in a picture is usually divided into the foreground, middle-distance, and background.

Backsheesh. A word of Persian origin for present or gratuity, much used in the East.

Backstays. In navigation, ropes reaching from the topmast heads to both sides of the ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail.

Baconian Philosophy, ba-konean philosophy. A system of philosophy, of which Lord Bacon was the founder.

Baculometry, baku-lommy-tre (Latin, *baculus*, a staff. Greek, *metron*, a measure). The art of measuring heights or distances with a staff.

Badigeon, bad-ejun. A preparation of plaster and freestone well sifted and mixed together. Used by statuary to fill up the crevices and repair the defects in stones of which their work is made. This name is also given by joiners to a mixture of sawdust and glue, with which the imperfections of wood, after it is wrought, are made good.

Badinage, badden-abj (French). Railery; light or playful discourse. It is also a method of hunting wild ducks in France

by means of a boat covered with foliage, to which the birds are enticed and then speared or shot.

Bagatelle, baggah-tel (French). A thing of no importance; a trifle; a game played on a board with balls and a cue.

Ballie, bay-le. In Scotland a magistrate of a royal burgh, possessed of certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute; the office is similar to that of alderman in England.

Balliwick. The hundred, or any other district wherein a balliff has jurisdiction.

Bairn, bayrn (Gothic, *barn*. Saxon, *bearn*). The name for a child, commonly used in Scotland.

Bait, bate (Saxon, *batan*, a bite). Food placed in such a manner as to tempt and allure; hence, *bait for fish*; and hence, also, *bait for travellers*, who are invited to take refreshment at an inn.

Balance of Power. That division of territory and degree of political power which the European sovereigns severally enjoy, and which, placed one against the other, forms a sort of balance in the scale of monarchy.

Balderdash, bawlder-dash (Welsh, *balddarddus*, babbling). Unmeaning discourse; ribaldry; a mere jargon of words.

Baldric, bawl-drik (Saxon, *belt*, belt; *ric*, rich). A girdle, belt, or sash, but most commonly a sword-belt.

Baleful, bail-full (Saxon, *bealofull*). Full of misery; sorrowful; replete with mischief.

Balkers, baw-kurz. The name applied to persons who take up their station on the sea-shore, for the purpose of directing fishermen to the herring-shoals.

Ballad, bal-lad (Italian, *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance). A ballad was originally a song sung while dancing.

Ballast, bal-last (Dutch, *ballaste*). Any heavy material placed in the hold of a ship to keep her course steady and prevent her from pitching or rolling. Ships are said to be in *ballast* when sailing without a cargo. The same term is also applied to the material used in filling up the spaces between the rails on a railway.

Ballet, bal-ay (French, *ballet*). A theatrical dance; a representation by which a story is told through the medium of gestures and pantomime, accompanied by dancing, and without speaking.

Ballot, bal-lut (French, *ballotte*, a small ball). A method of voting by means of a little ball or ticket being put into a box.

Balsam, bawl-sum (Greek, *balsamon*). An aromatic substance exuding from plants and trees; that which gives ease.

Bambino, bam-beeno (Italian, *bambino*). The infant figure of our Saviour wrapped in swaddling-clothes, secured by ligatures; as babies are dressed in Italy and the South of Europe. Such representations occasionally form altar-pictures, the infant being surrounded by a halo and group of angels.

Bamboozle, bam-boozul (from *bam*, a cant word signifying a cheat). To trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

Ban (Saxon, *bannan*, to proclaim). A public notice given of anything, whereby it is openly commanded or forbidden; a curse; a proclamation or edict; hence the publication of banns of marriage.

Banana, ba-naynah. An Indian name for the fruit of a plant which grows in the West Indies and other tropical countries. It consists chiefly of a soft and luscious pulp, which is frequently converted into a kind of bread.

Banco, bang-ko (Italian, *banco*, bank). Used for describing the bank-money of Hamburg and other places. In law, superior courts are said to sit *in banco* during term, the judges occupying the benches of their respective courts.

Bandana, ban-dannah. An Indian name for those silk handkerchiefs with a uniformly dyed ground, usually blue or red, with figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form. The same term is applied to a style of calico-printing, in which white or brightly-coloured spots are produced on a red or dark ground.

Bandy, ban-de (from *bandy*, an instrument bent at the bottom for striking balls at play). To beat to and fro; to give word for word; hence, also *bandy-legs*.

Bane, bain (Saxon, *bane*, destruction, death). Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.

Bankrupt, bank-rupt (Latin, *banco*, a bench; *ruptus*, broken). A man indebted beyond the power of payment. This word originated in Italy when the money-changers had benches, and when any became unable to pay, their bench was broken by the public functionaries.

Banshee, ban-she. An Irish fairy, formerly believed to appear in the shape

of a diminutive old woman, and to chant in a mournful strain, under the windows of a house, the approaching death of some member of the families of the great. In Scotland, the *banshi* was called the fairy's wife, and was equally busied in giving intimation of approaching death.

Banyan, ban-yan. The Indian fig-tree (*figus Indica*). The branches of this famous tree descend, take root, and are in time converted into great trunks, so that a single tree, with all its props and stems, may cover a space of two thousand feet in circumference.

Baptism, bap-tizum (Greek, *bapto*, to dip). The act of baptising, by immersion or sprinkling, practised as a rite on admission into the Christian Church.

Barb (Latin, *barba*, a beard). Anything that grows in the place of a beard; the points which stand back in an arrow or fishing-hook; also, a Barbary horse remarkable for its swiftness.

Barbecue, bar-bekew. In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. With us, any animal dressed whole.

Bard (Welsh, *bardd*, a poet). The ancient poets among both the Gauls and the Britons; they were also musicians and the instructors of the people, and were held in great reverence.

Bargain, bar-gan (Welsh, *bargen*, to engage). A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something; the thing bought or sold; an article obtained for less than the usual price; interested dealing.

Baritone, barry-tone (Greek, *baryo*, heavy; *tonos*, a tone). A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Bark, or **Barque**. A three-masted vessel, having her fore and main-masts rigged like those of a ship, but her mizen-mast rigged like a schooner's main-mast.

Barm (Saxon, *bearna*, coming from beer). Yeast; the substance used in making leavened bread and fermenting liquors.

Barometer, ba-rommy-tur (Greek, *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

Baron, bar-run (French, *baron*). A title of nobility next below that of viscount

and above that of baronet. *Barons of the Exchequer* are four judges, who determine causes between the sovereign and the subjects relative to revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports* are members of the House of Commons, elected for the seven Cinque Ports, two for each.

Baronet, baron-et. A degree of honour next below a baron, and above a knight; it is the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary.

Barony, barron-e. The honour, and territory which give title to a baron, including the fees and lands of lords temporal and spiritual.

Barouche, ba-roosh. A light four-wheeled open carriage with a movable top, and seats placed opposite each other.

Barratry, barrat-ry. In law, foul practice. In marine insurance, when the master of a ship, or the mariners defraud the owners, or insurers, whether by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, or embezzling the cargo.

Barricado, barry-kahdo (Spanish, *barraçada*). In fortification, a defence constructed of stakes shod with iron; crossed at the top with battens and erected in corners of streets. The term is also used to imply a barricade of any kind.

Barrister, barris-tur. A counsellor admitted to plead at the *bar*. An inner barrister is one who is a sergent or Queen's counsel; an outer barrister is one who pleads outside the bar. The term *bar*, in law, originates from the bar placed to hinder persons from incommoding the court.

Barrow, bar-ro (Saxon, *beorg*). Hills or mounts raised by the Saxons in honour of those who died on the field of battle.

Barytes, ba-rytez (Greek, *baros*, weight). A ponderous earth, very brittle, and perfectly soluble in boiling sulphuric acid. It is compounded of oxygen and barium.

Basalt, ba-zawit (etymology uncertain). A hard, dark-coloured stone, supposed to be of volcanic origin.

Bas Bleu, bah-blüh (French, *bas*, stocking; *bleu*, blue). Blue-stocking; a term applied to a learned, pedantic woman. The name is supposed to arise from one of the acting members of a society of literary ladies wearing blue stockings.

Base (Greek, *basis*, the bottom). Low in value; mean; worthless. In architec-

ture, the foot of a pillar, by which it is sustained.

Bashaw, bash-aw. A title of honour in the Turkish dominions given to the grand officers of the court, as the capudan bashaw, the admiral or commander of the sea; bostangi bashaw, the chief officer of the garden, &c. It is more frequently written and pronounced *Pasha*, or *Pacha*.

Basis, bay-sis (Greek, *basis*, the bottom). Originally, the step or walk of an animal on the sole of the foot, on which the body is supported in walking; hence the word *basis* is used to express the foundation or support of an argument, calculation, &c.

Bass, base (Italian, *basso*). In music the lowest compass of the human voice usually ranging from G or F below the *bass-staff* to D or E above it; it also signifies generally the lowest or deeper part of any composition. *Thorough-bass* that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end. *Ground-bass* is that which commences with some subject of its own, which is continually repeated through the movement, whilst the upper parts pursue a different air. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert.

Basso Relievo, basso rely-een (Italian, *basso*, low; *relievo*, relief). A term used to denote sculptured representations raised upon a flat surface, or background, in such a manner as to project from it less than one-half of the general depth of the figure; it is also called *bas-relief*.

Bastille, bas-teel (French, *bastille*, castle with towers or ditches). Originally, a royal castle built for the defence of Paris; afterwards used as a state prison and destroyed by the populace during the French Revolution in 1789.

Bastinado, basteen-nahdo. A punishment used among the Turks, consisting in beating the offender on the soles of the feet with a *baston* or wooden club.

Bastion, bas-tshun (Old French, *baste* to build). In fortification, a large mass of earth excavated from the ditch, usually faced with sods or bricks, and standing out from the ramparts, of which it forms the principal part. The leading principle in the construction of a bastion is, that every part of it should be defended by the flanking fire of some other part of the works.

Bat-fowling, bat-fowl-ing. A method of catching birds at night while they are roosting in bushes, hedges, &c. One of the party carries a torch, while another beats the bushes; the birds fly towards the light, and are caught either by the hand or in nets.

Bathos, ba-thos (Greek, *bathos*, depth). A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speaking.

Baton, bat-ong (French, *baton*, a staff). The staff or truncheon given as a symbol of authority to generals in the French army; the staff of a field-marshal. In music, a rest of four semibreves; also the staff with which the conductor of a band beats time.

Batta, bat-tah. Allowances made to troops in India. Dry batta is money given in lieu of rations: wet batta, what is given in kind.

Battalion, bat-tai-jun. A body of infantry, generally from five to eight hundred in number. A battalion of the line is usually composed of ten companies; each consists of a lieutenant, an ensign, three or four sergeants, and about seventy-five rank and file, under the charge of a captain. A regular staff of field-officers is appointed to every battalion; the whole being under the immediate command of a lieutenant-colonel. A *battalion* was originally so called from *battalia*, a body of men arrayed in the order of battle.

Batten, bat-tin (Teutonic, *batten*). To glut or satiate one's self; to grow fat and gross; to live luxuriously; applied to land, to make fruitful.

Battens. In nautical affairs, long narrow slips of wood nailed to the coverings of a vessel's hatchos, in order to secure the tarpaulings which are placed over the hatchos when required. This is called *battening down the hatchos*. Battens are also nailed in different parts of a vessel, to prevent those parts becoming chafed.

Battery, batter-e (French, *battre*, to beat down). The name given to any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, either for the purpose of attacking the forces of an enemy, or of battering the fortification.

Battle-piece. A painting which represents a battle, exhibiting large masses of men, or men and horses, in action.

Battue, bat-too (French, *battue*). In hunting, a term denoting the practice of

beating the bushes, and making a loud noise for the purpose of turning out foxes and other animals of the chase.

Bawbee, baw-bee. A word used in Scotland and the northern counties of England, for halfpenny. The term bawbee took its rise from a copper coin issued after the death of James the Fourth of Scotland. He was slain in the battle of Flodden Field, and left a son a year old as his heir. The effigy of the infant king was struck upon a coin of the value of a halfpenny; and this piece of money was hence called the *baby*, which in the Scottish pronunciation becomes *bawbee*.

Bawn. A word used in Ireland for a place near the house, inclosed with mud or stone walls, to keep the cattle in during the night; but its original signification was a fortified inclosure.

Bay, bai (Teutonic, *baye*, bulge). An arm of the sea, smaller than a gulf and larger than a creek. *Bay*, as applied to windows, is the same as bow.

Bay-colour. A colour in horses resembling the bay-leaf when dried.

Bayonet, bayo-net. A kind of triangular dagger made to fit on to the muzzle of a firelock, so as not to interfere with the firing. It is a weapon used with great effect in attacking an enemy, or in receiving the charge of cavalry. The name originates from Bayonne, in France, where the instrument was first made.

Bay Salt. A salt made of sea-water, which is hardened by the heat of the sun, and receives its name from its brown colour. It is made by letting the sea-water into square pits or basins; its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly and becomes covered with a slight crust, which, hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt.

Bays, baiz (Greek, *baion*, a branch). A poetical name for any honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence; or figuratively, for learning itself.

Bazaar, ba-zar (an Oriental word, signifying sale). An exchange, market-place, or spacious hall for the sale of merchandise.

Beacon, beek-un (Saxon, *becun*). A signal raised on an eminence, composed of some combustible matter, to be fired at night on the approach of an enemy. Also, any object serving as an occasional signal.

or as a constant sea-mark, by means of which ships may be warned of danger or assured of the port.

Beadle, be-dl (Saxon, *bydel*). A petty officer in a court or parish; a messenger or servitor of a public body.

Bead-roll (Saxon, *bead*, a prayer). A list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for the souls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romish Church on their beads.

Bear. In commercial phraseology, one who contracts to deliver or sell a certain quantity of stock in the public funds on a forthcoming day at a stated place, but who does not possess it, trusting to a fall in public securities to enable him to fulfil the agreement and realise a profit. The term arises from an old proverb, to the effect that he who disposes of that which is not yet in his possession, sells the skin before he has caught the bear. See **Bull**.

Beatitude, be-attitude (Latin, *beatus*, blessed). Happiness; felicity; usually applied to the joys of heaven.

Beau, bo (French, *beau*, a fop). An effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress and of decorating his person; also the accepted suitor of a lady.

Beau Ideal, bo-i-deal (French, *beau*, beautiful; *ideal*, imaginary). In painting, that beauty which is freed from the deformity and peculiarity found in nature, in all individuals of a species; its general significance is a model of excellence which the mind or the fancy has depicted to itself.

Beau Monde, bo-mond (French, *beau*, fine; *monde*, world). The fashionable world; the select portions of society.

Bed of a River. The bottom of a channel in which the stream or current usually flows.

Bedlam, bed-lam (corrupted from *Bedlem*). The name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics; the term is now generally applied to all mad-houses and lunatic asylums; and colloquially to any place where there is much noise and discord.

Bedouin, bed-oo-in (Arabic, *bedoun*). The name of certain Arabs who live in tents and are widely scattered. The term is applied generally to a wandering vagabond.

Beefeaters (corrupted from the French word *buffetiers*, of *buffet*, a sideboard; in allusion to their being stationed

by the sideboard at royal dinners). The yeomen of the Queen's guard.

Beelzebub, be-el-zebub (Hebrew, *Baalim zebahim*, the lord of sacrifices). A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. A name given to the Prince of Darkness.

Beetle-browed, bee-tul browd. Having prominent brows; heavy like a beetle.

Behemoth, be-he-moth. An animal mentioned in the Book of Job, which some naturalists suppose to be identical with the sea-horse.

Bel-Esprit, bel-espree (French, *bel*, vivacious; *esprit*, wit). An agreeable vivacity in conversation or writing.

Beldam, bel-dam. An old woman; a hag. The term is probably derived from old French, *belle dame*, signifying an old woman, as *belle age* means old age.

Beleaguer, be-lê-gur (Danish, *belegeren*, to besiege). To besiege; to block up in a place; to surround with an army.

Belle, bel (French, *belle*, a beauty). A beautiful, gay young lady.

Belles Lettres, bel let-ter (French *belles*, elegant; *lettres*, literature). A term meaning polite literature. Its significance is somewhat vague, but it is generally understood to be restricted to poetry rhetoric, and such prose writings as claim to elegance of style.

Belle vue, bel-vuh (French, *belle*, beautiful; *vue*, prospect). A term applied to houses, terraces, &c., which are situated as to command an extensive view of the country.

Bellicose, belly-koze (Latin, *bellum*, war). Warlike; contentious.

Belligerent, bel-lidjeront (Latin, *bellum*, war; *gero*, to carry on). An epithet applied to states that are at war, or a warlike tendency.

Bell Metal. A composition of 1 and copper, usually consisting of three parts of copper and one of tin. Less is used for church bells than for clock bells, and for very small bells a small quantity of zinc is added to the alloy.

Bell-wether. A wether or sheep that leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

Ben. A Hebrew prefix signifying as *Ben-jamin*.

Benchers. The senior members of the Society in the Inns of Court. T

have been readers, and being admitted to plead within the bar, are called inner barristers.

Bend. In heraldry, a broad line drawn from one corner of the escutcheon to the other; supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or scarf, as a symbol of the bearer having been valiant in war. The *bend dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield, on the right, to the lower part of the left diagonals. The *bend sinister* is that which is traced from the left side of the shield to the right.

Benedict. Bonny-dikt. A newly-married man; derived from the name of Benedict, one of the characters in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

Benefice, benny-fis (Latin, *bene*, well; *facio*, to make). A name applied to all Church preferments except bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaneries, and prebendaries. It is more especially appropriated to parsonages, rectories, and vicarages.

Benefit of Clergy. In law, a privilege at first peculiar to clergymen, but afterwards made available to such of the laity as could read, they thereby being considered *clerks*. It consisted in the exemption, wholly or partially, from the jurisdiction of the lay tribunals. The felon, on being convicted by the latter, claimed *benefit of clergy*, had a book put into his hands, and if the ordinary pronounced these words, *Legit ut clericus*, "he reads like a clergyman," the culprit was handed over to the Ecclesiastical Court, for a new trial or purgation, which in the majority of cases resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Benefit of Clergy was abolished in the reign of George the Fourth.

Bengalese, ben-ga-lēz. A native or the natives of Bengal.

Bent Grass. A name common to all the species of grasses composing the genus *Agrostis*. There are five British species.

Berth. A sea term; a station at which a ship rides at anchor; an apartment in a ship in which a number of men or officers reside or mess; a sleeping-place in a ship; the place of a hammock; an office or situation in which a person is employed.

Betrothment, beet-roath-ment. In law, a mutual promise or compact between two parties, by which they bind themselves to marry. The word imports giving one's *word*; that is, truth, faith, or promise,

Bevel, bev-el. The slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle; also an instrument used by masons, carpenters, joiners, &c. It differs from a square in having a movable tongue, so that the instrument may be set to any angle.

Bevy, bev-e (Italian, *beva*, a flock). A flock of birds; a company of persons; applied generally, though not exclusively, to an assemblage of ladies.

Bezel, bez-el. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bezonian, be-zonean. A low fellow; a person addicted to vulgar habits.

Bias, bi-as (Greek, *bios*, force). Originally, a weight on one side of a bowl to make it turn from a straight direction; hence, an undue tendency or inclination of the mind to any particular study, pursuit, or opinion.

Bibber, bib-bur (Latin, *bibere*, to drink). An habitual drinker; a tippler. Hence also, *bib*, which means properly a cloth tucked under the chin of a child during the process of eating and drinking.

Bible, bi-bl (Greek, *biblion*, the book). The name applied by way of eminence to the collection of sacred writings forming the Old and New Testaments.

Bibliographer, biblee-ograh-far (Greek, *biblos*, a book; *grapho*, to write). A person skilled in the history of books and literature; one who compiles a history of literary productions.

Bibliomania, biblee-o-māineah (Greek, *biblos*, a book; *mania*, madness). Book-madness; a disease which manifests itself in an over-anxiety to obtain old and scarce editions of books, without any consistent regard to the value of their contents.

Biblioplist, biblee-ōpolist (Greek, *biblos*, a book; *poleo*, to sell). A bookseller.

Bicarbonate, bi-karbon-ait (Latin, *bis*, twice; *carbonate*). A carbonate containing two equivalents of the acid to one of the base.

Biennial, by-en-yal (Latin, *biennus*, lasting two years). Continuing for two years. In botany, a class of plants which do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, after bearing which they die.

Biestings, bees-tingz (Saxon, *byst*). The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bigamy, bigga-me (Latin, *bis*, twice; Greek, *gamos*, marriage). The crime of having two wives or husbands at a time.

Bight, bite (Danish, *boyt*). The double part of a rope when folded; the coil of a cable, not including its ends; a bend or small bay between two points of land.

Bigot, big-got. A person perversely and obstinately attached to a party, creed, sect, or practice; a blind zealot. The etymology of this word is uncertain; but some authorities have traced it to *begutta*, one of the appellations of the order of nuns, called Beguins, who were distinguished for their excessive zeal.

Bijou, bo-zhoo (French, *bijou*). A jewel; trinket; anything very precious, diminutive, or delicate.

Bilbo, bil-bo. A rapier or sword, receiving its name from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best kinds were manufactured.

Bilboes, bil-boze. In ships, long bars of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of offenders. Hence, also, the punishment of offenders in this way is called by the same name, and is equivalent to the punishment of the stocks on land.

Bilge, bilj (Gothic, *bulgia*, to swell). The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle. *The bilge of a ship* is the under part of the ship's floor, which approaches to a horizontal direction, and on which the vessel would rest if aground. When this portion of the ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*; the water which lies in the *bilge* is called the *bilge-water*, and the pump adapted to withdraw it is called the *bilge-pump*.

Bill of Health. A certificate or instrument signed by consuls or other proper authorities, and delivered to the masters of ships at the time of their clearing out from all ports or places suspected of being particularly liable to infectious disorders, certifying the state of health at the time such ship sailed. *A clean bill of health* imports that at the time the ship sailed no infectious disorder was known to exist there. *A suspected bill of health*, commonly called a touched patent or bill, imports that no infectious disease had actually broken out, but that there existed rumours of such. *A foul bill of health* denotes that the place was affected when the vessel left; this latter circumstance is

commonly known by the absence of a clean bill, a foul bill not having been worth leaving.

Billet (French). A small note or paper in writing; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge. *Billet-doux*, a love missive, an affectionately-written epistle.

Billion, bil-yun (Latin, *bis*, twice; *million*). A million of millions; in figures, 1,000,000,000,000.

Bills of Mortality. Periodical registers of the deaths and burials which take place in and near London. These bills usually contain, also, a summary of births, christenings, &c.

Bilocular, bi-lökewlar (Latin, *bis*, twice; *loculus*, a small place or cell). Having two cells.

Bimana, bi-maynah (Latin, *bis*, twice; *manus*, a hand). Two-handed animals. The *bimana* constitute the first order of *mammalia*—comprehends but one genus, and that genus is man.

Binnacle, bin-nah-kl (French, *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box). A box containing a ship's compass, and the ship's light, to show it at night.

Biographer, byograh-fur (Greek, *bios*, life; *grapho*, to write). One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

Biology, byollo-iy (Greek, *bios*, life; *logos*, a discourse). A description of life and of the animal structure in its living state; the science of life; physiology.

Biparous, bip-parus (Latin, *bis*, two at one time; *pario*, to bring forth). Producing two at a birth.

Biped, by-ped (Latin, *bis*, twice; *pes*, a foot). An animal with two feet.

Bird's-eye Tobacco. A kind of tobacco which has in it numerous diminutive knots resembling the eyes of birds.

Bird's-eye View. A term applied to pictures of places, and to landscapes, denoting that such a view might be obtained by a bird in the air.

Biscuit, bis-kit (Latin, *bis*, twice; *coctus*, baked). A kind of bread baked very hard. Among the Romans, the *biscuit* was twice prepared in the oven, and a diminution of one-fourth was ordinarily calculated upon as the consequent loss of weight.

Bisection, be-sekshun (Latin, *bis*, twice; *seco*, to cut). A division into two equal parts, as the cutting of an orange into halves.

Bishop, bish-up. A prelate or person consecrated for the spiritual government of a diocese. The derivation of this word is from the Latin *episcopus*, (Greek, *episkopos*). By the omission of the first syllable, and the usual apocope (*piscop*), and the change of *p* into *b* (*biscop*), and *sc* into *sh*, the word *bishop* is produced. The term means literally an overseer, or over-looker.

Bisextile, bis-sekstil. Leap-year. A year consisting of 366 days, the additional day being added to the month of February. This is done every fourth year, on account of the excess of six hours, by which the ordinary year really exceeds 365 days. The name is derived as follows:—The Romans, instead of making a 29th day of February, reckoned the 24th day twice, and called the 24th day *sexto calendas Martias*; that is, the sixth day before the kalends of March. This, with the prefix *bis*, to denote that it was reckoned twice, gave the name *bisextilis*, which we write *bisextile*, to the leap-year.

Bitter Principle. The bitter parts of vegetable substances, which may be extracted by chemical processes.

Bitumen, bit-u-men (Latin, from Greek, *pitis*, the pitch-tree). The generic name given to a number of inflammable substances, found in a liquid or viscid state. It constitutes the inflammable principle of coal, and is a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

Bivalves, by-valvs (Latin, *bis*, twice; *valve*, shutters). That class of shell-fish, the shells of which are composed of two pieces or valves, formed together by a hinge, as the oyster and the mussel.

Bivouac, biv-wak (French, *bivouac*). The guard or watch of a whole army during the night; also the modern system by which the soldiers in service lie in the open air without tents, in opposition to the old system of camps and cantonments.

Bizarre, be-zar (French, *bizarre*). Odd; fantastic; strange; whimsical.

Black Act. The statute 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, for the purpose of hunting deer; or stealing fish from rivers, and with the face blackened, or otherwise disguised.

Black Art. Necromancy; witchcraft, or sleight-of-hand, so called from its being conjectured that the professors are aided in their operations by diabolical agency.

Blackballing. The act of voting against any person or thing—usually a candidate for admission into a club or society—by dropping into the ballot-box a ball, commonly of a black colour.

Black Cattle. A general name for all cattle of the ox kind, reared expressly for slaughter, in distinction to dairy-cattle.

Black Letter. The old English alphabet.

Black Mail. In Scotland, a sort of yearly payment, formerly made for protection to those bands of armed men who, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, laid many parts of the country under contribution. The term is still used conventionally, to imply any fee or gratuity which is made compulsory, and takes the form of exaction. *Mail*, in this case, means tax or rent.

Black Monday. A day so termed from Easter Monday, the 14th of April, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Edward III., the British troops then lying before Paris, and the day being remarkably dark and cold. This term is applied to any day that has disagreeable associations, as the day on which boys return to school after their holidays, or the day when Parliament resumes its functions, &c.

Black Rod. A name given to the usher who carries the *black rod*, with a golden lion on the top of it, at assemblies of the order of the Garter, and in Parliament.

Blanc-mange, bluh-mawnj (French, *blanc*, white; *manger*, to eat). In cookery, a preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and served to table as a kind of jelly.

Blank Verse. Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme.

Blasphemy, blas-feemy (Greek, *blapto*, to strike or hurt; *pheme*, reputation). Irreverent or impious language uttered respecting the Deity or his attributes.

Blast Furnace, blast furnas. A furnace blown by means of steam-power, used chiefly for smelting iron and other refractory ores.

Blatant, bla-tant (Saxon, *blatan*). Bellowing like a calf; noisy.

Blazon, bla-zun (Dutch, *bloazen*, to blow). In heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of a coat of arms in proper terms. All persons beneath the degree of a noble must have their coats *blazoned* by metals and colours. The term is derived from the fact of a herald *blowing a trumpet* and calling out the arms of a knight when he entered the lists at a tournament. In this sense, blazon is used figuratively for making anything public.

Blockade, blok-aid (Teutonic, *block-haus*). A fortress or bulwark erected to stop up or to secure a passage. A town or fortress is said to be blockaded when all ingress and egress is precluded by the troops which surround it. The object of the blockade is generally to compel the garrison to surrender, when the provisions and ammunition shall be expended.

Blockhead, blok-hed. A figurative expression, used to imply a person of dull apprehension; want of parts; intensely dull—whose head may be said to be like a block of wood or stone.

Blood Hound. A variety of the common dog, remarkable for its perfection of the sense of smell. Owing to this circumstance, the blood-hound was formerly much employed in pursuing criminals, and tracking runaways.

Blue Peter. In nautical affairs, a flag having a blue ground, with a white square in the centre. It is hoisted as a signal that the ship is about to sail.

Boatswain, bose-un (*boat*, and Saxon *swain*, a servant). An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colours, anchors, cables, and cordage. His office is also to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seizing and punishing offenders, &c. The *boatswain's mate* has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing, and mooring.

Bolt Rope. In nautical affairs, the rope to which the edges of the sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *back rope*; those at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*.

Bomb, bum (Greek, *bombos*, a buzz, a noise). In artillery, a hollow iron ball or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar; its name is taken from the loud noise made by its report.

Bombard, bum-bard. To assault a town or fortress by projecting into it bombs, shells, &c., in order to set fire to and destroy the houses, magazines, and other buildings.

Bombast, bum-bast. A stuff of a loose texture, formerly used to swell garments; hence, an inflated style or manner is termed bombast.

Bombketch, bum-ketch. A small vessel strongly built, and strengthened with large beams to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

Bona Fide, bo-nah fy-de (Latin, *bonus*, good; *fides*, faith). A term signifying in good faith; without fraud or subterfuge.

Bonded Goods. Those goods for which bonds are given at the Custom-house, as a guarantee for the payment of duty.

Bonhomie, bo-no-me (French, *bonhomie*). A free and easy manner; good nature; cordiality.

Bon mot, bong-mo (French, *bon*, good; *mot*, word). A good saying; a witty repartee.

Bonny, bon-ne (French, *bon*, good, or excellent). Handsome; beautiful; pleasing to the sight.

Bon-ton, bong-tong (French, *bon*, good; *ton*, tone, or manner). Fashion; the height of fashion.

Bonus, bo-nus (Latin, *bonus*, good). A premium given for a loan, right, or privilege, above its prime or original cost. A term commonly used to express an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company out of its accumulated profits.

Bon-vivant, bong-ve-vang (French, *bon*, good; *vivant*, living person). A free liver; a jovial companion.

Booby, boo-be (German, *bube*, a boy). In natural history, the name of a water-fowl of the pelican tribe, common in the West Indies; they allow themselves to be attacked by other birds, which force them to yield up the fish they have captured. The term is also applied to a dull, stupid fellow, who suffers himself to be imposed upon.

Bookworm. A small insect which breeds and eats holes in books, especially when in a damp state. This name is also given to any one who is continually poring over books.

Boom, (Saxon, *beam*, a bar). Among mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail, main-sail, or fore-sail, as the *jib-boom*, *studding-sail boom*, *main-boom*, *square-sail boom*. A strong iron chain fastened to spars, and extended across a river or the mouth of a harbour, to prevent an enemy's ships passing. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen to keep the channel in shallow water.

Boon (Saxon, *bene*, a prayer or petition). A favour granted; a welcome present; a gift.

Borough English, bur-ruh English. A customary descent of lands or tenements in certain parts of England, by which the youngest son becomes inheritor instead of the eldest; or, if the late possessor had no issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother. The custom only holds good in a few ancient boroughs and copyhold manors.

Bosky, bos-ke (French, *bosquet*, a thicket; from *bois*, wood). Woody; a-bounding with wood.

Boss (French, *bosse*, hunch or bump). A stud or ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part of a shield; a thick body of any kind.

Botany, bot-an-e (Greek, *botane*, a plant). The science which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom.

Botch (Italian, *bazza*, a swelling). A swelling or eruptive discolouration of the skin. Figuratively, the part of any work clumsily done or ill-finished, so as to prejudice the whole.

Bottomry, bottum-re. In commerce, the borrowing money upon the keel or *bottom* of a ship, whereby, if re-payment be not made on the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditors; also the lending of money payable on the return of the ship, but not to be claimed in the event of the vessel being lost.

Boudoir, boo-dwor (French, *boudoir*). A small room or cabinet, generally adjoining the bed-room or dressing-room, for the retirement of the master or mistress of the house.

Boulders, bowl-ders. A provincial term for large rounded blocks of stone lying on the surface of the ground, or in some instances embedded in the loose soil; differing in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, and supposed to have been transported from a distance.

Bouquet, boo-kay (French, *bouquet*). A nosegay; a bunch of flowers carefully culled and arranged with taste.

Bourbon Family, boor-bawng. A line of sovereigns who reigned in France from 1589 to 1848, except during the period of Napoleon Buonaparte's term of power. It is a branch of the stock of Capet, being descended from a brother of Philip the Fair.

Bourgeois, boor-zhaw (French, *bourgeois*, a burgess). A term used generally for citizen; answering to the English burgess.

Bourse, boorse (French, *bourse*). Literally, a purse; used to denote the place of exchange in France.

Bouts Rimes, boo-re-ma (French, *bouts*, end; *rimes*, rhymes). A term for certain rhymes which one person furnishes to the unfinished lines written down by another person.

Bovine, bo-vine (Greek, *bovos*, an ox). Relating to cattle of the ox kind.

Bowie-knife, bow-e-nife. A long knife or short sword, carried by hunters in the western states of America.

Bowline, bo-line. In nautical language, a rope fastened near the middle of the perpendicular edge of the square-sails, and used to keep the weather-edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled.

Braggadocio, brag-go-do-sho (from *Braggadocchio*, the name of a vain-glorious knight, in Spenser's "Faery Queen"). A bragger; a vain boaster; one who invents or exaggerates deeds of valour performed by himself.

Brahmin, brah-min. The priests or philosophers among the Hindoos. They take their title from *Abraham*, whom they called *Brahma*, and affected to imitate the life of the patriarch by living in deserts. The word *Bramah* also means "knowledge of laws," and is the name of the first person in the Trinity of the Hindoos.

Bravura Air, brah-voorah (Italian, *bravura*, courage). An air consisting chiefly of difficult passages and divisions, in which many notes are given in one syllable, therefore requiring great energy and spirit, as well as considerable skill, in the execution.

Breach. In military affairs, an opening or gap effected in the works of any fortified place, by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

Breakers, bray-kurs. In marine language, rocks which lie immediately under the surface, and break the waves as they pass over them; when these are discerned at a distance, a cry is raised of *Breakers ahead!* to warn the helmsman to steer out of their course; they also signify the billows which break against the rocks.

Breakwater. Something raised or sunk at the entrance of a harbour, or any projection from the land into the sea,—as a mole, pier, or jetty, so placed at the entrance, that it may *break* the force of the waves as they roll inwards.

Breastwork. In fortification, a parapet usually made of earth, thrown up as high as the *breasts* of the troops defending it; also a sea term for the balustrade of the quarter-dock.

Breech. In gunnery, the hinder part of a gun; the solid part of a piece of ordnance behind the bore.

Bressummer, bes-summur (French, *brasse-mur*). In architecture, a beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition; as the lower beam of a church gallery, and that over a shop window; this word is also spelt *brestrummer*.

Breve, breev (Latin, *brevis*, short). The name of a note in music; the breve without a dot after it, is equal to four minims, and is called imperfect; but when dotted, it is equal to six minims, and is called perfect.

Brevet, bre-vet (Latin, *brevis*, short). A term borrowed from the French, signifying a royal act granting some favour or privilege; and applied in England and America to a nominal rank in the army, higher than the regimental commission held by the officer. In garrison and brigade duties, it confers precedence according to seniority. Thus, a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by brevet, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter.

Breviary, breev-ya-re (Latin, *brevis*, short). An abridgement; an epitome; a book containing the daily services of the Romish Church, as contradistinguished from the missal.

Bridewell. A name now generally given in England to houses of correction. The term is derived from the locality of the ancient house of correction in London, built on the site of *St. Bride's Well*, in Blackfriars, first built as a palace, and afterwards used both as a hospital and a prison.

Brief, breef (Latin, *brevis*, short). I law, an abridgement of a client's case, containing in a concise form the proofs and objections that may be urged by the opposite side, with answers thereto written for the instruction and guidance of a counsel during a trial.

Brig. A square-rigged vessel with two masts. One of the peculiarities of a brig is, that she bends her boom-mainsail to the mainmast.

Brigade, bre-gade (French, *brigade*, gang). A division of troops composed of several corps, or of detachments of cavalry and infantry, under the command of a general officer. A *brigade-major* is an officer appointed to assist the general commanding a brigade in all his duties. No officer under the rank of a captain is eligible to hold this post, nor can effective field officers of regiments be appointed majors of brigade. A *brigadier* is the general officer who has command of a brigade. He is in rank next below a major-general.

Brigantine, briggan-tine. A small, flat, open vessel, which is propelled with sails and oars, or with either, and is chiefly employed in fighting or in giving chase. Brigantines are used principally by the corsairs or sea *brigands*, for the purposes of piracy. Among British seamen this is a square-rigged vessel with two masts, and is distinguished by having her mainsails set near in the plane of her keel, whereas the mainsails of larger ships are hung athwart.

Bring-to. In nautical language, to check a vessel's course, when advancing, by regulating the sails, so that they shall counteract each other, and keep the ship almost stationary.

Brisket, bris-kit (French, *brechet*, breast-bone). The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast adjoining the ribs.

Bristol Board. A kind of paper made for drawing upon, formed by pasting sheets of drawing-paper together, and submitting them to the action of a powerful press, so named from the place of its original manufacture.

Bristol Stone. A species of soft diamond, found chiefly in St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

Bristol Waters. Mineral waters of the lowest temperature of any in England,

going the fourth in degree among the waters which are esteemed warm.

Broach to. In navigation, to incline suddenly to windward of a ship's course, when she sails with a large wind; or, when she sails directly before the wind, to deviate suddenly from the ship's line of course, bringing her side to windward, and thereby exposing her to the danger of upsetting.

Broad Cloth. The better kind of cloth used for male attire: it was so called from its great breadth, requiring, in the weaving of it, two persons to sit on either side, and fling the shuttle to one another.

Broadside. The whole side of a vessel. In reference to a naval engagement, it signifies a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship of war.

Brochure, bro-koor (French, *brochure*, a stitched book). A pamphlet; a literary performance of slender materials and trivial interest.

Brogue, broag (Irish, *brog*). A defective pronunciation of a language, particularly applied to the Irish manner of speaking English.

Bronchitis, brong-kytis (Greek, *bronchitis*, the windpipe). An inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane.

Brooch, broach (from *broach*, a spit, from its having a little pin or spit, by which it is fastened to the dress). A bosom-buckle or pin; a jewel.

Browbeat. To endeavour to move a person by stern and severe looks, by knitting and depressing the brows, &c.

Brownie, brow-ne. In Scotland, a spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses; so called, it is conjectured, from its pretended dusky or tawny colour, in contradistinction to the *faery*, from its *fairness*.

Brownists. A religious sect, the *Independents*, so called from their founder, Robert Brown, a Puritan, who lived at the end of the sixteenth century.

Brown Study. A reverie; deep thought; abstraction. It is said to be a corruption of brow study, from the old German *braun*, brow; or *aug-braun*, an eye-brow.

Bowsprit, so-sprit. A large spar which projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry it forward; as a general rule, its length should be two-thirds of the main-mast, and as thick as the main-mast.

Bruit, brute (French, *bruit*). A report; rumour; something noised abroad.

Brunette, broo-net. A woman of a dark or swarthy complexion. The word is a diminutive form from the French word *brun*, brown, or burned-looking.

Brutum fulmen, broo-tum ful-men (Latin, *brutum fulmen*). A loud but harmless threatening.

Buccaneer, bukkah-neer (French, *boucanier*, a freebooter). A name given to the pirates who infested the coasts of the West Indies and South America, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Bucolic, bu-kolik (Greek, *boukolikos*, belonging to oxen). A term applied to tastes and pursuits of a pastoral tendency; also a pastoral poem or song.

Buddhist, bud-dist. A believer in the doctrines of Buddha, the founder of a religion in Asia, who is supposed to have lived about a thousand years before Christ.

Bude Light. An intense flame, produced by the union of the carburetted hydrogen and oxygen gases; so named from having been invented by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, of *Bude*, in Cornwall.

Budget, budj-et (French, *bougette*, a bag). In parliamentary language, the annual proposition put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in connection with the public revenue, comprehending a general view of the national debt, income and expenditure, the imposition and remission of taxes, &c.

Buffer (Irish, *buffer*, a boxer). A kind of cushion, fitted to the end of a railway carriage, in order to deaden the percussion of another carriage, or any opposing body.

Buffo, buf-fo (Italian, *buffo*). The comic actor in an opera, hence *buffoon*, a low jester, a grimace.

Bugbear, bug-bare (Welsh, *bwg*, a goblin). A frightful object; any imaginary dread; false terror.

Buhl-work, bul-wurk (from the name of the inventor). Wood inlaid with metal, tortoise-shell, &c.

Bulb (Latin, *bulbus*, a globular body). A term applied generally to round bodies; in botany, the designation is especially applied to roots of a round form, as of onions, tulips, &c.

Bulkheads. Partitions built up in several parts of a ship between two decks, either lengthwise or across, to form and separate the various apartments.

Bull (Latin, *bulia*, a little round ornament or seal). In the Roman Catholic Church, a letter, edict, or rescript of the Pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is the head, containing a decree, order, or decision. The bull is written on parchment, and provided with a leaden *seal*, or, on rare occasions, a seal of gold or of wax, hence the name of the instrument.

Bull. A cant word used on the Stock Exchange, to denote a person who nominally buys stock, for which he does not pay, but receives or pays the difference consequent upon the rise or fall of stock.

Bulletin, bullet-oen (French, *bulletin*, a bill, a ticket). A letter with an official seal appended, and hence an official account or statement. This word is a diminutive of *bulia*, a little round ornament or amulet, worn about the necks of Roman children, and afterwards applied to a seal.

Bulwark, bool-wurk (Teutonic, *bolle*, round; *werk*, work). A fortification; fort; security; railing round a ship's deck.

Bumbailiff (corruption from *bound-bailiff*). An under-bailiff or subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust.

Bumboat (Welsh, *bun*, or *bon*, mean, insignificant). A small boat, used to carry provisions to vessels lying at a distance from shore.

Bumper, bum-pur. A cup or glass filled to the very brim, and usually called into requisition on festive and convivial occasions, to honour any favourite or special toast. This word is said to originate as follows:—In Catholic countries the Pope's health used to be toasted after dinner, in overflowing glasses, under the appellation of *bon père* (good father), hence the corruption of *bumper*.

Bungalow, bungah-lo. An East Indian term for a house with a thatched roof.

Bunkum, bunk-um. An Americanism, signifying an appeal to the vulgar, or an inconsequential narration, promulgated with a view of creating political or literary capital.

Buntlines. Small lines made fast to rings on the bottom of the sails of a ship, their use being to trice up the bunt a sail to facilitate the furling.

Buoy, boy (French, *bois*, wood). A mass of wood, cork, or other light substance, moored or floating on the surface of the water; their uses being to mark out the place of a ship's anchorage, or to point out dangers, and to direct navigators into the safest channels. The word buoy is used in the figurative sense of supporting hopes and expectations, and keeping the spirits from sinking.

Bureaucracy, buro-crassy (French, *bureau*, a desk). The centralisation of power, by making all the bureaux, or departments of a Government, the mere instrument of one chief.

Burglar, bur-glur (Saxon, *burh*, a house. French, *larron*, a thief). One guilty of breaking into a house by night.

Burke. To strangle or to suffocate by covering the mouth; to put a sudden end to, as to *burke* a speech or purpose. This word owes its origin to a criminal of the name of Burke, who was concerned in the murder of several persons in the manner indicated.

Burlesque, bur-losk (Italian, *buriare*, to ridicule). A species of humour, which consists in forming together images which are highly discordant; a dramatic composition, which generally selects some well-known tragedy or tale, and turns it into ridicule.

Burletta, bur-lettah (Italian, *buria*, rillery). A light comic species of musical drama.

Bursar, bur-sar (Latin, *bursa*, a pouch). A student to whom an allowance is paid out of a *burse*, or fund appropriated to the maintenance of poor students.

Bushman (Dutch, *bojesmannen*, men of the wood). A name given by the Dutch colonists to several roving tribes in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope.

Buskin, bus-kin (Dutch, *brosken*). A kind of high shoe or boot worn by the ancient tragedians upon the stage, to give them a more heroic appearance. The word is used in a figurative sense to express tragedy.

Bye-law. A particular law made by a corporation, company, or any other distinct portion of the community, for the regulation of the affairs of its members, in such of their relations as are not reached by the ordinary legal enactments.

Byzantine Art. A style of decorative art patronised by the Romans after the seat of the empire was removed from

the East. It is an engraftment of Oriental elaboration of detail upon classic forms, ending in their debasement.

C

Cabal, ka-bal. A small body of men secretly plotting for political advancement. In British history, one of the cabinets of Charles II., which consisted of five men famous for their intrigues:—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale—the initial letters of whose names form the word *cabal*.

Cabalistic, kabah-listik (Hebrew, *tsibel*, to receive). Relating to mysterious agency; something that has a hidden meaning. The word is derived from *cabala*, a pretended secret science of the Jewish rabbins, by which they could interpret difficult passages of Scripture.

Cabinet Council, kabby-net kown-sil. The confidential council of a sovereign or executive magistrate. In England, it usually comprises the principal ministers or members of the *Cabinet*, and is convened, from time to time, as circumstances connected with home or foreign policy demand. *Cabinet* is the diminutive of *abane*, a very small apartment or private room.

Cabinet Picture. A picture of a small and generally a finished character, suitable to a small room, and for close inspection.

Cable's Length. The measure of one hundred and twenty fathoms.

Caboose, kah-booz (German, *kabuse*, a little room). The kitchen or cook-room of a ship; in smaller vessels, the inclosed irreplace, hearth, or stove, for cooking on the main-deck.

Cabriolet, kab-reo-lay (French, *cabriolet*, a goat-leap). A two-wheeled vehicle drawn by one horse, and carrying two passengers and a driver. These, as well as vehicles of a similar class having four wheels, are known under the contracted name of *cab*.

Cachet, kash-a (French, *cachet*). A seal. *Lettres de cachet* were, under the ancient French Government, warrants to which the king's private seal was appended, and put in force for the imprisonment of any one. They were abolished in 1790.

Cachinnation, kachy-nayshun (Latin, *echinno*, to laugh loudly). Loud and immoderate laughter.

Cacography, kak-köggrafee (Greek, *kakos*, bad; *grapho*, to write). Bad spelling.

Cacophony, ka-köffence (Greek, *kakos*, bad; *phone*, sound). A disagreeable and harsh sound of words; a discordance or indistinctness of the voice. A fault of style, consisting in harsh and disagreeable sound produced by the meeting of two letters or syllables, or by the too frequent repetition of the same letters or syllables.

Cacoethes, kakko-cethiz (Greek, *kakos*, bad; *ethos*, custom). In medicine, a bad habit of body; in general parlance, an ill habit or inordinate propensity, as *cacoethes scribendi*, an itch for scribbling or authorship.

Cactus, kak-tus (Greek, *kaktos*, the artichoke). A genus of succulent plants of very various and often grotesque forms, generally without leaves, having the stem and branches jointed, for the most part armed with pines in bundles, with which, in many species, bristles are intermixed.

Cadaverous, ka-davver-us (Latin, *cadaver*, a dead body). Appertaining to a dead body; having a pale, death-like appearance. The changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction are called *cadaveric* phenomena.

Cadence, kay-dens (Latin, *cadens*, falling). In reading or speaking, a certain note is taken, which is the key-note on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this is called cadence. In music, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, or at the termination of a proper chord.

Cadet, kah-det (French, *cadet*, younger brother). The youngest or younger son of a family; a gentleman who serves in the army with a view of qualifying himself for the military profession and obtaining a commission; a young man attending a military school. In France it was the almost invariable custom for the younger son of good families to embrace the military profession, and hence, when he arrived at a suitable age, he became a cadet.

Caduceus, ka-dowsus. The fabled staff of Mercury, which gave the god power to fly. It is represented as a staff with two serpents twining about upwards, and at the top a pair of wings. This staff is used as a herald of peace, and was supposed to possess the power of bestowing happiness and riches, healing the sick, raising the dead, and summoning spirits from the lower world.

Cæsure, se-sura (Latin, *cæsure*, a division). The separation or pause which is made in the body of a verse in utterance, dividing the line, as it were, into two members. The most advantageous position for the cæsure is generally after the fourth, fifth, or sixth syllable, although it does occasionally take place after the third or the seventh.

Café, kaf-fay (French, *café*). A coffee-house.

Caffeine, kaf-fayin. A peculiar principle of mild, bitter taste, obtained from coffee or tea.

Caftan, kaf-tan. A Turkish or Persian robe or vestment.

Cairn, kayrn. A name given to a heap of stones, common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, generally of a conical form and covered with a flat stone. Cairns were anciently used, by way of monuments, over the ashes of the great and illustrious: the word is of Celtic origin.

Caisson, kay-soon (French, *caisson*, a chest). A wooden chest, into which bombs or gunpowder are put, and placed under ground in such a manner as to explode at a certain moment.

Caitiff, kay-tiff (Italian, *cattivo*, a slave). A base fellow; a mean, despicable villain.

Cajole, kah-jole (French, *cajoler*, to coax). To influence or delude by flattery; to wheedle over by specious representations.

Calabash, kalla-bash. A light vessel formed of the shell of the fruit of the calabash-tree emptied and dried; a popular name for the gourd plant.

Calamity, kah-lammy-ty. Any sudden and unexpected misfortune; a condition of things involving great distress. The term is derived from a storm which destroys the harvest by breaking (*calamos*) the stalks of corn.

Calcination, kalsy-nayshun (Latin, *cali*, chalk or lime; *cineraceous*, ashy). A kind of burning, from which latter process it differs in the action of the fire being prolonged; as bones heated in a covered vessel until they become black are termed *burnt bones*; but when, by the further operation of heat with contact of air, they become white, they are termed *calcined bones*.

Calculus, kal-kewlus (Latin, *calculus*, a little stone). A term applied to hard or stony substances which form in the body.

In mathematics, the *differential calculus* is the finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

Caledonian, Kally-done-yan (*Caledonia*, the ancient name for Scotland). Relating to Scotland.

Calendar, kalen-dur (Greek, *kaleo*, to call). A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days, festivals and holidays, and stated times, are marked. A *calendar month* is a month consisting of either thirty or thirty-one days, with the exception of February, and is distinguished from lunar month.

Calends, kal-ends (Greek, *kaleo*, to call). With the Romans, the first days of the month so named; because, on those days, it was customary to *call aloud* or proclaim the number of holidays in each month.

Calibre, kal-ebur (French, *calibre*, bore of a gun). The bore or size of the bore of a gun; the diameter of a body; figuratively used to denote mental capacity.

Caligraphy, kallig-raffy (Greek, *kalos*, beautiful; *grapho*, to write). Elegant penmanship; a neat and regular style of writing.

Calipash and Calapee. In cookery, terms used to denote the shell and the flesh of the turtle.

Calisthenics, kallis-theniks (Greek, *Lulos*, beauty; *sthenos*, strength). A course of bodily exercises, designed to promote grace of movement and strength of frame.

Call of the House. A parliamentary term for an imperative call or summons sent to every member of Parliament to attend at his place in the House.

Callosity, kal-lossy-ty (Latin, *calloritas*, hardness). An unusual hardness of the skin, as a corn.

Callous, kal-lus (Latin, *callus*, hardened). Hardened; insensible; unfeeling.

Callow, kal-lo (Latin, *calvus*, bare). Unfedged; naked; without feathers.

Calomel, kalo-mel (Greek, *kalos*, fair; *melos*, black). A medicinal preparation of mercury, sublimated so as to render it more gentle in its operation.

Caloric, kal-lorik (Latin, *calor*, heat). A philosophical term applied to that agency which produces the phenomena of heat and combustion; that fluid or condition which is diffused through all bodies.

Calotype, kalo-type (Greek, *kalos*, beautiful; *typos*, type). The name given by the inventor to the producing of pictures on paper, or other surfaces, by the agency of light. See **Daguerreotype**, **Photography**, &c.

Calumet, kal-umet. A kind of pipe, the bowl of which is usually made of red, soft marble, and the tube of a reed ornamented with feathers. It is used by certain Indian tribes as the ensign of peace, and corresponds to the European flag of truce. This pipe affords a pass and safe conduct among all the allies of the nation; and, in embassies, the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace.

Calumniate, kal-lumnyate (Latin, *calumniar*, to slander). To accuse falsely; to slander; to charge with crime or dishonourable conduct, with a view of tarnishing or destroying reputation.

Calvary, kalva-ry (Latin, *calvaria*, a skull; from *calvus*, bald). The place where Christ was crucified; the name denoting a place of skulls. In heraldry, a cross so called set upon steps.

Calvinism, kalvin-izm. A system of religious doctrine and church government taught by John Calvin, and maintained by his followers. The tenets of this system are embraced in five points, — namely, predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints. The great leading principles of the system, however, are the absolute decrees of God, the spiritual presence of Christ in the Eucharist, and the independence of the Church.

Calyx, ka-likes (Greek, *kalyx*, a covering). A term used in botany, to designate the external covering of a flower, generally resembling the leaves in colour and texture.

Cambist, kam-bist (Latin, *cambio*, to exchange). A name given to those who trade in notes and bills of exchange; also applied to a book which treats of the notes of exchange, and the equivalent values of different moneys.

Cambrian, kam-breean (*Cambria*, the ancient name of the principality of Wales). A native of Wales is so called.

Camellia, ka-meel-yah. A genus of beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, and producing a rose-like flower, highly prized and worn in the hair or about the person on particular occasions. The name is given

in honour of G. J. Kamel, or *Camellus*, a Jesuit.

Cameo, kammy-o (Italian, *cameo*). A term usually applied to gems or stones upon which figures are carved in relief. The name originates from *camahua*, the Oriental term for the onyx.

Camera Lucida, kammy-rah lu-seda (Latin, *camera*, a chamber; *lucida*, light). An optical instrument used for tracing landscapes from nature, and for copying drawings; also for the purpose of causing any object to appear on the wall in a light room, either by day or night.

Camera Obscura, kammy-rah oh-skewra (Latin, *camera*, chamber; *obscura*, dark). An optical instrument for throwing the images of external objects on to a screen in a darkened chamber or box.

Campaign, kam-pain (Latin, *campus*, a plain). A large open, level tract of ground without hills; the time an army is actively engaged in war, or keeps the field without entering into quarters.

Campanology, kampah-nolloyjy. (Latin, *campana*, a bell). The art of ringing bells. The science which teaches the various powers and sounds of bells.

Camphine, kam-feen. A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine, with a species of naphtha.

Canaille, kan-naïh (French, *canaille*, rabble). The lowest of the people; the mob; the class commonly known as *roughs*.

Canard, kan-ard (French, *canard*). A hoax; an idle rumour; a report; a mere invention.

Candelabrum, kandel-ähbrum (Latin, *candelabrum*). A branched candlestick; a tall stand or support for lamps.

Candlemas, kandi-mas (compound of *candle* and *mass*). A Roman Catholic festival, celebrated on the 2nd of February, in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, and so called from the large number of lights or *candles* used on the occasion.

Canescent, kah-nessent (Latin, *canesco*, to grow hoary). Growing white or hoary.

Canicular, kah-nikowlar (Latin, *canicula*, a little dog). Belonging to the dog-days, which in our almanacks occupy the time from July 3rd to August 11th.

Canine, kah-nine (Latin, *caninus*, relating to a dog). Belonging to or having the qualities or nature of a dog. *Canine teeth* are two sharp-edged teeth in each jaw, one on either side.

Canister. A name applied to musket balls, stones, scraps of iron, &c., put into cases and shot out of mortars.

Cannel Coal, kan-nel kole. A species of coal which has obtained its name from the bright flame unmixt with smoke which it yields during combustion; *candle* being pronounced *cannel*, in the locality where the coal is found. It is sufficiently solid to be cut and polished, and worked into trinkets and ornaments.

Cannibal, kan-ny-bal. A human being who eats human flesh.

Canny, kan-ne. A word of common use in Scotland, signifying cautious, inoffensive; and in some parts of the North of England, a frequent expression, applied to a nice, neat, and housewifely woman; also, sometimes for a clever or shrewd person. It may be referred, perhaps, to *cunning*, intelligent, knowing; or from Saxon, *cunnan*, whence our old verb *can*, to know.

Canoe, kan-noo. An Indian boat, made of the trunk of a tree hollowed; or sometimes, from pieces of bark fastened together.

Canon, kan-un (Greek, *kanon*, a rule, a precept). An established doctrine, law, or rule; a code of ecclesiastical laws. In the Church of England, a person in possession of a prebend or revenue, for the performance of cathedral (*chanting*) service. The *canons of criticism* are certain principles which regulate the judgment given upon works of art, literary performances, &c.

Canonical, kah-nonny-kal (Greek, *kanonikos*). According to, or included in the canon. *Canonical hours* are stated times set apart for the several offices of the Church. *Canonicals*, a term applied to the full dress of a clergyman.

Canonization, kano-nezayshun. The act or ceremony of declaring a deceased person a saint.

Cant, kant (Latin, *canto*, to sing). A whining, affected manner of speaking; pretensions to goodness; a word or phrase, hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; in a general sense, slang.

Cantata, kanta-tah (Italian, *cantata*). A piece of music for one, two, or more voices, chiefly intended for a single voice with a thorough bass.

Cantatrice, cantah-treesh. A songstress; a female singer.

Canteen, kan-teen (French, *cantine*, a bottle-case). A small vessel made of tin-

plate or wood, in which soldiers, when on their march or in the field, carry their liquor; also, the name of a tavern, attached to a camp or barrack.

Canter, kant-ur. A slow gallop, slower than a trot; a person who endeavours to make the world believe that he is pious, by a whining voice, and the semblance of religion. This word is supposed to be associated with *Canterbury*.

Canterbury Tale. A term denoting any exaggerated or improbable story, so called from Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Canticle, kan-ty-kul (Latin, *canto*, to sing). A song, applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used in the plural to signify Solomon's Song.

Canto, kan-to (Italian, *canto*, a song). Used to denote the division of a poem, otherwise called a book. In music, the treble, or higher part of a piece.

Canton, kan-ton (French, *canton*). Division of a country, as the Swiss cantons, governed by its own chief and magistrates; a small community or clan; a division or parcel of land. In heraldry, a small square which occupies only a corner of a shield.

Cantonment, kan-tunment (French, *cantonnement*). The detachment and quartering of troops in a town or village, and made to be as near as possible to each other.

Canzonet, kan-zo-net (Italian, *canzonetta*). A little song in one, two, or three parts.

Caoutchouc, kah-oot-chook. The vegetable substance, India-rubber, and gum-elastic. It is the juice of a South American tree, made to ooze from incisions, and thickened by exposure to the atmosphere.

Cap of Maintenance. One of the insignia of state, carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation; and also before the mayors of some cities.

Cap-a-pie, kap-ah-poi (French, *cap-à-pie*). From head to foot; usually applied to a person who is armed or attired in a warlike fashion.

Caparison, kah-parry-zun (Spanish, *caparazon*). The dress or trappings of a horse; the clothing or covering spread over any horse of state.

Cape (Latin, *caput*, a head). In geography, a headland or projecting portion of the coast. It sometimes terminates in an acute angle, and is then called a *point*. If the projecting portion is small and low, the affix *ness* is employed in England, as in such

forms as Dungeness, Sheerness; and in Scotland, that of *mull*, as the mull of Galloway.

Capet, kah-pai. The name of the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes. He is said to have been of low origin, and to have usurped the throne in the tenth century. On the accession of the house of Bourbon, the name of Capet was either given to them, or taken by them; thus, all the processes in the trial of Louis XVI. were made against *Louis Capet*.

Capias, kay-peas (Latin, *capio*, to take). In law, a writ of two kinds; one before judgment, termed *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction; the other is a writ of execution after judgment, termed *capias ad satisfaciendum*, in which the sheriff is commanded to take the body in execution.

Capillary, kap-illah-ry (Latin, *capillaris*, relating to the hair). Resembling a hair; small, minute. *Capillary attraction* is the power by which a liquid ascends in the interior of a capillary tube—or tube of small bore—above the surface of the liquid which surrounds it.

Capitalist, kappit-a-list. A person possessed of large property; one who has a considerable *capital* sunk in trade, or advanced in speculation.

Capitol, kappy-tol (Latin, *capitolium*). The temple of Jupiter, built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome. Here the senate assembled, and in this temple they made their vows, and took the oaths of allegiance.

Capitulate, kap-ittu-late (Latin, *caput*, the head). To yield or surrender on certain stipulations; to draw out a document in *heads* or articles.

Caponieré, kappo-neer (French, *caponière*). In fortification, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected by a parapet.

Capriccio, kah-pritsh-ee (Italian, *capriccio*, fancy). In music, applied to passages where the composer indulges his fancy, without being bound to keys or moods. Perhaps from the Latin, *capere*, a goat.

Caprice, kah-preese (Italian, *capriccio*, whim). Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour; freak; fancy; whim.

Capricorn, kapy-kawrn (Latin, *capri-* *cornu*). In astronomy, one of the twelve

signs of the zodiac, represented in the form of a goat; it is the first of the winter, and fourth of the southern signs.

Capriole, kap-reole (French, *cabriole*). That kind of leap which a horse makes in the same place without advancing.

Capstan, kap-stan (French, *cabestan*). A large piece of timber in the shape of a cone, usually placed behind the windlass of a ship, to weigh anchors, hoist up or strike down top-masts, strain ropes, or heave any heavy, bulky thing on board ship.

Capsule, kap-sule (Latin, *capsula*, a small receiver or case). A term applied in botany, to a membranous or woolly seed-vessel, internally consisting of one or more cells, splitting into several valves, and sometimes discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or filling out entire with the seed.

Caption, kap-shun (Latin, *captio*). In English law, a certificate subscribed by commissioners in chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed. In Scotch law, a writ issued commanding the apprehension of a debtor. Peers and married women are secured against personal execution by *caption* upon civil debts.

Captious, kap-shus (Latin, *captiosus*, sophistical). Snarling; easily provoked; given to quarrelling.

Caput Mortuum, kap-ut mor-tewum (Latin, *caput*, the head; *mortuum*, death). A fanciful term, formerly used to denote the remains in a retort after distillation, or drying. It is now called *Residuum*. Figuratively used to imply anything worthless.

Caracole, kara-kole (French, *caracole*). In horsemanship, an oblique movement of a horse, tread out in half-rounds, changing from one side to the other without observing a regular ground; also, the half-turn which a horseman takes after his discharge, to pass from front to rear.

Carat, kar-at (French, *carat*). A term used in a relative sense to express the fineness of gold. It means the twenty-fourth part of any given weight of that metal, or of its alloy. If such a weight be pure gold, it is said to be 24 carats fine; if three-fourths only be gold, it is 18 carats fine. The diamond carat, however, is a definite weight, equal to 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ th troy grains; and the pearl carat equal to four-fifths of a troy grain.

Caravan, karrah-van (Spanish, *caravana*). A company of merchants, or

pilgrims, in the East, who travel in an organised body through the deserts.

Caravansary, karrah - vansaree (Spanish, *caravana*). A large building in the East, which serves as a kind of inn for caravans of travellers. The building usually forms a square, in the middle of which is a spacious court, and under the arches or piazzas that surround it, there runs a bank raised some few feet from the ground, where the merchants and travellers take up their lodgings, the beasts of burden being tied to the foot of the bank.

Carbine, kar-hyne (French, *carabine*). A short gun carrying a ball 2½ to the pound, borne by light horsemen.

Carbon, kar-bun (Latin, *carbo*, coal). The pure, inflammable part of charcoal, free from all the hydrogen and earthy particles which charcoal usually contains.

Carbonate, karbun-at. A salt formed by the combination of carbonic acid with different bases, as carbonate of copper, &c.

Carbonic Acid, kar-bonik as-sid. A compound of carbon and oxygen, called also fixed air. It is gaseous, colourless, and cannot support respiration or combustion.

Carboy, kar-boy. A large glass or bottle cased in basket-work, generally employed for holding vitriol and other acids.

Carcass, kar-kas. In building, the shell of a house before it is lathed or plastered, or the flooring laid down.

Cardiac, kar-deak (Greek, *kardia*, the heart). Belonging to the heart.

Cardinal Numbers. These are the numbers, *one, two, three, &c.*; in distinction from *first, second, third, &c.*, which are ordinal numbers.

Cardinal Points. The four points or divisions of the horizon; namely, North, South, East, and West.

Cardinal Virtues. These are frequently alluded to as the "four cardinal virtues;" namely, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

Cardinal Winds, are those winds which blow from the cardinal points.

Carreen, ka-reen (French, *carener*). To heave or lay a vessel on one side for the purpose of repairing.

Caret, kay-ret (Latin). A mark (A) used in writing, and placed where some word has been omitted, which is inserted either above the caret or in the margin.

Caricature (Italian, *caricatura*). The representation of a person or circumstance in such a manner as to render the original ridiculous.

Caries, ka-ro-es (Latin, *caries*). A term used to designate the ulceration of a bone, or that state of a bone which is analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.

Carminative, kar-minnah-tiv (Latin, *carmen*, a charm). A specific which allays spasmodic affections, and dispels flatulence.

Carnage, kar-naje (French, *carnage*). Great slaughter; considerable bloodshed, without distinction of persons.

Carnival, kar-ny-val (Italian, *carnavale*). A season of revelry and feasting observed in Roman Catholic countries, just previous to Lent.

Carnivorous, kar-nivver-us (Latin, *carnis*, flesh; *voro*, to devour). Flesh devouring; applied to animals which feed on flesh.

Carotid, kah-rottid (Greek, *karoo*, to cause sleep). The term applied to an artery on each side of the neck. Its name is derived from the supposition of the ancients, that an increased flow of blood to the head caused sleep.

Carousal, kah-rowzal. A festival; a revel; a noisy drinking bout. Some authorities derive this word from the Italian, *carriello*, a chariot; an entertainment consisting originally of a contest of chariots and horses, and afterwards used to denote what is now understood as a carousal.

Carpology, car-polo-ly (Greek, *karpos*, fruit; *logos*, a discourse). In botany, that branch of the science which treats of fruits.

Cairngorm, kayrn-gorm. A species of quartz, of various colours and sizes, found on *Cairngorm*, a mountain of Scotland, belonging to the Grampian Hills. The cairngorm are also called *Scotch pebbles*, and are used for seals, brooches, and other trinkets.

Carriion, karry-un (Latin, *caro*, *carnus*, dead flesh). The putrid carcass of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

Carte, kart (French, *carte*). A bill of fare; a list of the various dishes prepared for a repast.

Carte Blanche, kart blansh (French, *carte blanche*). A blank paper with a signature only attached, and, if necessary, sealed by the party against whom it is to be used, in order that it may be filled up with such conditions as may be thought

proper by the party to whom it is delivered. This term is also used in a general sense, to imply unrestricted authority granted to a person, to be used according to his own pleasure and discretion; also, an order to disburse money, or incur responsibilities, without any limit being set by the person on whose behalf the transactions are undertaken.

Cartel, kar-tel (Spanish, *cartello*). An agreement between two belligerent states for the exchange of their prisoners of war; also a written challenge to fight a duel.

Cartilage, karty-lidj (Latin, *cartilago*). A smooth, elastic, glistening substance, softer than bone and harder than muscle, commonly called gristle.

Cartoon, kar-toon (Italian, *cartone*). In painting, a design drawn on thick paper, to be afterwards traced through, and transferred on to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

Case, (Latin, *casus*, a falling). Literally, that which falls; hence an event or state of things which are sometimes alluded to as having "fallen" upon a certain day. In grammar, case denotes the variation in writing and speaking, expressing the relation in which it stands to some other part of the sentence.

Case-hardening. A method of preparing iron and making it hard, so as to render it capable of resisting any edged tool.

Caseine, kay-se-in. One of the important elements of animal nutrition; found in milk, in the seeds of leguminous plants, &c.

Casemate, kase-mate (Italian, *casa-matta*). In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, serving as a battery to defend the opposite bastion and ditch.

Castalian, kas-talo-yan. Pertaining to Castalia, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. The waters of this fountain were fabled to have the power of inspiring those who drank thom with the true fire of poetry.

Castanet, kastah-net (Spanish, *castaneta*). An instrument formed of concave shells, ivory, or hard wood, fastened to the fingers, and sounded to the time of a dance or song.

Caste, kast. A name for the tribes of different employments into which the Hindoos are separated or classified, through successive generations; colloquially, the

term is used among us to imply station in life, or social position, so that a person who commits any disreputable action is commonly said to have *lost caste*.

Cast-iron. The iron as it is extracted from the ores, being cast in a species of moulds; called also *pig-iron*, and *cast metal*.

Casting Vote. The vote of a person who presides over an assembly, or council, where the votes generally are the same on either side, and that of the president decides the matter at issue.

Casuistry, kazhu-istry (Latin, *casus*, an event). The doctrine or science of conscience; or the doctrine of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, and determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of certain acts and opinions, by the application of rules from Scripture, laws from society, or from equity and natural reason.

Casus Belli, kay-zus bel-le (Latin, *casus belli*). The cause of war; a plea for making war.

Catabaptists, kattah-baptists (Greek, *kata*, against; *baptizo*, to baptise). A term used to denote those who oppose infant baptism, or deny the necessity of baptism at all.

Catacomb, kattah-kome (Greek, *kata*, against; *kymbos*, a hollow place). A grotto, cave, or subterraneous place, for the burial of the dead.

Catafalque, kattah-falk (Italian, *catafalco*). A scaffold, or temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb, and used in funeral ceremonies.

Catalectic, kattah-lektik (Greek, *katalektikos*, deficient). In classic poetry, a verse deficient of one syllable of its proper length.

Catalepsy, kattah-lope (Greek, *kata-lambano*, to seize). A milder form of apoplexy or epilepsy. It consists in a total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and generally also of mental power, the pulsation of the heart and breathing continuing; the muscles remaining flexible, the body yielding to and retaining any given position.

Catalogue, kattah-log (Greek, *kata*, down; *logos*, word). An enumeration or list of men or things methodically arranged. *Catalogue raisonné*, is a catalogue of books classified according to their subjects.

Cataplasm, katah-plasm (Greek, *kata*, against; *plasma*, to form). A soft, moist application; a poultice.

Catamaran, katah-ma-ran. A species of light boat which the ancient Egyptians used for crossing the Nile or floating on its waters; it is constructed of the humblest materials, and bound together as a sheaf. Also the name of a floating battery, with an apparatus for blowing up ships.

Cataract, katah-rakt (Greek, *kata*, against; *rasso*, to dash). A great fall of water over a precipice; a disease of the eye from the opacity of the lens or pupil.

Catarrh, kah-tar (Greek, *kata*, down; *rheo*, to flow). A term for a cold in the head, or on the chest; it is usually accompanied by a discharge from the nostrils.

Catastrophe, kat-astrofee (Greek, *kata*, against; *strophe*, a turning). A final event or conclusion; the termination of a dramatic plot; misfortune; disaster.

Catcall. A small squeaking instrument, formerly used to convey disapprobation in theatres; the peculiar noises still made by the frequenters of the galleries go by the same name.

Catch. A musical composition of a humorous kind, arranged for three or four voices, with as many verses or couplets as there are parts. The *catch* is so contrived, that a meaning is given to the lines altogether different from that which appears when they are read in an ordinary manner.

Catchpenny. A low-priced pamphlet or other publication, which pretises on popular credulity for the purpose of extorting money.

Catch-word. A word formerly placed at the bottom of a page, intended as the leading one of the page succeeding.

Catechism, katty-kizm (Greek, *kata*, against; *echeo*, to sound). A form of instruction by means of question and answer. In its primary sense, an induction into the principles of the Christian religion, delivered by word of mouth, and so as to necessitate frequent repetitions from the disciple or hearer of what has been uttered.

Category, katty-gorry (Greek, *kata*, against; *agora*, a discourse). In logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings under one kind or genus; in a general sense an arrangement of persons, things, ideas, &c., into classes.

Cater, kay-tur (French, *acheter*, to buy). To provide food; to purchase provisions, to procure for other persons.

Cater-cousin, kay-tur kuz-in. A person related to another by blood in a remote degree; the word is a corruption of *quatre-cousin*; it is used conventionally to denote close intimacy from friendship.

Cates, kates (Belgic, *katter*). Dainty and delicious food; cakes; rich dishes.

Cathartic, ka-thartik (Greek, *katharter*, a scavenger). Purgative; applied to medicines of an active and aperient nature.

Catholic, katho-lik (Greek, *kata*, referring to; *holos*, the whole). Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; the word in a general sense means universal; embracing the whole; comprehensive; unrestricted. Thus, a person who entertains a subject in a liberal and comprehensive manner, is said to exercise a *catholic spirit*.

Cat's-paw. Among seamen, a light air perceived in a calm by rippling on the surface of the water; conventionally, a person who does something for a principal which he is ashamed or afraid of doing himself.

Caucasian, kaw-kayzh-yan. Pertaining to Caucasus, a celebrated mountain range between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. The *Caucasian* race forms one of the five principal varieties of mankind, to which the nations of Europe and some of the western Asiatics belong. In this class the head is almost round, and of the most symmetrical shape; the cheek-bones without any projection; the face oval; and the features moderately prominent.

Caudal, kaw-dal (Latin, *cauda*, a tail). Pertaining to the tail, as the *caudal fin* of a fish; also, the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.

Caul, kawl (Latin, *caula*). A membrane found on the heads of some newly-born children. It is vulgarly supposed that any individual having a child's caul upon his person, cannot be drowned; hence cauls are frequently advertised for by superstitious persons, and high prices given for them.

Caulking, kaw-king. In nautical language, the repairing of a ship by forcing oakum or other matter into the seams of the planks, and afterwards applying a mixture of tallow and pitch, or tar.

Causality, kaw-zality. Agency of a cause. In phrenology, the faculty of tracing effects to causes.

Caustic, kaw-stik (Greek, *kaio*, to burn). Burning; hot; acting like fire. *Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver used for a corrosive. In a figurative sense, stinging, cutting, pungent; as a caustic speech.

Cauterize, kawtur-ize (Greek, *kaio*, to burn). To burn or sear with a hot iron, or with caustic.

Cavalier, kavah-leer (Greek, *kaballes*, a horse on which loads are thrown). An armed horseman; a knight; a gay, sprightly military man; a term applied to the adherents of Charles I. In fortification, a work raised within the body of a place, above the other works.

Cavalierly, kavah-leerly. Disdainfully; haughtily; in the manner of a cavalier.

Cavalry, kaval-re (Greek, *kaballes*). Military horsemen. This branch of the service is divided into light and heavy cavalry, being armed and mounted accordingly. A regiment of cavalry is divided into four squadrons, and each of these into two troops.

Cavatina, kavah-teenah (Italian, *cavatina*). A short air without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by a recitative.

Caveat, kayve-at (Latin, *caveat*, let him beware). In common law, a term denoting a formal notice or caution to stop proceedings; also, an intimation or notice of intention to apply for a patent for some invention.

Caviare, kav-yare (German, *kaviar*). A food prepared from the roes of certain fish, especially that of the sturgeon, salted; it is consumed in large quantities in Russia.

Cavil, kav-il (Latin, *cavillor*, to satirize). To raise captious or futile objections.

Caw, kaw (formed from the sound). To make a noise like a rook, raven, or crow.

Cayenne Pepper, kay-yen pep-per. A very pungent pepper, obtained from the pods of several species of the capsicum; which originally came from Cayenne, in South America.

Cede, seed (Latin, *cedo*, to yield). To give up to another; to yield; to relinquish possession.

Cedilla, se-dillah (French, *cedille*). A small mark placed under the letter c (thus, ç), to denote when that letter is to be pronounced soft; it is chiefly used in French words.

Celibacy, selly-ba-se (Latin, *celibis*, a bachelor). Single life; unmarried state. The clergy of the Church of Rome are obliged to conform to celibacy.

Cellular Tissue, sell-lewlar tis-shu (Latin, *cellula*, a little cell). The elastic connecting tissue of the various parts of animal and vegetable bodies, consisting of cellules or vesicles of various figures adhering together in masses.

Celtic, sel-tik. Pertaining to the Celts, or early inhabitants of Britain, Gaul, Spain, and the south and west of Europe.

Cemetery, semmy-tere (Greek, *keimai*, to be dead). A place set apart for the interment of the dead.

Cenotaph, seno-taf (Greek, *kenos*, empty; *taphos*, a sepulchre). A monument erected to the memory of a person, whose remains lie buried in another place; such are the majority of the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

Censer, sen-sur (French, *encensoir*, perfuming pan). The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Censor, sen-sor (Latin, *censor*). In Rome, a magistrate who corrects the morals and manners of the people; hence, a person who undertakes to correct others is so called.

Census, sen-sus (Latin, *census*). An enumeration of the inhabitants of a country taken by Government authority. In Great Britain a census of the population is taken every ten years.

Cent, sent (Latin, *centum*, a hundred). In commerce, a term used to express the profit or loss, per hundred, arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commission, exchange, the interest of money, &c.; as 10 per cent. is the tenth part of a hundred, 20 per cent. the fifth part, and so on. *Cent* is also the name of a copper coin of the United States, of the value of one hundredth part of a dollar, and answering very nearly to the English half-penny.

Centaur, sen-taur. In mythology, a fabulous monster, depicted as half a man and half a horse; it also represents Sagittarius, the archer, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Centenarian, senty-narean (Latin, *centum*, a hundred). A person who has attained one hundred years.

Centennial, sent-enney-al (Latin, *centum*, a hundred). Consisting of a hundred years; happening every century.

Centime, son-teem (French, *centime*). The hundredth part of a franc; ten centimes answer to the English penny.

Centipede, senty-peed (Latin, *centum*, a hundred; *pes*, a foot). The name commonly but erroneously given to insects which have many feet. In some species they are found to number twenty-six pairs.

Cento, sen-to. In poetry, a piece wholly composed of the verses of other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines, and at others, half verses are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

Centre of Gravity. That point about which the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other; if this condition be not maintained, the body yields or falls; thus, a coach or a boat which overturns, does so because it loses its centre of gravity.

Centralization, sentral-izayshun (Greek, *kentron*, a point). Tendency to a centre; the act of centralizing.

Centrifugal, sent-rifu-gal (Latin, *centrum*, a centre; *fugio*, to fly). Tendency to recede from the centre. The centrifugal force of a body is that force by which any body moving in a curve endeavours to recede from the centre.

Centumviri, sen-tum-vo-ri. Roman judges, who were chosen three from each of the thirty-five tribes, making in all one hundred and five, though they were estimated in round numbers as one hundred men, and so called.

Century, sentu-re (Latin, *centum*, a hundred). A hundred years; usually employed to specify a certain period, as the nineteenth century; sometimes the word is used simply to denote a hundred.

Cephalic, sefah-lik (Greek, *kephale*, a head). Appertaining to the head; a medicine for the head.

Cerate, se-rat (Latin, *ceratum*, wax ointment). A preparation, or healing plaster, of which wax forms the principal ingredient.

Cerberus, sorby-rus. In mythology, a dog or monster with three heads, who guarded the entrance of the infernal regions; a surly and jealous doorkeeper is ironically thus named.

Cereal, seree-al (*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture). A term applied to grain yielding food to man or beast; as wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c.

Cerebral, seree-bral (Latin, *cerebrum*, the brain). Pertaining to the brain.

Cerecloth, sear-kloth (Latin, *cera*, wax; and *cloth*). Cloth smeared with wax and other substances; employed by the ancients in wrapping around dead bodies.

Ceremony, serry-munny (from *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture, who was worshipped with much solemnity). Outward rite; external form of religion; impressive forms of state; frigid civility.

Certes, ser-tez (French, *certes*). An old word, signifying certainly, truly, indeed.

Certiorari, sershio-rari. In law, a writ issued out of Chancery or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court; or remove a cause then pending, that it may be tried in a superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party that he cannot in an inferior court receive justice, or that he is not certain of receiving it.

Certificate, ser-tiffy-kate (Latin, *certus*, certain). A testimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth; as certificate of marriage, of baptism, of bankruptcy.

Cerulean, se-rulean (Latin, *caeruleus*, blue). Sky-coloured, or sky-blue.

Cerumen, seru-men (Latin, *cerumen*). Wax secreted by the ear.

Cervical, servee-kal (Latin, *cervix*, the neck). Belonging to the neck.

Cessavit, ses-sayvit (Latin, *cessavit*, he hath ceased). In law, a writ issued to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has ceased for two years to perform the service or pay the rent which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods and chattels to be distrained.

Cessio Bonorum, sesh-sheo bon-orum. A Latin law phrase, meaning the surrender by an insolvent debtor of his entire property to his creditors. This exempts him from all personal penalties.

Cession, sesh-shun (Latin, *cesso*, to cease). The act of surrendering, or yielding up to a creditor, the goods, property, &c., of a debtor. In Ecclesiastical law, when a person accepts a second benefice or dignity in the Church, which is incompatible by law with that which he previously held, the latter is said to be void by cession.

Cesspool, ses-pool. A well sunk under ground to receive water and refuse from drains.

Cestus, *see-tus* (Latin, *cestus*). The girdle of Venus, or marriage girdle, which was fabled to invest the person who wore it with irresistible charms.

Cetacea, *se-tayshonh* (Greek, *ketos*, a whale). An order of animals inhabiting the ocean, of which the whale and the dolphin are examples. These animals resemble fishes in their general natures, but they breathe air, have warm blood, and a double circulation; the tail is also horizontal, and not vertical as in true fishes.

Chafe, *tshafe* (Latin, *calefacere*, to make warm). To warm by rubbing; figuratively, to heat a person's temper by a contradictory or peevish manner.

Chaffer, *tshaf-fur* (German, *kaufen*, to buy). To haggle; to bargain; to treat about a purchase.

Chafing Dish, *tshafe-ing dish*. A utensil made use of to contain live coal, or charcoal, for keeping anything warm, or for heating anything when cold.

Chagrin, *sha-green* (French, *chagrin*). Displeasure, ill-humour, or peevishness arising from anything done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

Chalice, *chal-lis* (Latin, *calix*, a cup). A vessel formerly used as a drinking-cup; but the term is now applied to the cup which contains the wine in the celebration of the communion, or Lord's supper.

Chalybeate, *kah-libby-ate* (Latin, *chalybs*, iron or steel). Impregnated with iron; a word applied to water, medicines, or other fluids containing iron in solution.

Chamberlain, *chambur-lin*. An officer charged with the management and direction of a chamber. In England, the *Lord High Chamberlain* is the sixth officer of the Crown. He has to perform certain duties at the coronation, and has under him ushers, yeomen-ushers, and door-keepers. The *Lord Chamberlain of the Household* is the overseer of all officers belonging to the royal chambers, except the bed-chamber, wardrobe, &c., and administers the oath to all officers above-stairs. The *Chamberlain of the Exchequer*, of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are commonly receivers of rents and revenues, and have certain rights and immunities attached to their situations.

Chameleon, *kah-meel-yun* (Greek, *chamail*, on the ground; *leon*, lion). An animal of the lizard tribe, originally supposed to live on air. Its most remarkable characteristic is, the assuming the colour of

the thing to which it is applied, but its natural colour, in the shade, and at rest, is a blueish grey.

Chamois Leather, *sham-oy leth-ur*. A soft leather made from the skin of the *Chamois*, an animal of the goat kind.

Champagne, *sham-pain*. A brisk, sparkling wine, named from *Champagne*, one of the former provinces of France.

Champaign, *sham-pain* (French, *Champagne*). A flat, open country.

Champerty, *tsham-purty* (French, *champart*, field-rent). In law-suits a species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land or other matter at issue between them, if they prevail; whereupon, the *champertor* is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense.

Champion, *tshamp-eon* (Latin, *campus*, a plain). One who undertakes a combat in the place of another, or in his own cause. The *Champion of England* is a person whose office is hereditary, and who, upon the day of coronation, rides into Westminster Hall, and throws down his gauntlet as a challenge to any one who dare contest the sovereign's right.

Chance-Medley. In law, the accidental killing of a person in a fray or in self-defence.

Chancel, *tshan-sel* (Latin, *cancelli*, lattice work). The eastern part of a church, where the altar stands.

Chancellor, *tshan-sellur* (Latin, *cancelli*, cross-bar or ruling). A high officer of state or of some public establishment. The *Lord High Chancellor of England* is the first person in the realm, after the sovereign and princes of the blood. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, has the custody and control of the funds of the nation.

Chancery. The highest court of justice in Great Britain next to Parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals:—one, *ordinary*, being a court of common law; the other *extraordinary*, being a court of equity.

Chanticleer, *tshanty-kleer* (French, *chant*, crowing; *clair*, clear). The name given to the cock, from the shrillness and loudness of his crow.

Chantry, *tshan-tre* (Latin, *cana*, to sing). A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests, for the purpose of singing masses for the souls of the donors, or such as the donors have appointed to be prayed for.

Chaos, kay-os (Greek, *chaos*). Confusedness; disorder; undistinguishable mixture of elements.

Chaotic, kay-otie (Greek, *chaos*). A state resembling chaos.

Chapeau, shah-po (French, *chapeau*). A hat or cap. In heraldry, an ancient cap of dignity worn by dukes; it is frequently borne above a helmet instead of a wreath under gentlemen's crests.

Chaperon, shaper-ong (French, *chaperon*). A kind of hood; a lady's attendant and protector in public.

Chapfallen, tshap-fawln. Having the mouth shrunk or the jaw fallen down; originally applied to a helmet; figuratively, it denotes the expression of a person's face who has met with any serious loss or disappointment.

Chaplet, tshap-let (French, *chapelet*). A garland or wreath to be worn around the head; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers.

Chapman, tshap-man (Saxon, *ceapman*). One who offers goods for sale; a cheapener; a buyer and seller. In Scotland, a travelling dealer or packman.

Chapter, tshap-tur (French, *chapitre*). The division of a book; a society or communion of clergymen belonging to cathedrals and collegiate churches; also, a meeting of the members of an order of knighthood.

Char, tshar (Saxon, *ceran*, to burn). To turn to a black cinder.

Characteristic, karak-teristik (Greek, *character*, a mark, or impression). A distinguishing feature; that which constitutes the character of a person or thing.

Charade, shah-rahd (French, *charade*). A species of riddle, the subject of which is a name or word that is proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables, and of the whole word. An acting charade is one in which the actors illustrate the composition by appropriate action, leaving the spectators to divine the meaning.

Charcoal, tshar-koal. The residue of wood after having been charred, being carbon in a nearly pure state.

Chargé d'Affaires, shar-zhay daf-fair. In diplomatic missions, the third and lowest class of official entrusted with the affairs of a state at a foreign court.

Charger, tshar-jur. A high-mettled horse used in war to *charge*, or advance swiftly towards the enemy.

Charivari, shar-o-va-roo (French, *charivari*). A mock serenade of discordant music. This is the title of the principal comic journal of France, answering to the English *Punch*.

Charlatan, sharlah-tan (French, *charlatan*). A mountebank; a quack; a mere pretender.

Charles's Wain. In astronomy, seven remarkable stars, the constellation of the "Great Bear" forming the figure of a rustic wain, or waggon.

Charnel House, tshar-nol house (Latin, *carnis*, flesh, and *house*). A depository for the bones of the dead.

Chart, tshart (Latin, *charta*). A term applied to a marine map for the use of navigators, showing the sea-coasts, rocks, sands, bearings, &c. The *chart globular* is a projection, so called from the conformity it bears to the globe itself.

Charter, tshar-tur (French, *chartre*). A legal instrument executed with customary forms, given as evidence of a grant, or something done between man and man. In its more general sense, it is the instrument of a grant, conferring powers, rights, and privileges from some sovereign or party having power to grant such charters.

Charter Party. In maritime affairs, a deed or written contract for the letting to freight the whole or part of a vessel for one or more voyages: the ship is then said to be *chartered* for the voyage.

Chartism, tshar-tizm. In England, the principles held by the democratic body called Chartists; consisting of five leading points, namely:—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament.

Charybdis, karib-dis (Greek, *charybdis*). A dangerous whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, in Sicily, nearly opposite to Scylla, a rock on the coast of Italy. In figurative language, those two words are used to express two different kinds of danger. As, to "escape Charybdis only to meet with Scylla."

Chasseurs, shas-surze (French, *chasseurs*). A French term for a select body of light infantry, who are required to be particularly agile and expert in their movements.

Chateau, shah-to (French, *château*). A country seat; a gentleman's mansion. Formerly used to denote a castle or baronial hall in France.

Cheap-Jack. The name given to an itinerant huckster, or dealer in hardware, &c., and who puts his goods up to auction among the crowd, indulging at the same time in volleys of coarse wit, and random assertions, respecting the wares he has to offer.

Checkmate. The movement on a chess-board which hinders the opposite men from moving, and terminates the game. Mate is from the Spanish *matar*, to kill.

Checker Work, tshek-ur wurk. Work varied alternately, as to its colours or materials.

Cheek by Jowl. Side by side. Said often of persons in such close confabulation as almost to have their faces touch.

Chef d'Œuvre, shay-durver (French, *chef d'œuvre*). A masterpiece; a performance of distinguished merit.

Chegoe, tzhag-o (Spanish, *chiguito*, small). A tropical insect which enters the skin of the feet, producing great pain and annoyance.

Cherub, tsher-ub. A word used in Scripture for certain symbolical figures with one or more heads, and furnished with wings; a celestial spirit; a beautiful child. The plural of this word is *cherubim*.

Chevalier, shevah-leer (French, *chevalier*). A knight; a horseman; a gallant young man.

Chevaux de Frise, shevo-deh-frocz (French, *chevaux de frise*). In fortification, a piece of timber armed with spikes to defend a passage; also applied to the spikes set in, ordinarily, on the top of a wall.

Chevron, shev-run (French, *chevron*). A military badge worn on the coat-sleeve. In heraldry, an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house set up as they ought to stand. In architecture, a simple ornament consisting of short lines, joining at angles.

Chiara Oscuro, kyah-rah-osku-ro (Italian). In painting, that important part which relates to light and shade; referring not only to the mutable effects which light and shade produce, but also to the permanent differences in lightness and darkness.

Chiboque, toni-ooke. A Turkish pipe.

Chicanery, shekain-aree (French, *chicanerie*). Mean artifice or stratagem; sophistry; evasion.

Chiltern Hundreds. Stewardship of. A name applied to a nominal stewardship which a member of parliament accepts when he abandons his seat. By law, no member can resign his seat in the House of Commons; therefore, when he wishes to retire, he accepts the above post, which, being a place of profit and honour under the Crown, at once disqualifies him for retaining his seat. This office was originally appointed over a portion of the high lands of Buckinghamshire, known by the name of Chiltern Hills.

Chimera, kin-cera. A fabulous monster in mythology, represented as having a lion's head, a goat's body, and the tail of a dragon. In Christian art, the chimera is a symbol of cunning; figuratively, it expresses a wild or extravagant fancy, an illusory or unnatural conception of the mind.

Chirographer, ki-rograh-fur (Greek, *cheir*, the hand; *grapho*, to write). One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; an officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrosses fines.

Chiromancer, ki-ro-mansur (Greek, *cheir*, the hand; *mantia*, divination). The pretended art of divining fortunes and future events by the lines of the hands.

Chiropedist, ki-roppy-dist (Greek, *cheir*, the hand; *pous*, a foot). One who extracts corns from the feet.

Chirurgery, ki-rur-jery (Greek, *cheir*, the hand; *ergon*, work). Surgery, or that department of medical science in which the hand, either alone, or with instruments, is employed for the prevention or cure of diseases.

Chivalry, tshiv-alry (French, *chevalerie*). The duties and privileges of a knight; the qualifications or characteristics of knighthood; heroic adventure; disinterested conduct.

Choir, kwire (Latin, *chorus*, a body of singers). An assembly or band of singers, especially in Divine service; also that part of the church allotted to the choristers.

Choleric, kollur-ik (Greek, *chole*, bile). Passionate; hasty; petulant.

Chop-stick. A Chinese implement for taking food with.

Choregraphy, koreg-raffy (Latin, *chorea*, a dance. Greek, *grapho*, to describe). The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

Chorography, koro-graffy (Greek, *kora*, a district; *graphein*, to describe). The art of describing or delineating by maps a particular region, in contradistinction to geography and topography.

Chowder, tshow der. A dish of fresh fish boiled with biscuits, &c.

Christendom, kris'sn-dum. The portion of the world inhabited by Christians, and acknowledging Christianity; Christians as a body.

Chromatic, kro-matik (Greek, *chroma*, colour). Relating to colour; in music, marking a species of notes by semi-tones.

Chromatype, kro-mah-type (Greek, *chroma*, colour; *typos*, representation). A process of photography, which consists in washing paper with a solution, and exposing it to the influence of sunshine, with the object to be copied superposed, and afterwards washed with a solution of nitrate of silver.

Chronology, kron-ollo-je (Greek, *chronos*, time; *logos*, a discourse). The science of computing and adjusting dates or periods of time, and of ascertaining the correct periods or years in which particular events occurred.

Chronometer, kro-nommy-tur (Greek, *chronos*, time; *metron*, a measure). A time-piece constructed in such a manner as to note time perfectly. Watches of this kind are used at sea; they generally beat half-seconds.

Chronic, kron-ik (Greek, *chronos*, time). A term applied to such diseases as are of long duration, in opposition to those of more rapid progress; this term is also applied in a social sense to imply bad habitude, as a "chronic state of insolvency."

Chum (Armoric, *chom*). A familiar term for a chamber-fellow, or one who lodges in the same apartment; a word in common use at universities.

Church Service. The common prayer, collects, and other parts of public worship performed according to the forms of the Church of England.

Chyle, kile (Greek, *chyllos*). A white fluid contained in the stomach, consisting of the finer and more nutritious parts of the food, which is received into the lacteal

vessels, and serves to form the blood. *Chylification* is the process of digestion, by which the food taken is converted into chyle.

Chyme, kime (Greek, *chymos*, juice). The pulpy substance into which food is converted after being subjected for a while to the action of the stomach, and from which the chyle is prepared.

Chrysalis, krisah-lis (Greek, *chrysos*, gold). In insect life, that state which occurs between the caterpillar or grub form and the perfect winged insect. In this stage the animal lies inactive, takes no food, and is inclosed in a transparent covering, which has often a metallic lustre and a golden hue; hence its name.

Cicatrice, sikkah-tris (Latin, *cicatrix*). The scar or seam on the flesh after a wound has healed.

Cicerone, che-che-ro-ne (Italian, *cicerone*). Any person who acts as a guide; one who points out objects of interest, and explains curiosities. This word is derived from Cicero, the great Roman orator.

Cid, sid (Arabic, *seid*, lord). The name given to a goat hero among the Spaniards, celebrated for his exploits, Rodrigo Diaz, count of Bivar.

Ci-devant, seed-vawng (French, *ci-devant*, heretofore). Belonging to former times, or other days; pertaining to a system of things gone by.

Cimmerian, sim-meery-an. Dark and gloomy, as it is with the Cimmerii, a people dwelling on the western coast of Italy, where it is extremely dark.

Cinerary, sinny-rary (Latin, *cineres*, ashes). Relating to ashes.

Cinque Ports, singk-portse (French, *cing*, five, and *ports*). The five sea-port towns of Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney; to which three others were afterwards added—namely, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These towns possess peculiar privileges, and are under the government of a lord-warden.

Cipher, si-fur (French, *chiffre*). The figure (0) in numbers; an interweaving of letters or the initials of a name; a secret manner of writing.

Circassian, ser-kash-yan. A native of Circassia; pertaining to Circassia, a country situated on the southern declivity of Mount Caucasus.

Circuit, ser-kit (Latin, *circum*, round). The journey or progress which the judges take twice every year, through the counties of England and Wales, to hold courts and administer justice. Thus England is divided into six circuits—The Eome Circuit, Norfolk Circuit, Midland Circuit, Oxford Circuit, Western Circuit, and Northern Circuit. In Wales there are two circuits, the North and South. In Scotland there are three—the Southern, Western, and Northern.

Circular, sirku-lur. An advertising letter intended for *circulation*; it is usually printed with a fly-leaf, in contradistinction to a *bill*, which has no fly-leaf.

Circulating Medium. In commerce, a term denoting the medium of exchanges, or purchases and sales, whether this medium be metallic coin, paper, or any other article.

Circumambient, serkum-amby-ent (Latin, *circum*, round; *ambio*, to encompass). Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing.

Circumference, sor - kumfer - ens (Latin, *circumferentia*). The line that bounds a circle; the line encompassing any figure.

Circumflex, serkum-fleks (Latin, *circumflexus*). An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating of the acute and grave—it is marked thus (^).

Circumlocution, serkum-lo-kewshun (Latin, *circumlocutio*). The describing a thing by many words, which might be explained in a few.

Circumnavigation, serkum-navvy-gayshun (Latin, *circumnavigo*). The act of sailing round.

Circumscribe, serkum-skribe (Latin, *circum*, round; *scribo*, to write). To confine with certain limits; to inclose; to set bounds to.

Circumspect, serkum-spekt (Latin, *circum*, around; *specto*, to look). Prudent; watchful; cautious; wary.

Circumstance, serkum-stans (Latin, *circum*, around; *sto*, to stand). Something attending on or a relative to a fact, though not essential thereto. *Circumstantial evidence* is composed of those circumstances which either naturally or necessarily attend facts of a peculiar nature, which cannot be demonstratively evinced, and which so agree as to render them worthy of reliance until the contrary be proved.

Circumstantial Evidence. In law, that evidence which is obtained from circumstances which usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

Circumvallation, serkum-va-layshun (Latin, *circum*, around; *vallum*, a rampart). The act of casting up fortifications around a place; the fortification or trench thrown around a besieged town.

Circumvent, serkum-vent (Latin, *circum*, around; *venio*, to come). To overreach; to delude.

Circumvolution, serkum-vo-lewshun (Latin, *circum*, around; *volo*, to fly). The act of rolling or turning round.

Cirrus, sir-rus (Latin, *cirrus*, a lock of hair curled). A term applied to the *curl-cloud*, characterised by its *curling* form, by the lightness of its appearance, and the many changes of its figure.

Cistern, sis-turn (Latin, *cista*, a chest). A large receptacle for water, either above or below ground.

Citadel, sitah-del (French, *citadelle*). A fortress situated on the most commanding ground about a *city*. It serves to keep the inhabitants in awe, and in the event of the place being taken, becomes a retreat for the garrison. It is separated from the town by an esplanade, which is a space of level ground, clear of buildings, so that no person can approach unperceived.

Citation, site-ayshun (Latin, *cito*, to call). A summons to appear in court; an official call; quotation; mention.

Civic Crown. A garland of oak-leaves, which was given to a Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen.

Civil Engineer. One employed in civil engineering, such as the constructing of machinery for the purposes of manufacture or locomotion; as opposed to military engineering.

Civil Law. The law of a state, city, or country.

Civil List. The officers of civil government; also the revenue appropriated to support civil government.

Civilian, siv-ilyan (Latin, *civis*, a citizen). One engaged in *civil* pursuits, as distinguished from military, clerical, &c. A professor of the civil law.

Clairvoyance, klare-voyans (French, *clair*, clear; *voyance*, seeing). A faculty which some persons are reputed to possess.

of discerning things invisible to the senses when submitted to mesmeric influence.

Clan, klan (Irish, *clann*). A family; a race. A tribe consisting of many families bearing the same surname, who, according to tradition, descend from a common ancestor, as the Campbells of Scotland; the O'Connors of Ireland, &c.

Clandestine, klan-destin (Latin, *clausus*, secret). Concealed from view; secret; underhand; fraudulent.

Clangour, klang-gor (Latin, *clangor*). A harsh, sharp sound.

Clapperclaw, klappur-klaw. To scold; to rail at.

Clap-trap, klap-trap. A term applied to anything said to the multitude for the purpose of extracting applause; it takes its name from a kind of clapper used in theatres.

Clarencieux, klaren-shu (French, *clarenceux*). An heraldic office; the second king at arms, so called from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first bore the office.

Clarification, klarry-fekayshun (Lat. *clarus*, clear; *facio*, to make). The process of freeing any liquid from its impurities by boiling or by chemical applications.

Clarion, klarry-un (French, *clairon*). A kind of trumpet with a narrower tube than the ordinary trumpet, anciently much used in war, on account of the shrillness of its tone.

Class. A term used to denote an assemblage of beings or things having some marked character in common. Classes are made up of orders. What the genus is to the species, or the order to the genera, the class is in respect to the orders. Every class comprehends part of the series of genera collected into several orders; every order is an assemblage of genera, every genus an assemblage of similar species, and every species is made up of homogeneous individuals.

Classical, klassy-kal (Latin, *classicus*). Relating to the pure and elegant literature of writers in any language, but more especially to the ancient authors of Greece and Rome.

Clause, klawz (Latin, *clausula*, the end). A sentence, or so much of it as will make sense; an article in a contract or particular stipulation; an especial provision inserted in Acts of Parliament.

Clavicle, klavvy-kul (Latin, *clavicula*, a little key). The collar-bone; the bone situated between the shoulder-bone and breast-bone.

Claymore, klay-more (Gaelic, *claidheamhor*). A large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clearing. In commerce, the act of setting imported goods free by official examination, and the computation and payment of customs duties. Among London bankers, a method adopted for exchanging the cheques drawn upon each other. A *clearing house* is appointed for this purpose, whither the representative of each banker repairs at a certain hour daily, taking with him all the cheques on the other bankers which have been paid into his principal's house that day. Balances are struck from all the accounts, and the claims are transferred from one to another, until each clerk has only to settle with two or three others, and then balances are immediately paid.

Clear Starch. To stiffen with starch, and clear by clapping the articles between the hands.

Clef, klef (French *clef*, key). In music, a character placed at the commencement of a stave, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that stave in the system, and to point out the names of all the notes contained in the line of the clef.

Clemency, klemmen-se (Latin, *clementia*, mildness). Mercy; indulgence; disposition to treat with favour and kindness.

Clerk, klark (Greek, *kleros*, heritage). This word was originally used to denote a man of letters, or a learned man; and a clergyman is still designated a *clerk in holy orders*. It is now a common name for assistants in offices, counting-houses, &c. The name was originally given to clergymen, to imply that they were the peculiar heritage or property of God.

Cleve, **Cliff**, or **Clive**. In the name of a place, either of these syllables occurring at the beginning or end of a word, denotes that such place is situated on the side of a rock or hill, as Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

Client, kli-ont (Latin, *cliens*). A person who receives legal advice and assistance, or who intrusts the management of his affairs to a lawyer.

Climacteric, klimak-terik (Greek, *klimax*, a ladder, or scale). Among the

ancient physicians and astrologers, the name given to certain periods in human life, which were supposed to be very critical, and denoting some extraordinary change. According to some, every seventh year is a climacteric, while others recognise only those years produced by 7 and multiplied by the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9. These years are said to bring with them some remarkable change, with respect to life, health, and fortune. The *grand climacteric* is the sixty-third year. The other climacterics are the 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th.

Climax, kli-maks (Greek, *klimax*, a ladder, or scale). Gradation; ascent. A figure in rhetoric, by which the sentences or particulars rise gradually, forming a whole in such a manner, that the last idea in the former member becomes the first in the latter, till the climax or gradation is completed.

Clinical, klinny-kal (Greek, *klines*, a bed). In medicine, a term used to signify the treatment of patients in bed, for the more exact discovery of the nature of disease. A *clinical lecture* is a discourse delivered by the bed-side of a patient, whose peculiar condition is made to illustrate the several points alluded to.

Clique, kleek (French, *clique*). A narrow set of persons; a party holding aloof from other persons, save those having similar views and principles, and occupying the same position as themselves; a gang; a clan; a coterie.

Clodhopper. A dull, heavy, clownish fellow, who is associated with clods or lumps of earth; one who follows the plough, or labours in the fields, is commonly so called.

Cloister, kloyz-tur (Saxon, *claufter*, a closet). A retirement; a place of seclusion from the world; especially applied to the principal part of a monastery, consisting of a square built on each of its sides, between the church, the chapter-house, and the refectory, where the monks meet for conversation. In architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four sides; a peristyle, or piazza.

Close-quarters. In a ship, strong barriers of wood, used for defence when the vessel is boarded; the term is used conventionally to imply persons being crowded uncomfortably together.

Clove-Pink. A plant so named from the supposed resemblance which the odour

of the flower bears to the clove of commerce.

Cloven-footed. Having the foot of hoof divided into two parts, as in the ox. Satan is generally represented with a cloven foot, and a person who deals knavishly and deceitfully with another is said to *show the cloven foot*.

Club Law. Government by brute force or violence.

Clue, klue (Saxon, *clive*). A ball of thread; anything which furnishes a guide or direction. In nautical language, the lower corner of a square-sail, and the utmost corner of a stay-sail. *Clew-garnets* are a rope and pulley, made fast to the clews of the main and fore-sails.

Clyster, kliis-tur (Greek, *klyzo*, to wash). A medicated liquid, injected by means of a pipe into the large intestine.

Co, ko. An abbreviation of *con*, when prefixed to words signifying *with* or *together*. In commerce, an abbreviation for the word company, as relating to a partnership; thus, Smith and Co.

Coadjutor, ko-adjew-tur (Latin, *com*, with; *adjutor*, an assistant). A person engaged in assisting another; a helper in the same department or pursuit. In canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Coagulate, ko-adjew-late (Lat. *coagulo*, to cause to curdle). To thicken; to clot; as milk turns into curds by means of rennet.

Coalesce, koah-less (Latin, *coalesco*, to become one in growth). To unite; to grow together; generally applied to the act whereby persons unite in opinion or action for a common cause.

Coalition, koah-lishun (Latin, *coalesco*, to grow together). Union in a body or mass; union of persons, or parties, as a coalition ministry.

Coast-Guard. An officer appointed to watch a certain portion of the sea-coast, with a view of preventing smuggling, or committing any other breach of the law; and also for the purpose of reporting any strange vessel, which he may happen to discern: upon emergencies, the coast-guard are also called upon to serve in the royal navy.

Coat of Arms. A kind of surcoat worn by the ancient knights over their arms. This coat was diversified by bands and fillets of several colours, called *devise*,

being composed of several pieces sewed together. Hence, the representation of these in heraldry is still called a *coat of arms*.

Cob. A pony of a thick, strong build; also a rounded mass, as a *cob-coal*, a *cob-nut*.

Cobalt, ko-bawit. A mineral of gray colour, consisting of silver and arsenic, which latter is obtained from it in great quantities. It has never been found in a pure state, but mostly in the state of an oxide, or alloyed with other metals. Its name is derived from *kobold*, German for devil, from the German miners, ignorant of its real value, considering its presence unfavourable to the existence of more valuable ores in the places where it occurs.

Cochineal, kotshy-neel (Spanish *cochinilla*). An insect which turns red by means of the food which it eats, and when dried affords a beautiful purple colour made use of in dyeing.

Cockatrice, kokah-tris. A fabulous monster, described with legs, wings, a winding tail, and a crest or comb like that of a cock. Its generation was ascribed to a cock's egg, hatched under a toad or serpent, and it was thought so venomous as to be capable of killing with its look: figuratively, the term is applied to a person of an insidious, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

Cockney, kok-ne. A contemptuous term used to designate a native of London. The derivation of this word is uncertain; it has, however, been traced to the Latin word *coquina*, a kitchen. Originally it meant probably a *cook*; next a person fond of *cooking* or good living, as the citizens of London are generally reputed to be; lastly, a luxurious, idle, and effeminate citizen. In French, *pays de cognac* is a sort of aldermanic Paradise.

Cockpit. In a ship of war, an apartment beneath the lower deck, used by the surgeon and his assistants during an action.

Cocksawin, kok-sn. An officer on board a ship who has the charge of the boat and the boat's-crew; with rowing-parties, the person who manages the rudder, and directs the movements of his companions.

Cocoon, kok-koon (French, *cocon*). The ball or case in which the silk-worm, and other insects involve themselves; serving as a defence against enemies, and a protection from the changes of temperature.

Code, kode (Latin, *codex*, a roll, or volume, or a board on which accounts were written). A digest of laws; a book of the civil law, appropriated by way of eminence to the collection made by Justinian, the Roman Emperor, and hence called the *Justinian code*; hence also the *code Napoleon* of France, proceeding from the changes effected in the laws by Napoleon Bonaparte when consul.

Codicil, koddly-sill (Latin, *codicillus*, a little book). In law, a supplement to a will, made for the purpose of adding to, or altering, or explaining the contents of the will itself.

Co-equal, ko-eekwal (Latin, *con*, with; *æquus*, equal). Equal with another; having the same rank or authority.

Coerce, ko-urs (Latin, *con*, with; *arceo*, to hinder). To restrain with force; to keep back, or keep under.

Coeval, ko-eeval (Latin, *con*, with; *ævum*, an age). Of the same or equal age with another.

Co-existent, koeg-zistent (Latin, *con*, with; *existo*, to exist). Existing at the same time with another.

Coffer, kof-fur (Saxon, *cafre*). A chest for keeping money; figuratively, a treasure.

Coffer-dam, koffur-dam. A curb or close box of timber, to be sunk at the bottom of rivers or other water, and the water pumped out; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.

Cog, kog. The tooth of a wheel, by which that wheel acts upon another.

Cogent, ko-jent (Latin, *cogo*, to drive together). Having great force; calculated to convince.

Cogitate, kodjy-tate (Latin, *cogito*, to reflect). To think deeply and anxiously; to revolve in the mind.

Cognate, kog-nate (Latin, *con*, with; *nosco*, to be born). Born together; proceeding from the same stock; allied by nature.

Cognizance, konny-zanse (Latin, *con*, with; *nosco*, to know). In law, an acknowledgment; a badge to distinguish certain occupations, and to make known by whom the wearers are engaged; in a general sense, notice or acknowledgment, or acquaintance with.

Cognomen, kog-nomen (Latin, *con*, with; *nomen*, a name). Surname; family

name; or name added from any accident or quality.

Cognovit, kogno-vit (Latin, *cognovit*). In law, an acknowledgment made by the defendant in a case, that the claim of the plaintiff is a just one.

Cognoscente, kogno-sen-te (Italian). A person having a thorough knowledge of anything, commonly termed a "knowing one." The plural is *cognoscenti*.

Co-heir, ko-ayr (Latin, *coherere*, to join together). A joint heir; one of two or more persons, among whom an inheritance is to be divided.

Coherence, ko-herens (Latin, *coherere*, to join together). A joining together; a union of parts; connection or dependence arising from the mutual or natural relation of parts to each other, as in the arrangement of a discourse.

Cohort, ko-hort (Latin, *cohors*). Among the Romans a body of soldiers numbering about 500 or 600. In poetical language, a body of warriors.

Coif, koyf (French, *coiffe*). A kind of cap or head-dress; the covering for the head, worn by sorjeants-at-law.

Coigne, koyn (Irish, *cuinne*, a corner). A corner of a building, and angle of a wall.

Coin, koyn (Greek, *gonia*, a corner. Latin, *cuneus*, a wedge). A piece of metal, generally flat and circular, legally stamped and issued for circulation as money. *Current coin*, is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade. *Foreign coin*, coin valued according to the assayer's report of its purity, regarded in this country merely as bullion.

Colchicum, koltshy-kum. Another name for meadow saffron; a plant with a bulbous root and bright flowers, growing in several parts of Great Britain.

Cold Blood. A term used to imply a calm and deliberate frame of mind. Thus, when a person is in a passion or angry, his blood is literally *roused*; but when nothing occurs to disturb the system, the circulation of the blood continues at the same even flow. A murder committed without provocation, or long after the provocation has been given, is termed a "cold-blooded murder."

Coleoptera, kolly-opterah (Greek, *kolos*, a sheath; *pteron*, a wing). The name given to a class of insects characterised by having four wings, of which the two superior are not adapted for flight, but form a covering or protection for the two under.

Collaborateur, kol-labah-rahtur (French, *collaborateur*, a fellow-labourer). An associate in employment; an assistant; a coadjutor in office.

Collapse, kol-laps (Latin, *con*, with; *lapis*, to fall). A falling together, or closing; a sudden prostration of strength.

Collate, kol-late (Latin, *con*, together; *latus*, side). To compare one thing with another of the same kind; to examine with a view of arrangement and completeness. In ecclesiastical matters, to confer a benefice on a clergyman.

Collateral, kol-lattural (Latin, *con*, together; *latus*, side). Placed side by side. *Collateral descent* is that which stands in equal relation to some common ancestor; *collateral security* is a security for the performance of covenants, or pecuniary obligations, in addition to the principal security, as a deed made of other lands, besides those granted by the deed of mortgage.

Collation, kol-layshun (Latin, *con*, with; *latus*, side). Comparison of one copy or one thing of the same kind with another; the act of conferring or bestowing a gift; also a repast between meals.

Colleague, kol-loeg (Latin, *con*, with; *lego*, to choose). A partner in office; an associate in employment.

Collectanea, kol-lektah-neah (Latin, *collectanea*). A collection. In literature, a selection of notes or observations, gathered from a variety of works.

Collier, kol-yer. A vessel employed exclusively in the coal trade; also, a labourer in a coal mine.

Collocation, kollo-kayshun (Latin, *collocatio*, a placing in order). The act of placing; disposal; the state of being placed.

Collocution, kollo-kewshun (Latin, *collocutio*). A speaking together; conference; conversation.

Colloquial, kol-lo-kweal (Latin, *colloquium*, a discourse). Pertaining to ordinary conversation; expressions commonly used.

Collusion, kol-lewshun (Latin, *con*, with; *ludo*, to play). A secret agreement between persons, to defraud and deceive. In law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third party of his right.

Colophon, kolo-fon. An end; an achievement; the conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place, or year, or

both, of publication. The name is taken from a city of Ionia.

Colossus, ko-lossus (Latin, *colossus*, a statue larger than life). A brass statue of Apollo erected across the harbour of Rhodes, is called the *Colossus of Rhodes*; its height was 126 feet; large ships could pass between its legs; and few persons could span its thumb.

Colporteur, kol-por-tur (French. From the Latin, *collum*, the neck; *porto*, to carry). Originally a hawk or pedlar, so called from having his pack suspended about his neck. In France the hawking of books in remote districts is undertaken by *colporteurs*.

Coma, ko-mah (Greek, *koma*, profound sleep). In pathology, a morbid condition of the brain, attended with the loss of sensation and voluntary motion, the patient lying meanwhile as if in a profound sleep.

Combe, koom. A word which wholly or partly forms the name of many places, as Wycombe, Ilfracombe. It has been defined as that unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond and above the most elevated spring that issues into it—at this point or spring-head, the valley ends, and the ravine begins; a narrow, undulating ravine.

Commander, kom-mandur. In maritime affairs, the master of a merchant vessel. In the royal navy, it is a title given to officers, next in rank above lieutenants, appointed to the command of ships, previously to their being posted as captains.

Commensurable, kom-mensurah-bl (Latin, *con*, together; *mensura*, measure). Having a common measure.

Commentary, kommen-tar-e (Latin, *con*, with; *mens*, mind). An exposition; an illustration or explanation of difficult or obscure passages in an author's writings; a book of annotations or remarks; a memoir, or historical narrative.

Communion, kommy-nayshun (Lat. *con*, with; *minor*, less). A threat of punishment; a denunciation; the recital of God's threatenings, as contained in the liturgy of the Church of England, and appointed to be read on the first day of Lent.

Commiserate, kom-mizarate (Latin, *con*, with; *misere*, pitiful). To pity; to sympathise with; to feel sorrow or pain for.

Commissariat, kommis-sary-at (Old French). A body of persons attending an

army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuring and conveyance of ammunition, stores, &c.

Commissary, kommis-sa-re (Latin, *commissarius*, a commission). In ecclesiastical affairs, a deputy of the bishop, in parts of the diocese remote from the see. In military affairs, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. for the army. A *commissary-general* is an officer appointed to inspect the muster-rolls, and keep an exact statement of the strength of the forces.

Commission, kom-mishun (Latin, *con*, with; *mitto*, to send). In law, the warrant or loters patent by which a person is authorised to exercise jurisdiction. In military affairs, the warrant of authority by which an officer holds a post in the army. In commerce, the order by which one traffics or negotiates for another; also the per centage given to agents and factors for transacting the business of others.

Committee, kom-mittee (Latin, *con*, with; *mitto*, to send). Those to whom the consideration of any business or question is referred, either by a legislative body, a society, or any number of individuals. *Committee of the House* is a parliamentary phrase, denoting that the members, as a body, resolve themselves into a committee, suspending the standing rules of debate, and permitting the members to make their observations. *Standing Committees* are such as are appointed for a definite period, to take charge of any particular matters. *Special Committees* are such as are appointed over a special subject, and whose office ceases as soon as they have reported to their constituents, or brought the matter under their charge to an issue.

Commitment, kom-mitment (Latin, *con*, with; *mitto*, to send). The act of sending a person to prison by warrant, either for a crime or misdemeanour; a parliamentary expression when a bill is referred to a committee for consideration.

Commixture, kom-miksture (Latin, *con*, together; *misceo*, to mix). The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; the mass formed by mingling different things, &c.

Commodore, kommo-dore (Spanish, *comendador*, a commander). A senior captain in the royal navy appointed to the command of a squadron of ships of war destined on some particular service; his vessel carrying a broad, tapering pendant

If appointed to the permanent rank of commodore, his pendant, which receives the name of a broad-pendant, is forked. The leading ship of a fleet of merchant-men also has the name of commodore.

Common Law. The body of rules for administering justice within the kingdom, grounded upon the general customs or usages of the realm, and distinguished from the statute laws, as having been the law of the land before any of the acts of parliament now extant were made.

Common-place Book. A sort of register or orderly collection of things worthy to be noted in a book.

Common Pleas. In law, pleas including all civil actions between subject and subject; for the deciding of these, there is instituted the *Court of Common Pleas*, consisting of a chief and other three judges.

Commonage, *kommun*-adj (Latin, *con*, with; *munus*, a gift). The right of using or pasturing on a common; the just right of enjoying anything in common with other persons.

Commonalty, *kommun*-alty (Latin, *con*, with; *munus*, a gift). The common people; those classes below the rank of nobility.

Commoner, *kommun*-ur. A member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank in the universities of England; a term also applied to private gentlemen generally.

Commons, *komm*-munz. The lower House of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties; the vulgar; the common people, or those who have neither honours nor titles; food provided at a common table, as at colleges, inns of court, &c.

Commonwealth, *kommun*-welth (from *common*, and *weal* or *wealth*). The entire bulk of the people of any state in their social and political relations; an established form of civil polity or government; a republic, or that form of government emanating from the franchises of a free people.

Commune, *komm*-mewn (Latin, *communis*, to share). To converse or talk together; to impart sentiments mutually; to indulge in meditation. A *French commune* is a small territorial division or district of the country.

Communicant, *komm*-munkant. One who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Communism. *kommun*-izm. Community of property among all the citizens of a state.

Commutation, *kommun*-tayshun (Lat. *con*, with; *muta*, to change). Change; alteration; exchange for another. In law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as when death is commuted to transportation.

Companion. In a vessel, a raised hatch, or covering, to the cabin or stair; the *companion ladder* is that by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck.

Company. In military affairs, a body of infantry, consisting usually of from sixty to a hundred men, commanded by a captain, who has under him a lieutenant and an ensign.

Comparative Anatomy. The anatomy of all organised bodies, animal or vegetable, compared with a view to illustrate the general principles of organisation.

Compatible, *komp*-atty-bl (Latin, *con*, with; *peto*, to seek). Consistent with duty; well adapted for.

Compatriot, *komp*-patry-ot (Latin, *con*, with; *patria*, one's country). A fellow-countryman; a patriot of the same nation.

Compeer, *komp*-peer (Latin, *con*, with; *par*, equal). An equal; a companion; an associate.

Compendium, *komp*-pendy-um (Latin, *con*, with; *pendeo*, to hang). A summary; an abridgment; a brief compilation or composition.

Compete, *komp*-peet (Latin, *con*, with; *peto*, to seek). To contend with; to enter into rivalry with another; to strive for something that another is striving for.

Complacent, *komp*-playsent (Latin, *con*, with; *placeo*, to please). Evincing a mildness of manners; showing pleasure or satisfaction.

Complaisance, *komp*-lah-zans (French, *complaisance*). Suavity; mildness of deportment; courteous behaviour.

Complement, *komp*-ly-ment (Latin, *con*, with; *plenus*, full). In a numerical sense, the *complement of a number* is what is wanted to make it 1, 10, or 100, or any number consisting of 1 with the annexation of ciphers; in a general sense it is used to denote that the required or proper number is attained, as an omnibus having its complement of passengers.

Complex, kom-pleks (Latin, *complexor*, to comprehend). Complicated; involved; composed of many parts.

Complication, komply-kayshun (Lat. *con*, together; *plico*, to be knit). A mixture of many things; an entanglement. A *complication of disorders* denotes the simultaneous existence of many diseases, not exactly dependant on each other.

Compline, kom-plin. The closing prayer of the day in the Romish breviary.

Complot, kom-plot (Latin, *con*, together; and *plot*). To conspire together; to combine for the purpose of executing any design generally understood as of a criminal nature.

Component, kom-ponent (Latin, *con*, with; *pono*, to place). Forming a compound; an elementary part of a compound body.

Composite Order, kompo-zit. (Lat. *con*, together; *pono*, to place). Made up of parts. In architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, composed of the Ionic and Corinthian.

Composite Numbers. Such numbers as some other number beside units will measure, as 12, which is measured by 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Composition. In music, a piece written according to the rules of art. In *painting*, the putting together the several parts of a picture, so as to display the whole to the best advantage. In *commerce*, an agreement entered into between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, by which the latter consents to accept a part of the debt in compensation for the whole.

Compositor, kom-pozzy-tur. In letterpress printing, one who sets or composes type, and makes it up into forms and pages for the press.

Comport, kom-port (Latin, *con*, together; *porto*, to carry). To conduct; to behave one's self; to agree with; to suit.

Compost, kom-post (Italian, *composta*). In agriculture, a composition consisting of various manuring substances. The word is frequently pronounced *compo*.

Comprehension, kompre-henshun (Latin, *con*, with; *prehendo*, to take). Capacity; understanding; a compendium or abridgment in which much is comprised.

Compromise, kompro-mize (Latin, *con*, with; *promitto*, to promise). A mutual promise of two or more parties, who cannot agree, to refer the settlement of their case to a decision of arbitrators; this word is also used to imply a pledge undertaken for another without his concurrence or consent; the subjecting another person to hazard.

Compulsion, kom-pulshun (Latin, *con*, with; *pello*, to drive). The act of compelling to something; force or violence used to gain some object.

Compunction, kompunkshun (Latin, *con*, with; *pungo*, to prick). Remorse; grief from the consciousness of having acted wrongly.

Compurgation, kompur-gayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *purgo*, to purge). In law, the act of justifying the veracity of one person by the testimony of another.

Computation, kompu-tayshun (Latin, *con*, together; *puto*, to reckon). The act of reckoning; the process by which sums or numbers are estimated; the collection, distribution, or settlement by calculation.

Con Amore, konnah-mor-e (Italian, *con amore*, with love). In good earnest; with one's whole heart and soul; performing anything not as a set task, but as a pleasurable occupation.

Concatenation, kon-katty-nayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *catena*, a chain). A series of links; a connection or union of things, depending on each other, in successive order.

Concave, kon-kave (Latin, *concavus*, hollow). Hollow in the inside; rounded, as the inner surface of a cup; opposed to convex.

Concentrate, konsen-trate (Latin, *con*, with; *centrum*, the centre). To bring to a common point or centre; to bind in close union; to cause to occupy less space; to render more dense.

Conception, kon-sepshun (Latin, *con*, with; *capio*, to take). The action by which a new being is produced; the action of the mind, by which we perceive certain relations between ideas and the objects they refer to; notion; idea; image in the mind.

Concert Pitch. The degree of elevation principally adopted for a given note, and by which the other notes are governed.

Concerto, kon-serto (Italian, *concerto*). A piece of music, consisting of several parts, played by the various instruments comprising an orchestra.

Concession, kon-seshun (Latin, *con*, with; *cedo*, to yield). The act of granting or yielding a matter; paying a deference to the wishes of others.

Conchology, kon-kollo-ji (Latin, *concha*, a shell; *logos*, a discourse). That science which treats of shells; their form, relations, and classification.

Concierge, konsy-airzh (French, *conciergerie*). Porter; portress; door-keeper; keeper of a place or castle.

Conciliate, kon-silly-ate (Latin, *concilio*, to bring together). To win by kindness; to gain; to reconcile.

Concisely, kon-sise-le (Latin, *con*, with; *cæsum*, cutting). Briefly; shortly; expressing much in a few words.

Conclave, kon-klave (Latin, *con*, together; *kleio*, to shut). In a general sense, a private assembly of persons for the discussion of some important matter; it applies especially to the assembly of cardinals, when the election of a pope takes place, and is so termed, in consequence of the cardinals being locked up in separate apartments during the days of election.

Conclusive, kon-klewziv (Latin, *con*, together; *claudio*, to close). Decisive; putting an end to debate; giving a final determination.

Concoct, kon-kokt (Latin, *con*, with; *coctum*, digested). To digest; to mature, or bring to perfection.

Concomitant, kon-kommy-tant (Lat. *con*, with; *comes*, a companion). Accompanying; conforming with; coming and going with, as collateral.

Concordance, kon-kordans (Latin, *con*, with; *cor*, the heart). An index or dictionary to a book, in which all the leading words used are alphabetically arranged, with references to the places where they are to be found.

Concordat, kon-kordat. In canon law, an agreement respecting some beneficiary matter, in particular when made between the Pope and a prince.

Concrete, kon-kreet (Latin, *con*, together; *creo*, to grow). United in growth; formed by a union of separate particles.

Concur, kon-kur (Latin, *con*, together; *curro*, to run). To meet at one point; to agree together in the same principles.

Concussion, kon-kushshon (Latin, *con*, together; *quassum*, shaker). The act of shaking or striking together; a sudden shock or jar. In pathology, generally applied to injuries of the brain, independent of fracture of the skull by blows or falls.

Condense, kon-dens (Latin, *con*, together; *densus*, close). To compress into a smaller compass; to make thick; to operate on any body, so as to cause its constituent particles to unite more closely, and render the body itself of less bulk.

Condign, kon-dine (Latin, *con*, with; *dignus*, worthy). Worthy of a person. It is used of something deserved by crime, as *condign* punishment—deserved punishment.

Condiment, kondy-ment (Latin, *condimentum*, a provoker of the appetite). Seasoning; sauce; anything used to give relish to food, or excite the appetite.

Condole, kon-dolo (Latin, *con*, with; *doleo*, to grieve). To grieve with others; to express sorrow or concern for the distress of others.

Condonation, kondo-nayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *dono*, to give). Pardoning or overlooking an offence; forgiving an injury.

Condottieri, kondot-te-ore (Italian, *condottieri*). In Italian history, a class of military mercenary adventurers, who, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had followers at their command amounting to armies, which were hired out to sovereign princes and states.

Conduce, kon-dewse (Latin, *conduco*, to lead to). To promote or serve towards a purpose, as exercise *conduces* to health.

Conduit, kon-dwit (French, *conduit*). A canal or pipe made use of for the conveyance of water; a place furnished with a tap, whence people are publicly supplied with water.

Cone, kone (Greek, *konos*, tending to a point). A solid figure, tapering regularly to a point from a circular base, as a sugar-loaf, or a pine.

Confabulate, kon-fabu-late (Latin, *con*, together; *fabulo*, to talk). To talk familiarly together; to discuss without ceremony.

Confection, kon-fekshun (Latin, *con*, with; *facto*, to make). A sweetmeat; a preparation of fruit, sugar, &c.

Confederate, kon-fedder-at (Latin, *con*, together; *fœdus*, a league). An accomplice; an associate in vice or crime, by agreement or contract.

Conference, konfur-ens (Latin, *con*, with; *fero*, to bear). Formal discussion; an appointed meeting for discussing some point.

Confidant, konfe-dant (Latin, *con*, with; *fido*, to trust). One entrusted with the secrets or private affairs of another.

Configuration, kon-figu-rayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *figuro*, to form). External form or shape; the form of the various parts of anything as they are disposed to each other. Aspect of the planets.

Confirmation, konfirm-ayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *firmitas*, to make firm). The act of establishing or confirming by undeniable proof. In the English Church, the ceremony of laying on of hands in the admission of baptised persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges.

Confiscation, konfis-kayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *fiscus*, tribute-money). The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging the property of the public treasury; as smuggled goods are seized and sold for the benefit of the Crown.

Conflagration, kon-flah-grayshun (Latin, *con*, together; *flagro*, to burn). A large fire; an object burnt in every part; the burning of many things together, as the portion of a city or of a forest.

Conflict, kon-flikt (Latin, *con*, together; *fligo*, to strike against). A violent opposition; contest; combat; struggle.

Confluence, kon-flewens (Latin, *con*, together; *fluo*, to flow). A flowing together; the junction or union of two or more streams; a concourse or meeting together of many people.

Conform, kon-form (Latin, *con*, with; *formo*, to form). To make like; to adapt to a form; to comply with; to live or act according to.

Confound, kon-fownd (Latin, *con*, together; *fundo*, to pour). To mingle; to mix together; to throw into disorder; to regard or treat one thing as another; to astonish; to stupefy; to amaze.

Confre, kong-frair (French, *confre*). A compeer; a brother in a professional or

social sense; anything worthy of being presented with another.

Confront, kon-frunt (Latin, *con*, with; *frons*, front). To stand in full view; to set face to face as the accuser and the accused; to compare one thing with another.

Confute, kon-fewt (Latin, *con*, together; *fundo*, to pour). To destroy an argument by proving its fallacy; to prove to be erroneous.

Congé, kong-zhay (French, *congé*; leave, dismissal). The act of reverence; bow; courtesy; farewell. A person who is dismissed from an employment is said to have received his *congé*.

Congé d'Elire, kong-zhaide-leer (French, *congé*, leave; *d'elire*, to elect). The writ and licence given by the sovereign to the dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

Congee, kon-jeel (Latin, *con*, together; *gelo*, to freeze). To change from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold; to freeze or harden into ice.

Congener, konjy-nur (Latin, *con*, with; *genus*, same kind). One of the same stock; a thing partaking of a similar nature.

Congenial, kon-jeen-yal (Latin, *con*, with; *genus*, same kind). Partaking of the same genus, disposition, or nature.

Congenital, konjenny-tal (Latin, *con*, with; *genitus*, born). Of the same birth. In pathology, applied to any defect of configuration, infirmity, or disease which exists in an individual at the time of birth.

Congestion, kon-jestyun (Latin, *con*, with; *gero*, to bear). Unnatural accumulation of blood or humours.

Conglomerate, kon-glommy-ray (Latin, *con*, with; *glomus*, a heap, or ball). To collect together into a heap or mass; to make a compact of irregular fragments.

Congratulate, kon-gratu-late (Latin, *con*, with; *gratus*, agreeable). To wish joy or happiness to another on any auspicious occasion, as a marriage, a birth, or an honourable appointment.

Congress, kong-gress (Latin, *con*, with; *gradus*, a step). A meeting, as of the sovereigns or representatives of states; the name of the national legislature of the United States of America, consisting of a house of representatives and a senate, the former being chosen by the people every

second year. The senate is composed of two members from each state; the senators are chosen for six years, by the legislature of the states they represent.

Congruity, kon-growty (Latin, *congruere*, to come together). Fitness, suitability; the relation of agreement between things. The Latin word *grus* signifies a crane, and this word means literally to come together as cranes do, in a flock.

Conical, konik-al. Having the form of a cone.

Conic Section. A branch of mathematical science, which treats of the properties of certain curves which are formed by the cutting of a cone in different directions.

Conirostres, kon-e-ros-tres (Latin, *conus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak). In natural history, a numerous family of perching birds, distinguished by their strong conical beaks, as the bullfinch, the crow, &c.

Conjecture, kon-jektur (Latin, *con*, together; *jacio*, to throw). An opinion without proof, or founded only upon slight probabilities.

Conjoint, kon-joint (Latin, *con*, with; *jungo*, to join). United; mutual; intimately associated in labour.

Conjugal, konju-gal (Latin, *con*, together; *jugo*, to join). Belonging to marriage, or the marriage state.

Conjugal rights, Restitution of. A species of matrimonial suit, which may be brought either by the husband or the wife, against the party who is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or living in a state of separation.

Conjugate, konju-gate (Latin, *con*, with; *jugo*, to join). In grammar to arrange a verb according to its several moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Conjunction, kon-junkshun (Latin, *con*, with; *jungo*, to join). Union; association; league. In grammar, a part of speech which unites words or sentences, or expresses the relation of propositions or judgments to each other.

Conjure, kon-jure (Latin, *con*, with; *juro*, to swear). To call on or summon solemnly; to bind two or more by oath.

Conjure, kun-jur. To practice deception by pretended magical art, or by supernatural agency, which the performer professes to summon to his aid.

Conning. In nautical language, the operation of directing the steering of a vessel.

Connivance, kon-nivans (Latin, *con*, with; *niveo*, to wink). Voluntary blindness to an act; consent given by pretending ignorance.

Connoisseur, kon-nis-su (French, *connoisseur*, one who knows). A critical judge of the fine arts; one who has a thorough knowledge of the merits and demerits of a performance.

Connubial, kon-newbe-al (Latin, *con*, with; *nubo*, to marry). Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.

Conquest. In English history, applies to the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, when Harold, the Saxon king, was defeated and killed, and William became king of England; this occurred in the year 1066.

Consanguinity, konsang-gwiny-ty (Latin, *con*, together; *sanguis*, blood). Relationship by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor.

Conscientious, konshy-enshus (Latin, *con*, with; *scio*, to know). Regulated or governed by conscience.

Conscript, kon-skript (Latin, *conscribo*, to enrol). Registered; enrolled. *Conscript Fathers* was a title given to the Roman senators subsequent to the expulsion of the kings.

Conscription, kon-skripshun (Latin, *conscribo*, to enrol). The compulsory enrolment of individuals for the military or naval service, taken by ballot or otherwise from the people at large.

Consecration, konsy-krayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *sacro*, to make sacred). The act of setting apart any profane or common thing for a sacred purpose; a devotion of means, talent, time, &c., to the accomplishment of some exalted object.

Consecutive, kon-seku-tiv (Latin, *con*, with; *secutum*, following). Following in a train, or in order; uninterrupted in succession.

Consequential, konsy-kwenshal (Lat., *con*, with; *sequor*, to follow). Following as the effect or consequence; important; hence applied to a person giving himself consequential airs.

Conservancy, kon-servan-se (Latin, *con*, together; *servo*, to keep). Preserving without loss; especially applied to a court

neld in London for the preservation of the fishery in the river Thames.

Conservative, kon-servah-tiv (Latin, *con*, together; *servo*, to keep). In politics, a person attached to old institutions and bygone observances, and systematically averse to change or innovation; opposed to *Liberal* and *Radical*.

Conservatory, kon-servah-turry. A place where anything is kept for preservation; especially a glazed structure, in which exotic plants grow in a bed of soil.

Consign, kon-sine (Latin, *con*, with; *signum*, a seal). To transfer from one's self to another by a formal agreement; to commit; to entrust. A *consignee* is the person to whom goods are addressed or delivered on stipulated conditions; a *consignor* is he who transmits such goods.

Consistency, kon-sisten-se (Latin, *con*, together; *sisto*, to stand). Natural state of bodies; degree of diversity; substance; agreement with itself.

Consistory, kon-sistor-e (Latin, *consistorium*, a council-house, or council of Roman emperors). The place of justice in a spiritual court; also the court itself. The court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese.

Console, kon-solo. In architecture, a bracket, or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projection, and on occasion serves to support little figures, vases, busts, &c.

Consolidate, kon-solly-dait (Latin, *con*, with; *solidus*, solid). To form into a solid and compact body; to make hard or firm; to combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

Consolidated Fund. A name applied to a fund formed from certain portions of the joint revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, appropriated to the payment of the national debt, civil list, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms.

Consols. In commerce, funds established by the *consolidation* of different annuities, which have been severally formed into a capital.

Consonance, konso-nans (Latin, *con*, together; *sono*, to sound). Concord of sound; agreement of one thing with another.

Consonant, konso-nant (Latin, *con*, with; *sono*, to sound). Agreeable to;

consistent with; also, a letter which cannot be sounded but by the aid of a vowel.

Con Sordini, kon-sawr-de-ne (Italian, *con sordini*). In music, a direction to perform the passage to be played, on the piano, with the dampers down; and on the violin with the mute on. Commonly shortened into C. S.

Consort, kon-sort (Latin, *consors*, a partner). A companion; a partner in matrimony, as Albert, *Prince Consort* of England. In nautical language, a vessel sailing in company with another.

Conspire, kon-spire (Latin, *con*, together; *spiro*, to breathe). To plot together; to concert a crime; to agree together.

Con spirito, konspe-reto (Italian, *con spirito*). In music, a phrase denoting that the part is to be played with spirit.

Constellation, konsteh-layshun (Latin, *con*, together; *stella*, a star). A cluster of fixed stars; applied in a general sense to an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

Consternation, konstur-nayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *sterno*, to throw down). A species of terror which overpowers one's faculties.

Constipation, konste-payshun (Latin, *constipo*, to cram close). The act of stopping up; state of fullness; costiveness, or an obstructed state of the bowels.

Constituent, konstitu-ent (Latin, *con*, with; *stiuo*, to fix). Forming; composing; a person who appoints; in which latter sense the term constituent is applied to a voter for a member of Parliament or municipal body, in which his interests are represented by deputy.

Constitution, konste-tawshun (Latin, *con*, with; *stiuo*, to fix). The frame of body or mind; the act of constituting. In politics, any form or principle of government, properly constituted; also, a particular law made by a sovereign, or other superior power.

Constrain, kon-strain (Latin, *con*, with; *stringo*, to bind). To compel; to force to some action; to withhold; to produce in opposition to nature.

Constrict, kon-strikt (Latin, *con*, with; *stringo*, to bind). To contract; to bind; to confine in a small compass.

Construct, kon-strukt (Latin, *con*, with; *struo*, to form a pile). To form and

put together the parts of a thing; to devise or form by the mind; to build.

Construe, kon-stru (Latin, *con*, together; *struo*, to dispose in order). To arrange words in their natural order, and point out, according to the rules of syntax, the dependence which each word in a sentence has with those which precede or follow; in a general sense, to explain; to show the meaning.

Consul, kon-sul (Latin, *consul*). A chief officer in ancient Rome, who was invested with supreme power; also, an officer appointed by Government to protect the interests of its citizens in some foreign country.

Consultation, konsul-tayshun (Latin, *consulo*, to take counsel together). The act of private deliberation; asking the advice and opinion of others. In law, a meeting of counsel engaged by a party to a suit, for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of procedure in a case. In medicine, a private deliberation held by the medical attendants of a patient, for the purpose of reviewing what has been done, and to determine on the future mode of action.

Consummation, konsum-mayshun (Latin, *con*, with; *sumo*, to take). Completion; perfection; the end of the present state of things; the fulfilment of a thing long desired.

Consumption, kon-sumpshun (Latin, *consumo*, to waste away). The act of consuming or wasting away; a state of diminution. *Pulmonary Consumption* is a diseased state of the lungs, causing gradual decay and wasting away.

Contact, kon-takt (Latin, *con*, together; *tango*, to touch). Touch; close union; the juncture of two or more bodies by touch, not admixture.

Contagion, kon-taje-yan (Latin, *con*, together; *tango*, to touch). Communication of disease by contact, either by person or through the medium of the air.

Contaminate, kon-tamny-nate (Lat., *contamino*). To defile; to pollute by base mixture; to taint.

Contemn, kon-tem (Latin, *contemno*, to scorn). To despise; to scorn; to regard with contempt; to disregard utterly.

Contemplate, kontem-plate (Latin, *con*, with; *templum*, a temple). The primitive signification of this word is to "behold the heavens from the temple;" the original temples being open to the sky.

To dwell upon in thought; to consider in reference to a future act.

Contemporary, kon-tempo-ra-re (Latin, *con*, with; *tempus*, time). A person or thing born or existing at the same time with another; a public journal, speaking of another public journal, alludes to it as "our contemporary."

Contempt of Court. In law, a term applied to express the offence of disobedience of the rules and orders of a court of law.

Contention, kon-tenshun (Latin, *con*, with; *tendo*, to stretch). Strife; debate; contest; violent struggle.

Context, kon-text (Latin, *con*, together; *texo*, to weave). The series of a discourse; the parts which precede and follow a sentence.

Contiguous, kon-tigu-us (Latin, *con*, together; *tango*, to touch). Meeting so as to touch; joining at the surface; bordering upon.

Continence, konty-nens (Latin, *con*, with; *teneo*, to hold). Self-command; restraint; forbearance from sensual indulgence.

Continent, konty-nent. In geography, a wide extent of land, nowhere entirely separated by water, as the Continent of Europe.

Contingent, kon-tinjent (Latin, *contingens*, happening by chance). Happening by chance; depending upon something else; in politics, the proportion or quota, generally, of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers, according to some agreement entered into by them.

Contorniate, kontawr-ne-ate (Italian, *contorni*). In numismatics, a name given to certain bronze medals, with a flat impression, and marked with peculiar furrows, supposed to have been struck in favour of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors.

Contortion, kon-tawr-shun (Latin, *con*, with; *tortum*, crookedness). Wry motion; twisting of the body; violent twisting of any parts of the body affected, as in convulsive diseases.

Contour, kon-toor (French, *contour*). Outline of a figure; that line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Contra, kon-trah. A Latin preposition, used in the composition of English words, signifying against or in opposition to. In statements of accounts, the term

"per contra" is used to express the other side.

Contraband, kontrah-band (French, *contrabande*). Prohibited; illegal; especially applied to smuggled goods.

Contrabasso, kontrah-basso. The name given to the largest kind of bass violin, for the playing of the lowest, or what is termed the double bass; also, a term for thorough bass.

Contractile, kon-traktilo (Latin, *con*, together; *tractum*, drawn). Tending to contract; having the power to draw into small dimensions.

Contractor, kon-traktur. One of the parties in a contract or bargain; one who engages in operations according to specification, or in terms of a deed of contract.

Contradistinguish, kontrah-distinguish. To distinguish by opposite qualities.

Contralto, kon-tralto (Italian, *contralto*). In music, the counter-tenor; the part immediately below the treble.

Contrariety, kontrah-riety (Latin, *contrarietas*). Opposition; inconsistency; repugnance.

Contravene, kontrah-veen (Latin, *contra*, against; *venio*, to come). To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

Contre-temps, kontrah-tong (French, *contre*, against; *temps*, time). A mischance; a mishap; happening inopportunately.

Controller. In law, an overseer or officer, appointed to control or oversee the accounts of other officers.

Controversy, kontro-ver-se (Latin, *contra*, against; *verto*, to turn). Debate; dispute; quarrel; opposition by written argument.

Contumacy, kon-tumah-se (Latin, *con*, with; *tumeo*, to swell). Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.

Contumely, kon-tumeh-le (Latin, *con*, with; *tumeo*, to swell). Rudeness; insolence; haughty reproach; bitterness of language.

Contusion, kon-tewzhun (Latin, *con*, with; *tusum*, bruised). The act of bruising or beating; a hurt resulting from a shock or blow from a blunt body, without breaking the skin. A *contused wound* is the term for such a hurt when the skin is broken.

Conundrum. A riddle; a low jest.

Convalescence, konval-essens (Latin, *con*, with; *valéo*, to be strong). Recovery of health; especially that interval between the cessation of actual disease and the restoration to robust health. This term is sometimes erroneously used to denote a person being in health, without any relation to previous illness; but the structure of the word indicates the recovery of health, rather than the mere possession of it.

Convene, kon-veen (Latin, *con*, together; *venio*, to come). To cause to assemble; to bring together; to promote a meeting.

Convent, kon-vent (Old French, *conventus*, an assembly). A monastery, or nunnery; a community of persons devoted to religious seclusion.

Conventicle, kon-venty-kul (Latin, *con*, with; *venio*, to come). A term applied first to the little private meetings of the followers of John Wickliffe, and afterwards to the religious meetings of Non-conformists.

Convention, kon-venshun (Latin, *conventio*, a meeting of people). The act of assembling together; a formal meeting or gathering of persons for some deliberate purpose; an agreement previous to a definite treaty.

Conventional, kon-venshun-al (Fr., *conventionnel*). Stipulated; agreed on by contract; arising out of custom or tacit agreement.

Converge, kon-vurj (Latin, *con*, together; *vergo*, to incline). To tend towards one point; opposed to diverge.

Conversant, kon-versant (Latin, *com*, together; *versum*, turned). Familiar with; having a perfect knowledge of.

Conversazione, kon-ver-sahtze-ona (Italian). A meeting of persons for the purpose of conversation and interchange of ideas; usually devoted to scientific and literary subjects.

Converse, kon-vurs (Latin, *con*, with; *versum*, turned). In geometry, a proposition is said to be the *converse* of another when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been first included, and to draw from it what had been supposed.

Conversion, kon-vershun (Latin, *con*, with; *versum*, turned). The art of changing from one form or state into another;

change from one religion to another, or from reprobation to grace.

Convertible, kon-vert-y-bl (Latin, *con*, with; *verto*, to turn). Changeable from one state or condition into another; having so strong a resemblance that one may be converted for the other.

Convex, kon-veks (Latin, *con*, with; *vectum*, conveyed). Rising in a circular form on the exterior surface, as the outside of a cup; opposed to concave.

Convex Lens. An optical arrangement, by means of which light proceeding from its focus is re-converged on the other side, upon which a picture of the object is made.

Conveyance, kon-vayans (Latin, *con*, with; *veho*, to carry). In law, the transmission of property, titles, or claims from one person to another; the writing by which a conveyance of property is made.

Convocation, konvo-kayshun (Latin, *con*, together; *voco*, to call). The act of calling an assembly together; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon ecclesiastical matters.

Convolutd, konvo-lewted (Latin, *con*, together; *volvo*, to roll). Rolled together; one part twisted on another.

Convoy, kon-voi (Latin, *con*, together; *veho*, to carry). To accompany for defence; to escort. In nautical affairs, one or more ships of war employed to attend and protect merchant ships from pirates, or from a common enemy in time of war.

Convulsion, kon-vulshun (Latin, *con*, together; *vulsus*, pulled). Violent motion; tumult; an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, causing a preternatural distortion of the body and limbs.

Cooing, kooing. The note of the dove or the pigeon.

Coolie. A labourer in the East Indies and other places, who hires himself out by the day or hour, much in the same way as our dock-labourers do.

Co-operate, ko-opper-ate (Latin, *con*, together; *opus*, work). To labour jointly with another to the same end; to work together to produce the same result.

Co-ordinate, ko-ordin-ait (Latin, *con*, with; *ordo*, order). Holding the same rank.

Copal, ko-pal. An American name given to clear gums. A colourless and

nearly transparent resin, obtained from the Mexican plant, *rhys copallinum*.

Co-partner, ko-partnur (*co* and *partner*). One who has a share in some common stock or business.

Cope, kope (Saxon, *cape*). A cover for the head; a priest's cloak; a portion of the vestments worn in sacred ministrations; anything which is spread overhead, as the arch of the sky; or the archwork over an entrance.

Copernican, ko-perny-kan. Relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus. This system supposes the sun to be placed in the centre, and all the other bodies to revolve round it in a particular manner.

Copious, kopy-us (Latin, *copia*, plenty). Plentiful; ample; in large quantities; abounding in words or images; opposed to concise.

Copperas, kopper-as. A name formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and hence applied to blue, white, and green vitriol, but especially the green; a factitious sulphate of iron.

Copper Nickel, kop-pur nik-el. A native arseniuret of nickel; a mineral of copper-colour, found in Westphalia.

Copper-plate Printing. The process of taking impressions from copper-plates, which is done by means of a rolling press.

Copy. Among printers and authors, the manuscript, or original, of the matter to be printed.

Copyhold. In law, a species of customary estate, said to be held by copy of court roll; that is, by copy of the rolls of a manor, made by the steward of a lord's court.

Copyright. The exclusive right of printing and publishing copies of any literary performance or musical composition, either by an author in his own right, or vested in the hands of those to whom it may have assigned that right.

Coquette, ko-ket (French, *coquette*). Vain, deceitful girl or woman, who endeavours to gain admirers by artful lures and affected manners.

Coracle, kora-kul (Welsh, *curragh*). A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oil-cloth upon a frame of wicker-work.

Coral, kor-al (Greek, *korallion*). A hard, calcareous substance found in the

ocean, having a shrub-like appearance, and of various colours.

Coral-reef or Coral Island. A reef or island formed chiefly of coral, but usually mingled with a large number of shells and other marine matters.

Corbels, kawr-bels. In architecture, a row of stones projecting from the wall to support the parapet in castellated and Gothic edifices, instead of brackets or modillions. The term is also applied to a horizontal row of stones and timber in a wall or vault, to support the roof or floor.

Cordeliers, kawr-de-leers (French, *cordelier*). An order of friars, so named from a knotted cord worn around the waist, in place of a belt.

Cordon, kawr-don (French, *cordon*). In fortification, a row of stones, rounded on the outer side, and set between the wall of the fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet, which stands perpendicular; also a ribbon worn as an honourable distinction.

Cordovan, kawr-do-van. A leather made from the skin of a seal, horse, or goat; Spanish leather, so called, made at Cordova, in Spain.

Corduroy, kawr-du-roy (French, *cord*, *cord*; *du*, of the; *roi*, king). A stout, corded cotton cloth fabric, originally made of silk, and worn by royalty.

Cordwainer, kawr-de-nur (*cordovan*, Spanish leather). A shoemaker. Under this title shoemakers are incorporated; as the Cordwainers' Company, in London.

Corinthian Order, ko-rinth-yan. In architecture, the noblest, richest, and most elegant of the five orders; so called, because first erected at Corinth.

Cormorant, kawrmo-rant. A sea-bird of the pelican tribe, notorious for devouring fish in enormous quantities; this name is applied to a glutton.

Cornea, kawr-neah (Latin, *cornu*, a horn). The horny, transparent portion of the ball of the eye.

Corneous, kawrnee-us (Latin, *cornu*, a horn). Horny, resembling horn.

Corner Stone. The stone which unites two walls at the corner. The chief stone.

Cornet, kawr-net. A cavalry officer who bears the colours of the troop, and holding rank next below a lieutenant; also, a musical instrument, closely resembling a trumpet.

Cornet-a-Piston. A brass wine musical instrument.

Cornice, kawr-nis. In architecture, any moulded projection which serves to crown or finish the part to which it is affixed, as the cornice of a room.

Corn-Rent. A money rental, varying in amount according to the fluctuations in the price of grain. For the purpose of assessing a corn-rent, the average price of wheat alone, or of wheat and any other grain, is taken, sometimes for one year, and sometimes for a number of years.

Cornucopia, kawr-nu-kopy-yab (Lat., *cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty). A fabulous horn, which Hercules is said to have broken from the head of Achelous, and which was filled by the nymphs with all manner of fruits of flowers, and thus made the emblem of abundance.

Corollary, ko-rollah-re (Latin, *corolla*, a little crown). A conclusion; an inference; a consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated.

Coronal, korro-nal (Latin, *corona*, a crown). A garland; a chaplet; a crown, belonging to the top of the head.

Coroner, korro-nur. An officer whose duty it is to inquire into the cause of any sudden or violent death. He is so called, because anciently he was principally concerned with pleas of the Crown.

Coronet, korro-net (Latin, *corona*, a crown). In heraldry, a small crown worn by the nobility; a duke's coronet is adorned with strawberry leaves; a *marquis's coronet* has leaves with pearls introduced; an *earl's coronet* has the pearls raised on the top of the leaves; the *viscount's coronet* is surrounded with pearls only; a *baron's coronet* has but four pearls.

Corporal, kawrpo-ral. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant; his chief duty is to place and relieve sentinels.

Corporation, kawrpo-rayshun (Latin, *corpus*, body). A body politic, authorised by prescription, patent, charter, or act of parliament, to have a common seal; one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law anything within the compass of their charter, and to sue and be sued as one man. Corporations are either spiritual or temporal: spiritual, as bishops, deans, and deacons &c.; temporal, as mayor, common council,

æc.; and some are of a mixed nature, as the heads of colleges and hospitals.

Corporeal, kawrpo-real (Latin, *corporeus*, body). Pertaining to the body only; not spiritual.

Corps, kore (French, *corps*). A French term used to denote a body of troops or any division of the army; also applied to the Rifle Volunteers, as a body.

Corps d'armee, kore-dar-mai (Fr. *corps*, body; *d'armee*, of the army). A portion of an army; a military force.

Corpse, kawrps (Latin, *corpus*, body). The dead body of a human being.

Corpulence, kawrpu-lens (Latin, *corpulentia*). Excessive fatness; bulkiness of body.

Corpuscle, kawr-puskul (Latin, *corpusculum*, diminutive of *corpus*, body). A minute particle; an atom of which a body is composed or made up.

Corpus Christi, kawr-pus kris-te (Latin, *corpus*, body; *Christi*, of Christ). A festival of the Church of England, kept on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, instituted in honour of the Eucharist; to which also one of the colleges at Oxford is dedicated.

Corrective, kor-ektiv (Latin, *con*, with; *rectus*, straight). Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities; limitation; restriction.

Corregidor, kor-rejy-dur. A Spanish magistrate.

Correlative, kor-rellah-tiv (Latin, *con*, with; *re*, back; *latum*, carried). Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Corridor (Italian, *corridore*). A long gallery or passage in a building connected with various departments, and sometimes running round a quadrangle.

Corroborate, kor-robbo-rate (Latin, *con*, with; *robur*, strength). To confirm; to establish; to give additional strength to. *Corroborative evidence* is that which confirms and bears out testimony already given.

Corrosive, kor-roziv (Latin, *con*, with; *rodo*, to gnaw). That which has the quality of eating or wearing away gradually. *Corrosive sublimate* is the perchloride of mercury, and is highly poisonous.

Corrugate, korru-gate (Latin, *con*, with; *ruga*, a wrinkle). To wrinkle or purse up; to contract.

Corsage, kor-saj (French, *corsage*). The front part of a lady's dress, covering the bust.

Corsair, kor-sair (Latin, *cursum*, speed). A pirate; one who scours the ocean with a view of plunder; the name is applied alike to the vessel and the person.

Corselet, kawrs-let (French, *corselet*). A light cuirass; a coat of armour for the fore part of the body, anciently worn by pikemen.

Corset, kawr-set (French, *corset*). A kind of bodice or stays worn by females.

Cortege, kor-taje (French, *cortège*). A train of attendants.

Cortes, kawr-tez (Spanish, *cortes*). The Spanish and Portuguese parliament, or assembly of the states, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

Cortical, kawrty-kal (Latin, *cortex*, bark). Partaking of the nature of bark, or the external covering of trees and shrubs.

Coruscation, korrus-kayshun (Latin, *corusco*, to glitter). A quick, sudden, and short, flashing light, as that produced by the explosion of fireworks.

Corvette, kawr-vot (Spanish, *corveta*). A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate; it is rigged like a ship, and carries one tier of guns on a flush.

Cosmetic, koz-mettik (Greek, *kosmos*, beauty). A term usually applied to any article employed for beautifying the complexion, hair, or teeth; or that in any way contributes to enhance personal beauty.

Cosmogony, koz-mogah-ne (Latin, *cosmicus*, according to the course of the world). That science which treats of the formation of the world.

Cosmopolite, koz-moppo-lite (Greek, *kosmos*, the world; *polites*, a citizen). A citizen of the world; one who has no fixed residence, but makes himself at home wherever he goes; also, of enlarged feelings, embracing the whole human race.

Cosmorama, kozmo-rahmah. A picturesque exhibition of drawings viewed through a convex lens.

Cosset. Among farmers, a colt, calf, or lamb, brought up by the hand without the dam. In general terms, a pet, one who is tended with extreme care and indulgence.

Costermonger. One who hawks fruit and vegetables about for sale. The term originates in *costard*, a large kind of apple, which originally formed the staple portion of the costermonger's stock.

Costive, kos-tiv (Latin, *con*, together; *stipo*, to bind). Bound in body; having the bowels obstructed.

Costs of Suit. The expenses attending a law-suit, for the chief part of which the party losing the cause is liable, unless specially ruled to the contrary.

Costume, kos-tewm (French, *coutume*). The established or customary style of dress. In painting and sculpture, the adaptation of all the details of a subject to character, time, place, &c.

Coterie, ko-to-ree (French, *coterie*). A friendly or fashionable association; a select party of friends; a society which is very choice in the selection of its members. The origin of the term was purely commercial, signifying an association in which each member furnished his part, and bore his share in the profit and loss.

Cotillion, ko-tilyong (French, *cotillon*). A brisk lively dance, usually performed by eight persons.

Cottage Orné, kot-tazh or-nay (French, *cottage*, cottage; *orné*, adorned). A cottage villa; an ornamental cottage; a cottage residence belonging to persons in good circumstances, as contradistinguished from the cottages of the poor.

Cotyledon, ko-te-lp-don (Greek, *kotyle*, a cavity). In botany, the perishable seed-lobe of plants.

Couchant, koosh-awng (French, *couchant*, lying down). In heraldry, the posture of lying down, but with the head erect; applied to a lion or other beast.

Couch-grass. A noxious weed which spreads very fast in arable land, and chokes everything else that is sown.

Couleur de Rose, koo-lurd-roze (French, *couleur*, colour; *de rose*, of the rose). Highly coloured; too favourably depicted; used to denote the romantic and highly-coloured pictures which are sometimes drawn of life, in opposition to sombre reality.

Counteract, kownter-akt (Latin, *contra*, against; *actum*, done). To act contrary to; to hinder or frustrate by an opposite agency.

Counterfeit, kownter-feet (Latin, *contra*, against; *factum*, made). To forge,

copy, or feign; to imitate with the intention of making a thing pass off as genuine or original. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent.

Countermand, kownter-mand (Latin, *contra*, opposite; *mando*, to bid). To revoke a command; to cancel an order previously given.

Countermarch, kownter - march (Latin, *contra*, opposite; French, *marcher*, march). To march back again; to change the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in front are taken to the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures or conduct, opposite to those which preceded.

Counterpart, kownter-part (Latin, *contra*, against; *pars*, a part). A part which answers to or corresponds with another.

Counterpoint, kown-tur-point (Latin, *contra*, against; *punctum*, a point). In music, a term synonymous with harmony, and derived from the old method of placing the stemless *points*, or notes, *against* or over one another, in compositions of two or more parts.

Counterscarp, kownter-skarp (Latin, *contra*, against. Italian, *scarpa*, slope). In fortifications, the outer boundary of a ditch, rivetted with masonry, in order that the slope may be as steep as possible.

Countersign, kownter-sine (Latin, *contra*, opposite; *signum*, sign). To sign what has been already signed by a superior. In military affairs, a particular word or number which is exchanged between guards, and entrusted to those employed on duty in camp or garrison.

Counter tenor, kowntur tenor (Latin, *contra*, opposite; *tenore*, to hold). In music that part between the tenor and the treble.

Country Dance. A lively, pointed air, calculated for dancing. The correct term is *contra dance*, from the dancers being placed *opposite* each other.

Coup, koo (a French word, signifying, literally, a blow or stroke). *Coup-de-grace*, the finishing stroke. *Coup-de-main*, in military phraseology, denotes a sudden, instantaneous, and desperate attack; applied generally to anything executed with promptness and vigour. *Coup d'état*, an extraordinary and violent measure, taken by a Government when the safety of the state is apprehended to be in danger. *Coup d'œil*, the first glance, or a slight view

of anything. *Coup-de-soleil*, a sun-stroke, or inflammation of the brain, owing to the heat of the sun.

Coupe, koo-pay (French, *coupe*). That part of the diligence, or French stage-coach, which is in the front and covered over. Also a step in dancing, when one leg is slightly bent and suspended from the ground, while with the other a motion is made forward.

Couple. In architecture, rafters framed together in pairs, with a tie fixed above their feet.

Couplet, kup-let (Latin, *copulo*, to join). Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Coupon, koo-pon. In commerce, an interest certificate attached to a transferable bond.

Courant, koo-rawng (French, *courant*, from Latin, *curro*, to run). Anything which is spread abroad or published quickly, as a newspaper. In heraldry, a term for any beast in a running attitude. *Au courant* is a French phrase, signifying to be aware of, acquainted with, or familiar with a circumstance.

Courier, koo-re-er (French, *courier*)
A messenger sent specially or in haste.

Course of Exchange. In commerce, the price or rate at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another, supposing the currencies of both to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective merits.

Courser, kors-ser (Latin, *cursum*, running). A swift horse; a war horse; a man who pursues the sport of hunting hares.

Coursing, kors-ing (Latin, *cursum*, running). The sport of hunting hares with greyhounds.

Court Baron. A court held by every lord of a manor, within the same; punishment is by amercement.

Courtesy, kurte-se (French, *cour*, a court). Civility; complaisance; deference of manner.

Courtier, korte-yur (French, *cour*, a court). One who attends or frequents the courts of princes; one who courts the favour of another; one who makes it his study to flatter and please.

Court Leet. A court of record, held once a year in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Court Martial, kort-marshul. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offenders.

Court of Conscience. A court for the determination of cases where the debt or damage is under forty shillings.

Court Plaister. A plaister made by covering black silk with a mixture of balsam of benzoin and isinglass.

Cousin, kuz-in (French, *cousin*). A title of relationship applied to those who are born of two sisters or two brothers. *Cousin German*, signifies first cousin; *second cousins*, are those of the second generation. Figuratively, this title is given by a sovereign to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy council. The root of this word is, Latin, *con*, with, or of the same; *sanguis*, blood.

Coute qui Coute, koot-keh-koot (French, *coûte*, cost; *ce qui*, what; *coûte*, cost). Cost what it may; come what will; at any price.

Cove, kove (Saxon, *kof*). A small creek, or bay; an inlet or recess in the seashore, where vessels may enter for shelter.

Covenant, kuvvy-nant (Latin, *con*, with; *venio*, to come). A stipulation; a compact; an agreement on certain terms. In law, an engagement under seal to do or omit a direct act; it is also a form of action which lies, when a party claims damages for breach of a covenant under seal.

Covenanters, kuvvy-nanturs. A term applied to the Scottish Presbyterians during the civil wars, on account of their having taken "the solemn league and covenant;" the object of which was to resist the encroachments of Charles I. on the religious liberty of his Scottish subjects.

Coverlet, kuvur-let (*cover*, and *lit*, a bed, French). The outermost covering of the bedclothes, under which all the rest are concealed.

Covert, kuv-ert (Latin, *con operio*, to cover with). A shelter; a thicket; a defence; a hiding-place.

Coverture, kuvur-tshure. In law, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the *cover*, or the power of her husband, and is on that account absolved from certain responsibilities.

Covey, kuv-e (Latin, *cubo*, to lie down). A brood of birds; an old bird with

her young ones; a number of birds to gother.

Covin, kuv-in (Norman, *covyne*, a secret meeting-place). In law, a collusive agreement between two or more parties to prejudice a third person.

Cowl, kowl (Saxon, *cufle*). A monk's hood; a covering placed on chimney-tops to prevent smoking.

Coxcomb, koks-kom (*cock's comb*, a comb formerly worn by licensed jesters). A fop; a vain, empty, conceited fellow.

Coy, koy (French, *coi*). Modest; retiring; shrinking from familiar advances, or condescending to notice them with reluctance.

Coz, kuz. A familiar contraction for *cousin*.

Cozen, kuz-zu (Armoric, *conzezetn*, to cheat). To impose on by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

Crabbed, krab-bed (Saxon, *crabba*). Applied to the temper and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, and void of affability; with respect to writings, difficult, perplexing, not easy to be understood.

Craft, krahft (Saxon, *craft*). Art; ability; dexterity; skill; a trade or mechanical employment; in an evil sense, cunning, a dexterity in deceiving.

Craft. In nautical language, a general name for river traders, lighters, or any boats or vessels employed in shipping and discharging goods. Also, a cant term applied by seamen to any vessel whatever.

Crag, krag (Gaelic, *creag*). A rugged, steep rock; or the parts of a rock which are rugged and steep. In geology, a deposit of gravel with shells.

Crambo, kram-bo. A game of rhyme, in which one person supplies a word or line, for which another person is to find a rhyme.

Cranium, krayne-us (Latin, *cranium*, the skull). The skull, or superior part of the head, which forms the great cavity containing the brain.

Crank, krank. Literally, a hand. In mechanics, a square piece projecting from a spindle, serving by its motion to raise and lower the pistons of a steam-engine; to turn a wheel, &c.

Crapula, krapu-lah (Latin, *crapula*). A surfeit; the oppressed state of the

stomach, arising from excess in eating and drinking.

Crass, krass (Latin, *crassus*). Thick; gross; coarse; as applied to fluids, not easily running.

Crate, krato (Latin, *crates*). A hamper or basket, made of wicker-work or wood, used in the packing of crockery-ware, glass, &c.

Crater, kray-tur (Latin, *crater*). The mouth of a volcano; also a brass vessel with a broad base and a narrow mouth.

Craven, kray-ven (Saxon, *craftan*). A word of obloquy, applied formerly to one who, having been overcome in combat, craved for mercy; hence a coward, or one afraid of encountering any danger.

Crawfish, kraw-fish (French, *écrevisse*). A small fresh-water fish, resembling the lobster and crab; it is sometimes called *crayfish*.

Crayon, kray-on (French, *crayon*, from *craie*, chalk). Materials for drawing, rolled into the form of a pencil. Artificial crayons are composed of different coloured earths and other pigments, rolled into solid sticks, with some tenacious substance, as milk. The term is also applied to any drawing or design done with crayons.

Credence, kree-dens (Latin, *credo*, to believe). Credit; belief; assent to the truth of a person's pretensions, and confidence placed in his claim.

Credentials, kree-denshals (Latin, *credo*, to believe). That which entitles to credit; the warrant or authority which a person has to show in support of his pretensions.

Creditor, kred-ittur (Latin, *credo*, to believe). One who gives credit, or to whom a debt is owing. In book-keeping the *credit side* of an account is that where-in all things which are delivered are entered; in the cash-book, it represents all monies paid away. This word is commercially contracted into *Cr*.

Creek, kreek (Saxon, *crecca*). That part of a haven or small channel running from the sea; a prominence, or jutting, in a winding coast.

Creese, kree. A dagger used by the Malays.

Cremona, kre-monah. A name given formerly to violins of a very superior kind, made in the seventeenth century, by the Amat family at Cremona, in Italy.

Creole, kree-ole. A native of the West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European parents.

Cresote, krooh-sôte (Greek, *kreas*, flesh; *soto*, to preserve). An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, of a penetrating odour, resembling that of smoked meat, and of a burning and exceedingly caustic taste. It takes its name from its antiseptic property.

Crepitation, kreppy-tayshun (Latin, *crepo*, to crack). The crackling noise made by some salts, during the process of calcination.

Crescendo, kreh-shendo (Italian, *crescendo*, to increase). In music, a term for the gradual swelling of the notes so indicated; and generally marked thus (<).

Crescent, kres-sent (Latin, *crescens*, growing). Increasing; growing; the increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curved rim of light, terminating in horns or points. In heraldry, a bearing in form of a new moon; used either as an honourable badge, or as a distinction between elder and younger families, being generally assigned to the second son, and his descendants. The Turkish flag contains a representation of the new moon, and is symbolical of Turkish power or empire of the crescent. This name is also given to buildings having a crescent shape.

Crest, krest (Norman, *crest*, it rises). A term used in armoury to signify the top part of the helmet, generally ornamented. In heraldry, the uppermost part of an armoury, or that portion of the helmet next the mantle. The crest is deemed a greater mark of nobility than the armoury; being borne at tournaments, to which none were admitted till they had given proof of their nobility.

Crestfallen, krest-fawln. Dejected; spiritless; cowed.

Creaceous, kree-tayshus (Latin, *creta*, chalk). Chalky; of the nature of chalk; abounding with chalk.

Cretinism, kree-tinizm. A peculiar endemic disease common in Switzerland and some other mountainous districts. It nearly resembles rickets in its general symptoms; but its most remarkable characteristic is the mental imbecility which accompanies it from the first. The individuals affected with this disease become a species of deformed idiot, and are termed *Cretins*; the word is derived from *Christien*, a Christian, on the supposition

that persons thus affected are incapable of sin.

Crew, kru (Saxon, *cruth*). The whole of the persons employed on board a ship or boat; it is more particularly applied to all who are under the master of the vessel.

Crimp, krimp. A person formerly employed to decoy others into the naval or military service; one who decoys for any purpose of deceit.

Cringe, krinj (German, *kriechen*). To contract; to shrink; to bend the body in a fawning and servile manner.

Cringle. In nautical affairs, a short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail; usually confining an iron ring or thimble.

Crinkle, krin-kul (Danish, *krinkelen*). To wind; to bend; to wrinkle.

Crisis, kri-sis (Greek, *krisis*, from *krino*, to sift, or separate). That point in the progress of a disease which indicates death or recovery; the decisive moment when any circumstance or affair is ripe for a change.

Criterion, kri-teer-yun (Greek, *krino*, to sift). A standard by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be measured or judged.

Critic, krit-ik (Greek, *krino*, to judge). A judge of merit in literature or art; a person who undertakes to point out the merits and defects of a performance. The judgment thus given is called a *critique*, or a *criticism*.

Crocodile's Tears. The tears of a hypocrite; pretended weeping. This phrase arises from the accounts which certain travellers have given of the habits of the crocodile, asserting that while the animal is devouring its victim it is also shedding tears.

Croft, krawft (Saxon, *croft*). A little field, adjoining to or near a dwelling-house, used either for tillage or pasture.

Cromlech, krom-lek (Welsh, *crom*, bent; *llec*, a flat stone). A large stone resting on other stones, in the manner of a table. Such stones were usually placed in the centre of a circle of stones, which formed the Druidical temple, and had a single stone placed near them, supposed to have served as a pedestal for some deity; they are considered to have been the altars of Druidical sacrifice.

Crone, krone (Irish, *criona*). Literally, an old ewe; figuratively, an aged woman.

Crop out. A technical term to denote the rising up, or exposure at the surface, of a stratum or series of strata.

Crosier, kro-zhur (Latin, *cruz*, a cross). The pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from having a cross on the top.

Cross-examination. In legal practice, the examination of a witness who is called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-grained, kraws-graind. In joinery, applied to wood, whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch pressing forward and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; troublesome; vexatious.

Crotchet, krotsh-et (French, *crochet*, a hook). In music, one of the notes or characters of time equal to half a minim, and double that of a quaver; also a mark, or character, serving to inclose a word or sentence which is distinguished from the rest, thus []; a support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. Figuratively, a whim; a fancy; perversity of mind, or inconstancy of ideas.

Croupier, kroo-peer (French, *croupier*). One who sits at the foot of the table as an assistant to the chairman; also called vice-chairman.

Crown-glass. A superior kind of glass, differing in composition and fusibility from flint-glass.

Crucible, kroosy-bul (Latin, *cruz*, a cross). A chemical vessel indispensable in the various operations of fusion by heat. Crucibles are commonly made of fire-clay, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting.

Cruciform, kroosy-form (Latin, *cruciformis*). Having the form of a cross.

Crude, krood (Latin, *crudus*, raw). Raw; not prepared or dressed; not changed by any process or preparation. Figuratively, immature, unfinished; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order in the mind.

Cruise, krooz (Dutch, *kroos*). A voyage made by a ship along the coast (or in the open sea), in order to intercept such of the enemy's ships as are near.

Crusade, kroo-sade (French, *croisade*). An expedition against infidels. The term crusades was originally applied to those military expeditions in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, by the Christian princes of the West for the purpose of

wresting the Holy Land from its Mohammedan possessors. They were called *crusades* in consequence of the *cross* having been adopted as their distinguishing banner.

Crustacea, krus - taysheah (Latin, *crusta*, a shell). A class of animals with an exterior shell, which is generally hard and calcareous, and is cast off periodically, as in the crab, the lobster, the shrimp, &c.

Crypt, kript (Greek, *krypto*, a cave). The under or hidden part of a building; also, that part beneath churches and abbeys appropriated to the monuments of deceased persons and the interment of the dead.

Cryptography, krip-tograh-fe (Greek, *kryptos*, secret; *grapho*, to write). The art of writing in a secret manner, as in cypher.

Crystal, kris-tal (Greek, *kryos*, ice; *sello*, to set). A body formed in the processes of consolidation in a symmetrical figure, through the agency of chemical affinity, and the peculiar form of the particles of which it is composed; glass used in the manufacture of drinking-vessels, chandeliers, &c.

Cube, kube (Greek, *kubos*). A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces, with right, and therefore, equal angles, as a die, for example. *Cube root* is the number or quantity, which multiplied by itself and then into the product, produces the cube; thus 4 is the cube root of 64.

Cud, kud. The food which ruminating animals return to the mouth from the first stomach, to be re-chewed.

Cudbear, kud-bare. A neutral colouring matter, prepared from certain lichens, and named from Dr. Cuthbert Gordon.

Cuddy, kud-de. In East India ships, a name for the cabin under the poop, in which the captain, chief officers, and passengers mess and sleep.

Cue, kew. In theatrical parlance, the word spoken by an actor or the prompter, which indicates to another actor that it is his turn to speak. In a general sense, the hint or idea which one person gleans from another; also used to imply the existing state of the temper, or the present humour of any one.

Cuerpo, kwer-po (Spanish, *cuerpo*, bodily shape). Slightly clad; without over-garments in an unprotected state.

Cui Bono, kwi bono (Latin, *cui bono*). An expression often used to ask—For what purpose? or, To what end?

Cuirass, kwe-rass (French, *cuirasse*). A piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, and covering the body, from the neck to the girdle; a breast-plate. *Cuirassier* is a cavalry soldier, protected by a cuirass.

Cuisine, kwe-zeen (French, *cuisine*). The kitchen, or cooking department; the living or fare of an establishment.

Cul-de-Sac, koold-saak (French, *cul-de-sac*). An alley blocked up at one end; figuratively, used to imply a position leading to nothing else.

Culinary, kewle-na-re (Latin, *culina*, a kitchen). Pertaining to the art of cookery; belonging to the kitchen.

Culminate, kulmy-nait (Latin, *culmen*, the top or height). In astronomy, to be in the highest point of altitude as a planet; to grow upward, instead of laterally.

Culpable, kulpah-bul (Latin, *culpa*, blameable). Deserving blame; censurable; criminal; guilty.

Cultrirostres, kultre-rostris (Latin, *culler*, a knife; *rostrum*, a beak). A family of wading birds, distinguished by their long, thick, and strong bills, which are generally trenchant and pointed, as in the herons and cranes.

Culver House, kul-vur hows (Saxon, *culfra*). A dove-cote.

Culverin, kulvur-in (French, *coulverine*). A long slender piece of ordnance, intended to carry a ball of about sixteen pounds to a long distance.

Cumulus, kewmew-lus (Latin, *cumulus*, a heap). The *stacken-cloud*; a primary form of clouds, known by its irregular hemispherical or heaped superstructure, and usually flattened base. It is formed by the gathering together of detached clouds, which then appear stacked into one large and elevated mass.

Cuneal, kew-neal (Latin, *cuneus*, a wedge). Pertaining to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

Cuniform, kew-neyform (Latin, *cuneus*, a wedge). Having the form or shape of a wedge. *Cuniform letters* are those in which the inscriptions on the old Persian and Babylonian monuments are traced, and are so termed from their wedge-like appearance.

Cupel, kew-pel (Latin, *cupella*, a little cup). A shallow vessel, shaped like a cup, used for refining metals. It is made of phosphate of lime, which suffers the baser metals to pass through it, when exposed to a melting heat, and retains the purer metal. The process of refining gold or silver by this means is termed cupellation.

Cupidity, kew-pidit-e (Latin, *cupido*, eager desire). An eager desire to possess something; an inordinate or unlawful craving for wealth or power.

Cupola, kew-polah (Italian, *cupola*). A dome; an arched roof; having the form of a cup inverted.

Curate, kew-rate (Latin, *cura*, care). An officiating minister of the Church of England, who performs the duty of the incumbent, rector, or vicar, and receives a salary for his services.

Cure, kew-ray (French, *cure*). In France, the incumbent; the parson; the parish priest.

Curioso, kewry-oso (Italian, *curioso*). A person who delights in seeing new and rare objects.

Curfew, kur-few (French, *couvre*, cover; *feu*, fire). The ringing of a bell, as a signal to the inhabitants that all the lights are to be extinguished and the fires put out. The most celebrated curfew in England was that established by William the Conqueror, who appointed that under severe penalties, at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, every one should put out his light and go to bed. A bell rung at the present time, about that hour in the evening, is still called the *curfew-bell*.

Curmudgeon, kur-mudj-un. A corrupt pronunciation and spelling of the French phrase, *cœur méchant*, bad heart; applied to a niggardly, mean, churlish, avaricious person.

Currency, kurren-se (Latin, *curro*, to run). In monetary affairs, circulation, passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as local, whether applied to paper money or metal coin.

Current, kur-rent (Latin, *curro*, to run). A flowing; applied to fluids, as a stream or flux of water moving, sometimes rapidly in any direction, and common in various parts of the ocean. The *setting of the current* is that part of the compass to which the water runs, and the

drift of the current is the rate it runs per hour.

Currently, kurrent-le (Latin, *curro*, to run). In a constant motion; without opposition; a report circulating from mouth to mouth.

Curricule, kurry-kul (Latin, *curriculum*, a place to run in). An open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, kur-riku-lum. A term used to denote the complete course of studies of a university, school, &c.

Cursitor Baron. An officer of the Court of Exchequer, who attends at Westminster to open the court, prior to the commencement of each of the four terms, and on the seal-day, after each term, to close the court.

Cursory, kur-sorre (Latin, *cursum*, hasty). Quick; hasty; a partial view; a careless remark.

Curtail, kur-tail (Latin, *curtus*, short). To cut short; to deprive; to abridge.

Curtesey, kur-te-so (Latin, *curia*, a court). By the law of England, the right of a husband who has married a woman seised of an estate or an inheritance, in fee simple or fee tail, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate, to hold the lands, &c., for life, as tenant after her death. A title by curtesey is that allowed by custom, but to which no legal right can be maintained, such as designating the sons of peers "Lords." Curtesey also means an obeisance, generally as applied to females.

Curule, ku-rool (Latin, *curulis*, belonging to a chariot). Pertaining to a chariot; senatorial. The *curule chair* was the seat of a Roman magistrate.

Curvet, kur-vet (Italian, *corvetter*). Leap of a horse, so as to raise all his legs at once.

Curvilinear, kur-ve-lin-ear (Latin, *curvus*, a curve; *linea*, a line). Consisting of curved lines; relating to curves.

Cusp, kusp (Latin, *cuspis*, a pointed end). In mathematics, a term used where two branches of the same or different curves appear to end in a point.

Custos Rotulorum, kus-tos ro-tu-lorum. The chief civil officer of the county, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He is always a justice of the peace and quorum

Cutaneous, kew-tayneous (Latin, *cutis*, the skin). Relating to the skin.

Cuticle, kew-tik-kl (Latin, *cutis*, the skin). The outer skin, or scarf skin; the outer bark of plants.

Cutter. A small vessel with a single mast, and a straight running bowsprit, which can be run on the deck occasionally. A *revenue cutter* is an armed vessel of this description, employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Cutwater. The sharp part of the head of a vessel, under the beak or figure.

Cycle, si-kul (Greek, *kyklos*, a circle). In chronology, a certain period or series of years, in which the calculation proceeds from the first to the last, and then returns again to the first, and so circulates perpetually. The *cycle of the moon* is a period of 19 years, which being completed, the new and full moons return to the same days of the month. The *cycle of the sun* is a period of 28 years, which being elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the same order as before.

Cyclopaedia, syklo-peedeah (Greek, *kyklos*, a circle; *paideia*, instruction). A circle of knowledge; a work containing an account of the principal subjects in one or all departments of learning, art, or science; called also, *Encyclopaedia*.

Cylinder, sillin-dur (Greek, *kylindros*, a roller). A solid, having two equal ends parallel to each other, and every plane section parallel to the ends, also a circle, and equal to them.

Cynic, sin-nik (Greek, *kyon*, dog). Having the qualities of a surly dog; brutal; snarling; satirical; captious. The *cynics* of old prided themselves upon their contempt for everything which others valued, except virtue.

Cynosure, sin-ozhure (Greek, *ky-nosoura*, dog's tail). In astronomy, a constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, representing the beam. The ancient Phœnicians used to be guided in their voyages by this constellation, from which circumstance it has been used figuratively, as a *point of attraction*; thus a person who is singled out in an assembly as the general object of observation, is said to be the "cynosure of all eyes."

Czar, zar. The title of the Emperor of

Empress; *Czarowitz* is the title of the eldest son of the Czar.

D

Dabble, dab-bul (Dutch, *dabbelen*). To smear; to dip slightly; to spatter; also to do anything in a slight, superficial manner; to tamper with, as to *dabble in the funds*.

Da Capo, dah kah-po (Italian, *da capo*, from the head). In music, a phrase signifying that the first part of the tune is to be played over again.

Dactyl, dak-til (Greek, *daktylos*, a finger). In poetical composition, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the other two short, as in the bones of a finger.

Dactylogy (Greek, *daktylos*, a finger; *logos*, a discourse). Finger-language, or the art of expressing ideas or thought by the fingers; also, the science of the history and qualities of finger rings.

Dactylopterus, dak-telop-terus (Greek, *daktylos*, a finger; *pteron*, a wing, or fin). A term applied to a genus of fishes, commonly known as flying fishes; the peculiar construction of the sub-pectoral rays enabling the fish to rise above the water and fly for a short distance.

Daddy (*da-da*). A child's way of expressing father; and which arises from the first articulations being dental and labial; dental, in *tail*, *dad*, and labial in *papa*, *mamma*.

Daguerreotype, dah-ger-ro-type. An ingenious invention, named after the originator, M. Daguerre, a celebrated diorama painter, by which drawings are made through the medium of a camera-obscura on plates of silvered copper.

Dais, day-is (French, *dais*). A name formerly given to the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall, usually covered with hangings of tapestry or carpet; the word is now used to denote a raised floor in a dining room, a canopied seat, usually reserved for the most distinguished guests.

Dale (Gothic, *dalet*). A low-lying or hollow place between hills.

Dally, dal-le (Saxon, *dole*, dull). To waste or idle away time; to sit like one *dull* or foolish; to spend or loiter time away, in wanton or idle amusements; to trifle; to fondle.

Dam (Dutch, *dam*, a pond). A water-tight mole, bank, or weir, erected across a

the level of the water by confining it, and which is employed for various purposes, as for irrigation, impelling water-wheels, &c.

Damages, dammy-jez (Latin, *damnum*, loss). In law, the amount assessed upon a defendant as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury he has sustained.

Damascus Blades. Swords or scimitars, presenting upon their surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or filets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel. They are brought from the East, and are fabricated chiefly at Damascus, whence their name.

Damper. A valve, or sliding-plate, in a furnace, which serves to regulate the draught of air in the flue, according as it is raised, depressed, or drawn out; also a portion of a piano-forte, covered with soft leather, by which the vibration of a string is modified, and the sound deadened.

Dandrif (Saxon, *tan*, a spreading eruption; *drof*, filthy). A disease which betrays itself in thin bran-like scales on the skin.

Danegelt, dane-gelt (Saxon, *dane*, Dane; *gelt*, a debt). A tax or tribute on every hide of land, imposed by the Danes on the Saxons. It subsequently constituted a yearly tax, until the reign of Henry the Second.

Dangle, dang-gl (Danish, *dingler*). To hang loosely, so as to be put in motion by a breath. Figuratively, to hang as a dependent upon a person.

Danish, day-nish. Relating to the Danes, or to Denmark.

Dank (Teutonic, *tunken*). Moist; humid; damp.

Dapper, dap-pur (Dutch, *dapper*). Small of stature; neat, spruce, and active.

Dapple, dap-pul (Teutonic, *dapffer*, apple covered with spots). Marked with various colours; streaked. A *dapple grey* horse is a light grey shaded by a deeper tint; a *dapple bay*, a light bay spotted with darker hues.

Darsis, dar-sis (Greek, *daro*, to excoriate). In anatomy, the process of removing the skin from the subjacent texture; also the morbid abrasion of the skin, in the living body.

Dash. In music, a mark, thus (!), implying that the notes over which it is placed

in literary composition, a straight mark, thus (—), used to express a sudden stop, or change of the subject.

Dash Board. A board placed on the fore part of a vehicle, to prevent the mud thrown from the horse's heels reaching the carriage.

Dastard, das-tard (Saxon, *adastrigan*). A coward; a faint-hearted person; one who meanly shrinks from danger.

Data, day-ta (Latin, plural of *datum*, given). A mathematical form for such things or quantities as are given or known, in order thereby to find other things that are unknown; used, in a general sense, to express things given for finding results.

Date (Latin, *datum*, given). The day or time of an event or transaction; the period at which a letter is written.

Dative Case (Latin, *dativus*, from *do*, to give). In Latin grammar, the giving case of nouns, known by the signs *to* and *for*, and serving to denote the remoter object to which the action of the subject is directed; *for* which, either advantageously or disadvantageously, something is done.

Dauk, dawk. The term used in the East Indies for the system of forwarding letters and passengers by bearers stationed at certain distances.

Dauphin, daw-fin. A title formerly given to the eldest son of the King of France. The name is derived from the circumstance that, in 1349, Humbert the Second, the last of the princes of *Dauphiny*, having no issue, transferred his dominions to the crown of France, upon condition that the king's eldest son should be styled *Dauphin*.

Davit, day-vit. A piece of iron or timber, with sheaves or blocks at the outer ends, projecting over a vessel's sides or stern to hoist boats up to; a *fish-davit* is a spar with a roller or sheave at the end, used for fishing the anchor.

Dawn (Saxon, *dagian*). The commencement of the day, when twilight appears; figuratively, a clearing up; enlightenment from obscurity, as when reason dawns, or a glimmer of light is afforded to the understanding.

Day (Latin, *die*). In common language, that portion of time in any place during which the sun remains above the horizon. The *astronomical day* is reckoned from noon to noon continuously through

the twenty-four hours. The *civil day* commences at midnight. The *solar day* is that interval between the departure and return of a meridian to the sun. As applied to the moon, the interval is termed a *lunar day*; and in relation to a star, a *sidereal day*. The *nautical day* commences at noon, and ends at noon the day following.

Day Dream. A dream or phantasm to the waking senses.

Day-rule. In law, an order of court permitting a prisoner for debt to go for one day beyond the bounds of the prison.

Day-spring. The first appearance of light in the morning; the commencement of the day.

Day-star. The morning star; figuratively, the light of the Gospel, which is spread by Christ, the *day-star* of righteousness.

Days of Grace. In law, three days granted by the court beyond the time named in the writ, during which the person summoned may appear and answer. In commercial affairs, a customary number of days for the payment of a bill of exchange after the same becomes due, as also for the payment of insurance premiums.

De. A prefix denoting *from*, or *separation*; hence employed to impart a negative sense to words, as *de-cay*, a falling away from; *de-capitation*, the severing of the head from the body.

Deacon, de-kun (Greek, *dia*, through; *koneo*, to serve). One of the orders of the Christian Church, to which originally the administration of charity was committed. In the Church of England, the lowest of the three orders of clergy (bishops, priests, deacons). A deacon is empowered to read the Scriptures and homilies publicly, also to catechise, and to preach when licensed to do so by the bishop; but he may not consecrate the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, nor pronounce the blessing. The deacon and deaconess of Congregational Churches perform somewhat the same duties as churchwardens of the Established Church.

Dead-beat. An escapement in a watch, which lessens the effect of the wheel on the pendulum. The word is commonly used to express a state of extreme exhaustion or fatigue, or the being utterly defeated.

Dead Colouring. The first layer of colours in a picture: a shade of gray.

Dead Languages. Languages which are no longer spoken or in common use by a people, but are known through writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

Dead Letter. A letter which has been sent through the Post-office, but, failing to reach the person to whom it is addressed, has been returned. Thus, figuratively, a law or document which fails in its purpose is called a dead letter.

Dead Lift. Lifting at disadvantage; a hopeless exigency.

Dead Lights. In a ship, strong wooden shutters, adapted to the cabin-windows in which they are fixed, to prevent the water entering a ship in a storm.

Dead Reckoning. In navigation, the difference between the place of a ship as given by the log, and by astronomical observations, owing to the currents, &c.

Dead Water. The eddy or little whirlpool that closes behind a ship as she passes onward.

Dead Weight. A heavy burden; weight of a slaughtered animal, or any other object which has no vitality.

Dean (Latin, *decanus*, the leader of a file, anciently *ten* deep). A dignitary of the Church of England, next to a bishop, and head of the chapter in a cathedral or council. *Dean and Chapter* are the bishop's council, to assist him with their advice in ecclesiastical affairs, and in the temporal concerns of his see.

Dearth, durth (Saxon, *dyre*, dear). Great scarcity; want; famine; barrenness; the term is also used figuratively, as a *dearth of news*, a *dearth of intelligence*.

Death Warrant. The order for execution of one sentenced to death; in the present day, it ordinarily consists in the judge writing against the name of the culprit, on the calendar, *sus. per coll.*, an abbreviated Latin form for "To be hanged by the neck."

Debar, de-bar (Latin, *de*, from. French, *barre*, to bar). To exclude; to preclude; to shut out; to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

Debar, see Disembark.

Debase, de-bace (Latin, *de*, down; *basis*, the lowest part). To reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate anything by the addition of something less valuable; to spoil and render less perfect by mean and unworthy additions.

Debate, de-bait (Latin, *de*, down. French, *battre*, to strike). A personal dispute; a public discussion; a contest concerning the truth and intention of any proposition.

Debauchee, deb-aw-shee (French, *debaucher*). A person wholly given to sensual enjoyments and riotous living.

Debenture, de-benchur (Latin, *deben*, to owe). A writing which is evidence of a debt; certificate of drawback. In law, a writ or note drawn upon Government.

Debility, de-billit-e (Latin, *debilis*, weak). Weakness; feebleness; infirmity of mind or body.

Debit, deb-it (Latin, *debeo*, to owe). A term used to express the debtor side of the account, in account books, usually placed at the left hand.

Debonair, debon-air (French, *debonnaire*). Of good or polite appearance; easy; compliant; airy; well-bred.

Debouch, de-boosh (French, *deboucher*). To issue or march out of a wood or narrow pass, in order to meet with or retire from an enemy. In a general sense, the junction of by-ways with main thoroughfares or outlets.

Debris, day-bree (French, *débris*). Ruins or rubbish; the heap of fragments and broken articles occasioned by the fall of a house, a railway concussion, or similar accident. Especially applied to the fragments of rocks; and by the French, to the wreck or remnants of a routed army.

Debut, day-boo (French, *début*). The first appearance of any person before the public, as an actor, orator, &c. A male person so appearing is called a *débutant*, a female *débutante*.

Decade, dek-ad (Greek, *deka*, ten). A number amounting to or consisting of ten.

Decadence, de-kaydens (Latin, *de*, down; *cado*, to fall). A fall from the standard of excellence. In ancient art this term is applied to the works of the ages which succeeded the fall of Rome. In modern art it expresses that which succeeded the *Renaissance*, and began to assume the *rococo* of Louis the Fifteenth.

Decagon, dek-a-gon (Greek, *deka*, ten; *gonia*, an angle). In geometry, a plane figure, having ten sides and ten angles.

Decalogue, dekah-log (Greek, *deka*, ten; *logos*, a discourse). The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

Mount Sinai, originally engraved on two tables of stone.

Decameron, de-kammy-ron (Greek, *deka*, ten; *meros*, part). A book containing the actions or conversations of ten days, as the *Decameron of Boccaccio*, which consists of a hundred tales related in ten days.

Decamp, de-kamp (Latin, *de*, from; *campus*, a field). To shift a camp; to remove from a place; in a general sense, used to denote absconding in debt or disgrace.

Decapitation, de - kappy - tayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *caput*, the head). The act of beheading.

Decapodal, de-kappo-dal (Greek, *deka*, ten; *pous*, a foot). Having ten feet; belonging to an order of the crustacea called *decapoda*, as having ten limbs.

Decasyllabic, dekah-sil-labik (Greek, *deka*, ten, and *syllable*). Consisting of ten syllables, as in English heroic verse.

Decease, de-sees (Latin, *de*, from; *cessum*, departing). Departure from life; death.

December, de-sembur (Latin). The last month of the year; so called from *decem*, ten, being the tenth month of the year, which formerly began with March.

Decemvir, de-semvur (Latin, *decem*, ten; *vir*, a man). In Roman history, one of the ten magistrates or functionaries appointed for various offices in ancient Rome; collectively called the *Decemviri*.

Decennary, de-sennary (Latin, *decem*, ten; *annus*, a year). A period of ten years. In law, a tithing, consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

Deciduous, de-siddu-us (Latin, *de*, from; *cado*, to fall). Falling off. In botany, leaves which are shed annually are said to be deciduous, as also plants which shed their leaves; it is the opposite of evergreen. In zoology, the term is applied to parts which have but a temporary existence, and are shed during the life-time of the animal, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth.

Decimal, dessy-mal (Latin, *decem*, ten). Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Decimal arithmetic*, that part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions. *Decimal fractions*, such fractions as have ten, or some power of ten, for a denominator.

Decipher, de-syfur (French, *dechiffrer*).

In a general sense, to unravel, to explain.

Deck, dek (Saxon, *decan*, to cover). The floor of a ship, by which the sides are held together. Small vessels have only one deck; large vessels, two or more. In merchant ships, the *quarter-deck* is the aftermost deck, which is raised higher than the *upper deck*, to give room to the cabins; if the vessel be flush-decked, it is the aftermost part of the upper-deck; if she have a poop, the upper-deck is continued, as in the latter case, aft to the stern, and the deck which covers in the poop is called either the *poop-deck* or *quarter-deck*. The *forecastle-deck* is the foremost part of the upper-deck; if there be a deck above this, it is called the *top gallant forecastle-deck*. That part of the upper-deck which lies between the forecastle and the poop is termed the main-deck. In a first-rate ship of war, the decks below the main or upper-deck are successively called the *middle-deck*, *gun-deck*, and *orlop-deck*. The quarter-deck, which is distinct from the *poop-deck*, extends from the poop to the mainmast; the *main-deck* from the mainmast to the foremast; and the forecastle-deck from the foremast to the bow.

Declamation, deklah-mayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *clamo*, to cry out). A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech delivered with rhetorical earnestness.

Declaration, deklar-ayshun (Latin, *de*; *claro*, to make clear). In law, that part of the process or pleadings in which a statement is made of the plaintiff's complaint.

Declension, de-klenshun (Latin, *de*, down; *clino*, to bend). Act of bending or falling away; tendency from a greater to a less degree of perfection. In grammar, the variation or change of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

Declination, deklee-nayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *clino*, to bend, or lean). In astronomy, the declination of a star, or any point in the heavens, is the shortest distance from the equator, corresponding with latitude on a terrestrial globe. In navigation, the declination of the needle, or compass, is its variation from the true meridian of any place to the east or west. In dialing, the declination of a wall, or plane, is an arc of the horizon contained between the

reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from the north or south.

Declinatory Plea. In law, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party is not liable to the penalty of the law, or is specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court.

Decoction, de-kokshun (Latin, *de-coctus*, boiled). The act of boiling anything to extract its virtues; in a secondary sense, the strained liquor of a plant or other ingredient boiled in water.

Decollation, dekkolayshun (Latin, *de*, from off; *collum*, the neck). The act of beheading.

Decomposition, de-kompo-zishun (Latin, *de*, from; *con*, together; *positio*, place). A separation of parts; the resolution of a body into its component parts, either spontaneously or by chemical agency.

Decorous, dekkur-us (Latin, *decus*, dignity). Becoming; suitable; decent; agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfection of a person or thing.

Decoy, de-koy (Dutch, *kooi*). To lure into a snare; to entrap; to mislead. *Decoy-duck*, is a duck trained to allure others into a place where they may be caught.

Decree, de-kree (Latin, *decretum*). An edict; a law; a determination; an established rule; an ordinance enacted by any council for the government of others. In law, the judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred, and which may be interlocutory or final.

Decrement, dekre-ment (Latin, *de*, down; *cresco*, to grow). Decrease; the state of growing less or diminishing; the quantity lost by decreasing. In heraldry, the wane of the moon from the full to the new. *Decrement equal of life*, is a term in the doctrine of annuities, denoting that out of a certain number of lives there should be an equal decrease within a given number of years.

Decrepit, de-krepit (Latin, *de*, down; *crepitus*, broken). Wasted and worn by age or infirmity; broken down by reason of old age; in the last stage of decay.

Decretal, de-kretal (Latin, *decretum*, a decree). Pertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *A decretal epistle* is a letter from the Pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

Decry, de-kry (Latin, *de*, down. French, *crier*, to cry). To censure; to clamour against; to cry down; to endeavour to lessen the popular esteem for a person or thing.

Decus et tutamen (Latin). Honour and defence; safeguard, or protection.

Dedalian, de-day-leean (Latin, *Dædalus*, builder of the Cretan labyrinth). Various; intricate; variegated. In botany applied to leaves of a delicate texture, with margins marked by various intricate windings.

Decolation, deedo-layshun (Latin, *de-dolo*, to hew, or cut smooth). Literally, hewing or chipping. In surgery, the action whereby a cutting instrument, applied obliquely to any part of the body, inflicts an oblique wound with loss of substance.

Deduce, de-dewse (Latin, *de*, from; *duco*, to lead). To draw as an inference; to describe in a connected series, so that one thing shall introduce another.

Deemsters, deem-sturs (Saxon, *dema*, a judge). A name given to certain judges in the Isle of Man who decide cases without any process or writings, and make no charge for so doing to the parties concerned.

Deep-waisted, deep-waste-ed. Applied to a ship, as when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are raised some feet above the level of the main-deck.

Deface, de-fase (Latin, *de*, from; *facio*, to do). To disfigure; to destroy; to erase.

De facto, de fakto (Latin, *de facto*). In law, something actually existing, as distinguished from *de jure*; in a general sense, it is a phrase implying anything established as a fact.

Defalcation, deffal-kayshun (Latin, *de*, down; *falx*, a pruning knife). A cutting off; diminution; decrease; a deficit in funds, or in moneys intrusted to a person's care.

Defamation, deffa-mayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *fama*, fame). The act of defaming or bringing infamy on another; slander; calumny; detraction. In law, *defamation of character* consists in speaking slanderous words of another, and the party slandered may bring an action against the slanderer to recover damages; but the action will not lie, unless the words alleged to have been spoken should express an imputation of some crime or mis-

amenable to punishment, or that such words should seriously have affected him in his business relations or professional pursuits.

Default, de-fawit (Latin, *de*, from; *fallo*, to fail). Omission; failure; defect. In law, a non-appearance in a court on a day assigned; in which case, should the absconce be the defendant, and judgment be given against him, it is called *judgment by default*.

Defeasible, de-fee-zah-bl (Latin, *de*, from; *facio*, to do). That which may be annulled, set aside, or made void.

Defection, de-fekshun (Latin, *deficio*, to fail). Failure; apostasy; rebellion; revolt; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one has been previously attached or pledged.

Defendant, de-fendant (Latin, *defendo*, to defend). In a general sense, one who holds out against an aggressor. In law, the person accused or summoned into court, and who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

Defender of the Faith. A title conferred upon Henry the Eighth of England, by Pope Leo the Tenth, for writing against the reformer Martin Luther, in behalf of the Church of Rome. This title is still retained by the Sovereigns of England.

Deference, defer-ens (Latin, *differo*, to put off). Regard or respect paid to rank, age, or superior talents.

Deficit, def-e-sit (Latin, *de*, from; *facio*, to do). Want; deficiency; a balance on the wrong side.

Definite, deff-nit (Latin, *de*, from; *finis*, the end). Certain; exact; precise; something having a determined signification.

Deflection, de-flekshun (Latin, *de*, from; *flecto*, to bend). A deviation, or turning aside from a proper course, point, or direction. In mathematics, a bending off; a term applied to the distance by which one curve departs from another, or from a straight line.

Defoliation, de-fo-le-ayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *foliatio*, foliage). The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves; technically applied to the autumnal season, when the leaves of plants are shed.

Defily, deff-le (Saxon, *dæft*). In a skilful manner; with neatness and dex-

Defunct, de-funkt (Latin, *defungor*, to finish). Dead; deceased; the course of life finished. This term is applied equally to things as to persons, as a defunct company or association; that is to say, one that exists no more.

Degeneracy, de-jener-a-se (Latin, *de*, from; *genus*, family). A decline in excellence; a loss of strength, virtue, or value of some kind, a course of conduct unworthy of one's ancestors; departure from a moral course to an immoral one.

Deglutition, deglu-tishun (Latin, *de*, down; *glutio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

Degradation, deggrah-dayshun (Latin, *de*, down; *gradus*, a step). The act of debasing or depriving of dignity; dismissal from office; removal into a lower rank.

Degree, de-gree (Latin, *de*, from; *gradus*, a step). Quality; rank; station; step; order; measure. The comparative state and condition of things. In geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles. In genealogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the nearness of blood, as a relation in the second or third degree. In colleges, degrees are conferred on learned men and others, as tokens of respect, and marks of distinction.

Dehiscence, de-his-sens (Latin, *dehiscens*). Opening wide; gaping. In botany, the opening of capsules.

Deify, de-e-fi (Latin, *Deus*, God). To make a god of; to worship as a god. Figuratively, to extol too highly; to pay homage to a person exceeding that which a mortal should receive.

Dei Gratia, de-i-gray-shea (Latin, *Dei gratia*). By the grace of God.

Deign, dane (Latin, *dignus*, worthy). To condescend; to vouchsafe; to grant a favour; to permit.

Deipnosophist, dipe-nos-so-sist. A philosopher of the sect famed for conversation at meals.

Deism, de-izm (Latin, *Deus*, God). Belief in the existence of a God, coupled with a disbelief of the sacred character of the Holy Scriptures. A *deist* is one who professes no form of religious belief, but constitutes the light of nature and reason as his only guides in doctrine and practice; such a person is also designated a *free-*

Dejeuner, day-zhoon-ay (French, *déjeuner*). Breakfast, the morning repast. *Déjeuner dinatoire*, is a breakfast serving as a dinner; *déjeuner à la fourchette*, literally a breakfast at which forks are used, and which may be either a breakfast, or a species of lunch or dinner, according to circumstances.

Del Credere, del-kred-er-e. An Italian term used in commerce to express the guarantee given by factors, who for an additional premium warrant the solvency of the parties to whom are sold goods upon credit.

Dele, de-le (Latin, *deleo*). To blot out; to erase.

Delectable, de-lektabul (Latin, *delecto*, to delight). Highly pleasing; delightful; capable of affording great joy and pleasure.

Delegate, dely-gate (Latin, *de*, from; *lego*, to send). To send upon an embassy; to commission to act for another; a person deputed to represent another, or to act on behalf of a certain cause.

Deleterious, dely-tery-us (Latin, *deleterius*). Destructive; deadly; of a poisonous quality.

Delf. A common pottery, manufactured at Delft, in Holland. It was generally gaudily coloured, and rude in design, but very cheap and extremely durable.

Deliberate, de-liblur-ate (Latin, *de*, from; *libra*, a balance). To weigh in the mind; to consider the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of argument, or the probable result of an undertaking, in order to a choice or decision.

Delineate, de-lin-yate (Latin, *de*, from; *linea*, a line). To design; to draw; to sketch; to represent the true lines in a picture; to give a graphic description.

Delinquency, de-linkwensy (Latin, *de*, from; *linguo*, to leave). Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence; a crime.

Deliquesce, dely-kwes (Latin, *deliquesco*). To melt gradually, or become liquid in the air by the absorption of water.

Delirious, de-lirry-us (Latin, *delirium*). Light-headed; raving; wandering in the mind.

Delirium Tremens, de-lirry-um tremens (Latin, *delirium tremens*). A disease of the brain, which subjects the person afflicted to sudden fits of insanity.

ing generally from excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

Delphic, del-fik. Pertaining to Delphi, in Greece, and the oracle there.

Delphin Classics, del-fin clas-siks. A name given to the edition of the Latin classics, prepared and commented upon by thirty-nine eminent scholars, at the suggestion of Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, for the benefit of his young son, the Dauphin, or as the Latin phrase runs, *in usum Delphini*; hence the designation.

Delta, del-tah. The Greek letter Δ, the D of the Greek alphabet. In geology, applied to a tract of alluvial or other land at the mouths of rivers, and which usually assumes a triangular form.

Delude, de-lude (Latin, *de*, from; *ludo*, to play). To beguile; to deceive; to mislead the judgment; to impose upon.

Deluge, del-uj. An inundation; a flood; an overflowing with water; more especially the great flood which occurred in the time of Noah; according to common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656. Figuratively, this word is used to express an exuberance of anything; as a deluge of words; a deluge of written applications.

De lunatico inquirendo (Latin). A commission appointed to inquire into the state of a person's mind, when such person is suspected or alleged to be insane.

Delusion, de-lu-zhun (Latin, *delusio*). The act of deceiving or misleading; false representation; fraud; error.

Delve, delv (Saxon, *delfan*). To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

Demagogue, demmah-gug (Greek, *demos*, the people; *ago*, to lead.) A leader of the people; a popular and factious orator; one who cajoles the populace by professions of liberality, and adapts his public addresses to the selfishness and prejudices of his listeners.

Demarcation, demar-kayshun (Spanish, *demarcacion*). Division; separation of territory; the boundary line which divides the possessions of one owner or occupant from those of another.

Demean, de-meen (Latin, *de*, down. French, *mener*, to carry). To conduct; to behave; to lower one's self.

Dementia, de-menshea (Latin, *dementia*). A species of imbecility or mental weakness, most frequently met with in

Demesne, de-meen (Latin, *dominus*, a master, or lord). A manor-house and land adjacent; land adjoining a mansion.

Demi, dem-e (French, *demi*, half). A prefix frequently used in the composition of English and French words, signifying *half*.

Demi-cadence, demmy-kaydens. In music, an imperfect cadence, or one which falls on any other than the key-note.

Demi-god. A general appellation for an inferior divinity in the mythology of Greece and Rome, applied to such as were regarded as the mixed offspring of gods and mortals, who were afterwards deified.

Demi-john, dem-my-jon (French, *dame janne*). A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and a small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demise, de-mize (Latin, *de*, from; *misum*, dismissed). Death; decease; also a grant by will. The *demise of the Crown* is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom to a successor. In law, applied to an estate, either in fee or for a term of years. *Demise and Re-demise* signify a conveyance where there is a lease made from one to another at a merely nominal rent, and the latter re-demises to the first lessee the same land for a shorter term, subject to an actual rent.

Demi-semiquaver, demmy-semmy-kwayvur. The shortest note in music, being half a semiquaver.

Demitone, demmy-tone. In music, an interval of half a tone; semitone.

Democracy, de-mokkra-se (Greek, *demo*, the people; *kratio*, to govern). That form of government in which the whole, or the greater portion of the adult males of a population, have a voice in the election of their political rulers and lawgivers.

Demolition, demo-lishun (Latin, *de*, down; *moles*, a mass). The act of throwing down, pulling up, or otherwise destroying; ruin; destruction.

Demon, de-mon (Greek, *daimon*). A name given by the ancients to a spirit intermediate between a Pagan god and a man, and which was supposed to possess the power of working good or evil to mankind.

Demoniac, de-mony-ak. Pertaining to demons; possessed of an evil spirit; acting more like a demon than a human being.

Demonstrate, demon-strate (Latin, *de*, from; *monstrare*, to show). To show

plainly; to prove with perfect clearness, and so as to convince the most prejudiced.

Demoralize, de-moral-ize (Latin, *de*, down; *mores*, manners). To render corrupt in morals; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principle; to weaken in respect to moral force as distinguished from physical.

Demosthenic, de-mos-the-nik. Pertaining to or resembling Demosthenes, the Grecian orator. A person speaking with great eloquence is said to employ *Demosthenic eloquence*.

Demotic (Greek, *demos*, the people). Relating to the people; popular; common.

Demulcent, de-mulcent (Latin, *demulceo*, to soothe). Softening; mollifying; a medicine which protects sensible parts of the body from the irritative action of other substances.

Demur, de-mur (Latin, *de*, from; *mora*, delay). Suspense; doubt from uncertainty or want of sufficient proof; hesitation; tardiness of judgment; choice of opinion.

Demurrage. In nautical affairs, the compensation due to a ship-owner from the freighter, or from the party who claims and receives goods under a bill of lading, on account of undue delay in the loading or unloading of them, or on account of this not being done within the specified time in the charter-party or the bill of lading.

Demurrer, de-mur-rur (Latin, *demoror*, to delay). One who demurs. In law, an issue joined upon matter of law, to be determined by the judges: it is an abiding in point of law, and a referring to the judgment of the court, whether the declaration or plea of the adverse party is sufficient to be maintained in law.

Demy, de-mi (French, *demi*). A size of paper next smaller than medium.

Denarius, de-nary-us (Latin, *denarius*). A Roman silver coin, worth about eightpence, English money.

Denary, den-a-ro (Latin, *denarius*). Containing ten; the number of ten.

Dendriform, dendre-fawrm (Greek, *dendron*, a tree; *forma*, shape). Having the form or appearance of a tree.

Denizen, denny-zun (Old French, *donaison*, a gift). A freeman; one not a native, but made a citizen; an alien made a subject by letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject.

Denomination, de-nommy-nayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *nomen*, a name). A name given to express some peculiar qualities; a body of individuals united by the same name, as a *denomination* of Christians.

Denominator, de-nommy-naytur (Lat., *de*, from; *nomen*, a name). In arithmetic and algebra, the number and letter below the line, showing the number of parts into which the integer is divided, and consequently indicating the denomination of the fraction, or giving it name.

Denote, de-note (Latin, *de*, from; *noto*, to mark). To be a sign of; to indicate; to imply, signify, or betoken.

De novo, de no-vo (Latin, *de novo*). Again; anew; from the beginning; to perform anything over again.

Denouement, den-oo-mawng (French, *denouer*, to untie). The unravelling or discovery of a plot; the winding up of an event; the final development of a narrative or play.

Denounce, de-nouns (Latin, *de*, from; *nuncio*, to tell). To accuse publicly; to inform against; to threaten by some outward sign or expression.

Density, den-se-te (Latin, *densus*, thick, close). Thickness; solidity; compactness; the closeness, near approach, or adhesion of the parts of a body.

Dental, den-tal (Latin, *dens*, a tooth). Pertaining to the teeth; as tooth-drawing, a dental operation.

Dentifrice, den-te-fris (Latin, *dens*, a tooth; *fricare*, to rub). A name given to tooth-powders, generally, or anything that cleanses the teeth.

Dentition, den-tishun (Latin, *dens*, a tooth). The period at which the teeth are formed within the jaws, and protruded through the gums; a condition commonly known as *teething*.

Denude, de-nude (Latin, *de*, from; *nudus*, naked). To strip; to deprive of clothes or covering; to make bare or naked.

Deny, de-ni (Latin, *de*, *ne*, not; *ago*, to do). To refuse to do something asked or required; to affect perfect ignorance of.

Department, de-part-ment (French, *département*). A separation or division. In France, a district usually comprehending four or five *arrondissements*, each of which contains several *cantons*, which again consists of several *communes*.

Depasture, de-pass-ture (Latin, *de pascor*, to feed upon). To eat up; to consume by feeding. In law, the act of feeding cattle upon pastured land, for doing which, at the request of another, the action lies.

Dependency, de-penden-se (Latin, *de*, from; *pendeo*, to hang). The state of hanging upon a supporter; subordination; connection; reliance; the state of being subject to or at the disposal of another; also, a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it is subject.

Depict, de-pikt (Latin, *de*, from; *pictum*, painted or drawn). To paint or portray; to represent the likeness of an object in colours; to describe in words.

Depilatory, de-pillah-tory (Latin, *de*, from; *pilus*, hair). Having the power to remove the hair; any preparation or application which causes the hair to come off.

Depletion, de-pleeshun (Latin, *depleo*, to empty). The act of emptying. In medical practice, the diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels; blood-letting.

Deploy, de-ploy (Latin, *de*, from; *plico*, to fold). In military science, the expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in column, so as to display an extended front.

Deplume, de-plume (Latin, *de*, from; *pluma*, a feather). To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Deponent, de-ponent (Latin, *deponens*, laying down). In law, one who gives his evidence in a court of justice; one who deposes to, or makes a deposition or statement of any fact; such evidence being taken down in writing, and then sworn to.

Depopulate, de-poppu-late (Latin, *de*, from; *populus*, the people). To unpeople; to lay waste; to deprive a place or town of many of its inhabitants.

Deportation, depor-tayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *porto*, to carry). Transportation; assigning to a person some remote place of residence, and prohibiting his removal therefrom under certain penalties.

Deportment, de-portment (Latin, *de*, from; *porto*, to carry). Personal demeanour; the manner in which one carries himself; behaviour; conduct; self-management.

Depose, de-poze (Latin, *de*, down; *pono*, to lay down). To lay down; to depose.

person of post or dignity; to lay aside. Also, to give testimony on oath, especially such testimony as is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court of law.

Deposit, depozit (Latin, *de*, down; *positum*, laid). To lay down; to lodge in any place for preservation; that which is laid down or deposited; a trust; a pledge.

Depot, depo (French, *depôt*). In military affairs, any special place in which military stores are deposited, or where recruits for an army are assembled. In a general sense, a warehouse or magazine; a place where any kinds of goods are deposited. A *depôt company* is a company of soldiers left at home for the purpose of recruiting, by regiments embarking for foreign service.

Depravity, de-pravvy-te (Latin, *de*, from; *pravus*, wicked). Corruption; wickedness; state of sinfulness; perversion of the heart.

Deprecate, deporry-kate (Latin, *de*, from; *precor*, to pray). To pray earnestly for the averting of some imminent punishment; to protest against.

Depreciate, de-preeshy-ate (Latin, *de*, from; *pretium*, price). To under-value; to lower a thing in price; to represent as of no merit or of less value than is commonly supposed.

Depredation, deporry-dayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *præda*, plunder). The act of robbing or pillaging; laying waste; taking away by violence.

Depression, de-preshun (Latin, *de*, down; *pressum*, pressed). The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down; a sinking of spirits, or of strength.

Deprivation, deporry-vayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *privus*, to take away). The act of taking away; a state of suffering loss or want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods. In ecclesiastical law, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity.

Depurate, dep-urate (Latin, *de*, from; *purus*, pure). To purify; to cleanse; to free from contamination or feculent matter.

Deputation, deppu-tayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *puto*, to think). A person or persons authorised and sent to transact business for other persons or for a collective body; a number of individuals selected

to represent the views and wishes of any section of the community.

Deputy, deppu-ty (French, *deputé*). A person who acts for and takes the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. In law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, and for whose behaviour and mistakes the principal is responsible. The *Chamber of Deputies* is the lower of the two legislative chambers in France.

Derangement, de-ran-je-mont (Latin, *de*, from. French, *ranjer*, to arrange). A displacing; putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course. Mental disorder; disturbance of the mind.

Dereliction, derry-likshun (Latin, *de*, from; *re*, again; *linquo*, to leave). The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment; the state of being left or abandoned.

Deride, de-ride (Latin, *derido*, to laugh at). To laugh at contemptuously; to treat with scorn; to turn into ridicule.

Derivative, de-rivva-tiv (Latin, *de*, from; *rivus*, a river or spring). In grammar, any word derived, or taking its origin from another, called its primitive, as *manhood*, from *man*.

Derivation, derry-vayshun (Latin, *de*, from; *rivus*, a river or spring). The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; a tracing a word to its root; the thing derived or deduced.

Dermatology, dermah-tollo-ly (Greek, *derma*, the skin; *logos*, a discourse). A treatise or history of the skin, and the diseases to which it is subject.

Dernier, dare-ne-ai (French, *dernier*). The last; the only one left. *Dernier resort*, the last resource; forlorn hope.

Derogate, derro-gate (Latin, *de*, from; *rogare*, to ask). To lessen; to detract; to undervalue; to take from.

Derogatory, de-roggah-tory (Latin, *de*, from; *rogare*, to ask). Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; degrading, or unworthy of any person or thing. *Derogatory clause*, in a person's will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with the condition that no will that he may hereafter make will be valid, unless this clause be inserted word for word. This is done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise im-

Dervish. A Turkish priest or monk, whose order profess to renounce the luxuries and comforts of life, under the belief that a condition of poverty is the only passport to heaven, and that privation in this world is certain to secure rewards in the next. Many of the dervishes travel over the whole of the Eastern world, entertaining people with relations of the curiosities and wonders they have met with. In Egypt there are dervishes who live with their families, and exercise their trades, of which kind are the *dancing dervishes* at Damascus.

Desagreements, daze - ah - graymong (French). Discomforts; inconveniences; unpleasantnesses.

Descant, des-kant (Spanish, *discante*). To comment on any subject; to dispute; to carry on a discussion under several heads; to make a variety of remarks.

Descendant, de-sendant (Latin, *de*, down; *scando*, to climb). Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring in the line of generation.

Descry, de-skri (Norman, *descrier*). To spy; to reconnoitre; to see from a distance; to discover anything concealed.

Desecrate, dessy-krate (Latin, *de*, from; *sacer*, sacred). To convert a thing to a use different from that to which it was originally consecrated; to divest of a sacred character or office.

Deserts, de-zerts (Latin, *de*, from; *servio*, to serve). A deserving or worthiness of reward or punishment, especially the former.

Deshabille, daze-ha-bil (French). An undress or morning dress; a dress worn within doors and on ordinary occasions; opposed to full dress.

Desiccation, dessy-kayahun (Latin, *de*, from; *sicco*, to dry). Act or process of drying.

Desideratum, de-zidder-aytum. A Latin word, meaning *wished for*, used to express something greatly wanted, or much to be desired.

Designation, dezzig-nayahun (Latin, *de*, from; *signo*, to mark). The describing a person or thing by some sign or object; a selecting and appointing; distinct application; to distinguish from others by indication.

Desolation, desso-layahun (Latin, *de*, from; *solus*, alone). The state of being

laid waste, ravaged, or forsaken; sadness; gloom; loneliness.

Despatch, de-spatch (Spanish, *despachar*). To send away hastily; to perform quickly; to send out of the world. Also, a letter sent with expedition, by a special messenger; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public importance.

Desperado, despee-rahdo. A desperate fellow; one who is reckless of his property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences.

Despicable, des-pikkah-bul (Latin, *despico*, to despise). That which is only worthy of being despised; contemptible; vile; mean; sordid.

Despite, de-spite (French, *depit*). Malice; defiance; also used in the sense of notwithstanding; as to perform a thing, despite such and such obstacles.

Despoil, de-spoil (Latin, *de*, from; *spolio*, to plunder). To rob; to deprive; to divest; to take away from by force.

Despond, de-spond (Latin, *de*, from; *spondeo*, to promise). To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to become hopeless and desperate.

Despot, des-pot (Greek, *despotes*). A sovereign or ruler invested with absolute power; in a general sense, one who abuses power and authority; a tyrant.

Despumation, des-pu-mayshun (Lat., *de*, from; *spuma*, foam or froth). The separation of scum or other impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid by the action of fire or of albumen.

Desquamation, deskwa - mayshun (Latin, *desquamatio*). Separation of the skin in scales; a scaling or exfoliation of bone.

Dessert, dez-zert (French, *dessert*). This word is derived from *desservir*, French, to take away the dishes from table; thus *dessert*, that which is placed upon the table after it has been cleared.

Destemper or Distemper, des-tem-pur (French, *détempe*). In painting, a preparation of opaque colour ground up with size and water; when practised on a small scale, it is termed body-colour painting. Destemper requires the walls to be dry on which it is laid, while fresco painting requires that they should be wet.

Destiny, des-te-ne (Latin, *destino*, to bind). Ultimate fate; state pre-determined; the immutable power by which events are so ordered and regulated that

whatever happens could not possibly have been otherwise.

Destitution, *destee-tewahun* (Latin, *de*, from; *status*, to set up). A state of poverty, and with no prospect of the means of subsistence; a condition in which something is wanted and not possessed.

Desudation, *dezu-dayshun* (Latin, *desudatio*, sweating). In pathology, an eruption of small pimples resembling millet seeds, which sometimes occurs on the skin of children.

Desuetude, *des-swe-tude* (Latin, *de*, from; *suesco*, to accustom). The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of a practice, custom, or fashion.

Desultory, *dez-ulturn-e* (Latin, *de*, from; *saltio*, to leap). Roving from one thing to another; unsettled; without order, connection, or method; wavering; proceeding by fits and starts.

Detached, *de-tatsht* (French, *détacher*). Separated; broken off. In painting, when figures stand out from the background and from each other in a natural manner, so as to show that there is space and atmosphere between. A detached house is one standing quite apart from others.

Detachment, *de-tatsh-ment*. A part of a regiment or of an army sent upon any particular service at a distance from the main body.

Detail, *de-tale* (French, *détailler*). To relate particularly; to display minutely and distinctly.

Detainer, *de-taynur* (Latin, *de*, from; *teneo*, to hold). One who withholds what belongs to another. In law, a forcible detainer is the keeping another out of possession of lands or tenements belonging to him. A writ of *detainer* is a writ which lies against prisoners for debt, commanding the governor of the prison to detain the person in question until he receives his discharge.

Deter, *de-tur* (Latin, *de*, from; *terreo*, to frighten). To discourage by terror; to prevent acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty, or other consideration which discourages and disheartens.

Detergent, *de-terjent* (Latin, *de*, from; *tergeo*, to cleanse). Any preparation or application which has the power of cleansing; a medicine which has the effect of removing viscosity and cleansing sores.

Determine, *de-turmin* (Latin, *de*, from;

to conclude; to resolve ultimately; to put an end to.

Deteriorate, *de-teereo-rate* (Latin, *deterior*, worse). To make worse; to grow or become worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Detinue, *det-e-nu* (Latin, *detinco*, to hinder). In law, a personal action of contract, which lies where a party seeks to recover goods and chattels, or deeds and writings, detained from him.

Detonate, *detto-nate* (Latin, *detono*, to thunder). In chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report. A *detonating tube* is a short glass tube used by chemists, for the detonation of gaseous bodies. *Detonating powder*, fulminating mercury, silver, or other compounds, which detonate when struck or heated.

Detour, *day-toor* (French). A turning; a circuitous way.

Detraction, *de-trakshun* (Latin, *de*, from; *tractum*, drawn). Defamation; slander; the act of taking away something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view of lessening him in estimation.

Detriment, *dettry-ment* (Latin, *detrimentum*). Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm.

Detrop, *deh-tro* (French). Out of place; one too many; not wanted.

Deuce, *duso* (French, *deux*, two). A card with two spots; a die with two spots.

Deuteronomy, *dewtur-onno-me* (Greek, *deuteros*, second; *nomos*, law). The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name accordingly given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

Devastation, *devas-tayshun* (Latin, *de*, from; *vasto*, to lay waste). Demolition; laying waste; destruction.

Development, *de-vellop-ment* (French, *développer*). Removal of a covering so as to expose anything concealed; disclosure of a secret; unravelling of a plot. This word is also used in the sense of growth and expansion, as the development of the human frame into manhood or womanhood.

Deviation, *deevy-ayshun* (Latin, *de*, from; *via*, the way). A wandering or turning aside from the right way; acting

Device, de-vice (French, *device*). A contrivance; a stratagem; a project; a scheme or plan. In heraldry, an emblem which has some relation to a person's name; the representation of some natural body with a motto or sentence.

Devise, de-vize (Latin, *divisum*, divided). To invent or contrive; to bring out to bear upon the execution of anything; to scheme; to project. In law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will.

Devoid, de-void (Latin, *de*, from; *viduus*, deprived). Empty; vacant; destitute of any quality, whether good or bad.

Devoir, dev-war (French, *devoir*). Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful recognition due to another; the customary phrase is, to pay one's *devoirs*.

Devolve, de-volv (Latin, *de*, downwards; *volvo*, to roll). Literally, to roll down; hence, to move from one person to another; to fall or descend to in order of succession.

Devotee, devvo-tee (Latin, *de*, from; *voveto*, to vow). One who is wholly devoted; a person superstitiously given to religious ceremonies and observances.

Dewlap, dow-lap. The piece of flesh which hangs from the throats of oxen; so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew.

Dew-point. The point of temperature at which dew begins to form or fall.

Dexterity, doks-terry-te (Latin, *dexter*, the right). Readiness; activity; quickness of contrivance; quickness and skill in managing or conducting an operation or process.

Di. A prefix to words, contracted from *dis*, and denoting *from*, *separation*, *negation*, *two*.

Dia. A Greek prefix to many English words, denoting *through*, *across*, *around*, *by*.

Diablerie, de-ahb-le-rio (French). A diabolical deed; conjuration.

Diabolical, diah-bolly-kul (Greek, *Diabolus*, the evil one). Impious; extremely malicious; outrageously wicked.

Diachylum, di-akky-lum (Greek, *dia*, through; *kylas*, chyle or juice). A plaster acting by or through its juices.

Diadem, diah-dem (Greek, *diadeo*, to bind round). A crown or fillet worn around the head as a symbol of royalty.

Diagnosis, di-ag-no-sis (Greek, *diaginosko*, to distinguish). In pathology, the art of distinguishing one disease from another.

Diagonal, di-aggo-nal (Greek, *dia*, across; *gonia*, an angle). Applied to a straight line drawn across a figure from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

Diagram, diah-gram (Greek, *dia*, across; *gramma*, a letter or drawing). A mathematical figure or scheme drawn for demonstration.

Dial, di-al (Latin, *dies*, a day). An instrument for marking the hour of the day by the sun.

Dialect, diah-lekt (Greek, *dia*, through; *lego*, to read). A peculiar form or idiom of language. In a general sense, an appellation given to a language when spoken of in contradistinction to some other language which it resembles in its general features, though differing from it more or less in detail.

Dialectics, diah-lektiks (Greek, *dia*, through; *lego*, to read). The practical part of logic, which treats of the rules of reasoning.

Dialogue, diah-log (Greek, *dia*, through; *logos*, a discourse). A discourse or conversation between two or more persons; a written composition, representing two or more persons as conversing.

Dialysis, di-al-e-sis. A mark or character consisting of two points placed over one or two vowels, as *mosaic*, to separate the diphthong and show that they must be sounded distinctly. In rhetoric, *dialysis* is a figure of speech in which several words are placed together, without the aid of a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.

Diameter, di-ammy-tur (Greek, *dia*, across; *metron*, a measure). A line which passes through the centre of a circle, and divides into two equal parts.

Diametrically, diah-mettri-kally (Greek, *dia*, across; *metron*, a measure). Directly; in the direction of a diameter; used to express an action or line of conduct directly opposed to some other.

Diapason, diah-payson (Greek, *dia*, through; *pas*, all). In music, an octave or interval which includes all the tones.

Diaphanous, di-affah-nus (Greek, *dia*, through; *phaino*, to show). Trans-

Diaphoretic, di-affo-rettik (Greek, *diaphoreo*, to carry through). Promoting perspiration; medicines which increase the discharge of humours through the skin in an imperceptible manner.

Diaphragm, diah-frag (Greek, *diaphragma*). A nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, dividing the breast from the stomach.

Diastase, dias-tase (Greek, *dia*, through; *istemi*, to set). A peculiar vegetable substance formed during germination. It is prepared by reducing freshly-germinated barley into a pulp, with half its weight of water, and then pressing out the liquor strongly.

Diathesis, di-athy-sis (Greek, *diatithemi*, to depose). Peculiar condition of the body; pre-disposition to certain diseases.

Diatonic, diah-tonik (Greek, *dia*, through; *tonos*, a tone). The ordinary species of music, consisting of ascending and descending by tones and semitones.

Diatribes, diah-tribe (Greek, *diatribe*). A continued discourse; disputation; applied sarcastically to lengthy and tedious harangues.

Dictate, dik-tato (Latin, *dicto*, to repeat). To tell with authority; to deliver a command to another; to speak certain words which another person is to write down.

Dictator, dik-tator (Latin, *dictator*). One who dictates; a person invested with unlimited authority.

Diction, dik-shun (Latin, *dictio*). Expression of ideas by words; style; language; form of expression.

Dictum, diktum (Latin, *dictum*, something said). An authoritative saying or opinion; the ruling of a judge; the finding of an arbitrator.

Didactic, di-daktik (Greek, *didasko*, to teach). Preceptive; giving instructions and rules; teaching. *Didactic poetry* is that which is written professedly for the purpose of instruction; as, Pope's *Essay on Man*, or Young's *Night Thoughts*.

Die, di. A small cube marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, numbering from one to six, and used for games of chance and hazard; plural, dice.

Die-sinking. A process employed in the preparation of coins, medals, &c.

Dies non, di-eex non (Latin, *dies*, a day; *non*, not). A law phrase meaning a

day on which no legal proceedings can take place. Such days are all the Sundays in the year; the Purification, in Hilary term; the Ascension, in Easter term; the festival of St. John the Baptist, in Trinity term; and those of All Saints and All Souls, in Michaelmas term. In a general sense, a *dies non* is a day upon which, from some circumstance, no business can be transacted.

Diesis, di-esis. The mark (§); called also a double dagger, and used as a mark for reference. *Diesis*, in music, the division of a tone less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone.

Diet, di-et (Greek, *diaita*, a rule of life). In a general sense, food or victuals; more particularly applied to a regular course of living, or to food prescribed for the purpose of maintaining or regaining health.

Diet, di-et (Teutonic, *diet*, a multitude). An assembly of princes and states, especially that known as the *German diet*: a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire.

Dietetics, diet-etiks (Greek, *diaita*, mode of living). The science or philosophy of diets; or that which teaches us to adapt particular food to particular organs of digestion, or to particular states of the same organ, so that the largest amount of nourishment may be extracted from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

Dieu et mon Droit, dooh ay mong drwah (French). "God and my right." The motto of the royal arms of England. First assumed by Richard the First, to intimate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

Differential, diffur-en-shy-al (Latin, *differo*, to bear apart). A term applied to any quantity infinitely small; so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. *Differential calculus* is the method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small.

Diffidence, diffy-dens (Latin, *dis*, a negative particle; *fido*, to trust). Want of trust or confidence, especially in ourselves; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.

Diffuse, dif-fews (Latin, *diffundo*, to pour out). To pour out as liquid; widely spread; applied to style of composition.

manner of expression, when it contains an excess of words.

Digamy, diggah-me (Greek, *dis*, twice; *gamic*, marriage). Marriage to a second wife after the death of a first, as opposed to bigamy.

Digest, de-jest (Latin, *digero*). To dissolve in the stomach, as food after it has been swallowed: hence, to reduce to method that which has been received into the mind; to distribute or arrange methodically into different classes.

Digest, di-jest (Latin, *digestus*). A collection of the Roman laws, ranged and digested under their proper titles, by order of the Emperor Justinian.

Digit, dij-it (Latin, *digitus*, a finger). A finger; the measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch. In arithmetic, the numerals under ten, as 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, are called digits, from the ancient and original custom of counting on the fingers.

Dignitary, dignit-tary (Latin, *dignus*, worthy). In the canon law, an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

Digraph, di-graf (Greek, *dis*, twice; *grapho*, to write). A union of two vowels, of which only one is pronounced, as in *bread*. It is essentially different from a diphthong, which consists of two vowels also, but produces a sound which neither of the vowels has separately.

Digression, de-greshun (Latin, *di*, from; *gradus*, step). Wandering from the main subject; a turning aside; a deviation.

Dike (Saxon, *dīc*). A mound of earth, stones, or other materials, raised to prevent low land being inundated by the sea or a river; a channel made to receive water; a ditch.

Dilapidation, de-lappy-dayshun (Lat., *di*, from; *lapis*, a stone). Ruin; decay; waste. In ecclesiastical law, the waste or decay of a parsonage, for want of necessary repair, and for which the profits of the benefice may be sequestered.

Dilate, de-late (Latin, *latus*, broad). To expand, spread out, enlarge, stretch, or widen. Figuratively, to relate anything at great length; to narrate an event with all its minute circumstances.

Dilatory, dillah-burry (French, *dila-*

delaying the performance of duties; tardy; slow; behindhand. In law, intended to cause delay; tending to delay, as a dilatory plea.

Dilemma, de-lemmah (Greek, *dis*, twice; *lemma*, an assumption). A difficult or doubtful choice; a perplexing state or alternative. In logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that, grant which you will, the same conclusion must be inferred.

Dilettante, dillet-tan-te (Italian). An admirer or lover of the fine arts; one who greatly interests himself in promoting science or the fine arts.

Diligence, dil-o-zhance. The name of a kind of stage-coach used in many parts of the Continent, especially in France.

Diluent, dil-ewent (Latin, *di*, from; *lavo*, to wash away). Making thin or more fluid; that which reduces strength, as of liquors. In medical treatment, applied to a liquid which has a tendency to increase the fluids in the body.

Dime, dime (French, *dime*, tithe). A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents, the tenth of a dollar.

Diminuendo, dim-en-u-endo (Italian). In music, those passages where the volume of sound is to be lessened from loud to soft, and marked thus (—).

Diminution, dimmin-ewshun (Latin, *di*, from; *minor*, less). The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; loss of dignity or power.

Diminutive, dim-innu-tiv (Latin, *di*, from; *minor*, less). Small; little; contracted. In grammar, a word or termination which lessens the meaning of the original word; as *lapillus*, in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *gunion*, in Greek, a little woman; *rivulet*, in English, a little river.

Dimissory, dim-issur-re (Latin, *di*, from; *mitto*, to send). Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory* is one given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop; and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

Dimple. A small natural cavity in the flesh, usually forming in the cheek or about the chin; and generally considered as imparting beauty and expression to the

Dint. A blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after great pressure; violence; force; power. Figuratively, the force brought to bear upon the accomplishment of anything; as by *dint* of perseverance.

Diocese, dio-ses (Greek, *dioikesis*, a government). An ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop: hence one having such authority is termed the *diocesan*.

Diorama, dio-rahmah (Greek, *dia*, through; *orama*, sight). A pictorial representation of natural scenery painted on a flat surface: an exhibition of paintings, so arranged as to receive shades of light and various hues by means of movable blinds; also the name of a building for such exhibition.

Diphthong, dip-thong (Greek, *dis*, twice; *phthongos*, a sound). A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable or sound, as *vain*, *Cæsar*.

Diploma, dip-lomah (Greek, *diplous*, double). A writing conferring some privilege; a certificate of ability, merit, or honour. *Diplomas* are given to graduates of colleges, on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession; and to agents who are authorised to transact business for their principals. The name is given because diplomas were formerly written on waxed notes, which were doubled together.

Diplomacy, de-plomah-se. Forms of negotiation; customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts. In a general sense, the exercise of great art and judgment in an undertaking.

Dipping. Among miners, signifies the interruption or breaking off of the veins of ore; an accident often attended with considerable trouble before the ore can be again discovered.

Dipping Needle. A long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a loadstone, whereby it dips or inclines to the earth, and demonstrates the exact tendency of the power of magnetism.

Diradation, di-rad-yahun (Latin, *diradiatio*). In medicine, an invigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. In optics, the rays of light emitted and dif-

Dire (Latin, *dirus*). Dreadful; horrible; dismal; evil in a great degree; affecting a beholder with horror.

Direct, de-rekt (Latin, *di*, from; *rectus*, straight). In a straight line; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; plain; open; express. In music, a *direct interval* is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it. A *direct tax* is one upon real estates, houses, and lands.

Director, de-rektur. A person appointed to manage the affairs of a public company; as the director of a bank, or a railway company.

Dirge, durj (Tautonic, *dyrke*). A mournful song or tune, used as a lament for the dead.

Dirk (Erse, *dirk*, dark). A kind of dagger or poniard, specially adapted for assassination and use in the dark.

Dis. A prefix or inseparable preposition, implying a negation or privation, as *dis-obey*, *dis-oblige*, &c. Or to signify separation and detachment; as *dis-arming*, *dis-tributing*.

Disable, dis-aybul (Latin, *dis*, Saxon, *abel*). To deprive of force; to weaken; to render powerless; to diminish or destroy any competent means.

Disability, dissah-billy-te. In law, a state which renders a person ineligible as a holder of certain legal benefits.

Disabuse, dissah-buze (French, *désabuser*). To undeceive; to set right; to explain away error or misapprehension.

Disaffection, dissah-fekshun (Latin, *dis*, *ad*, *factum*). Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; a state of discontent and murmuring; disloyalty.

Disafforest, dissah-forest. To throw open a forest to common use; to do away with forest laws and their oppressive restrictions.

Disallow (Latin, *dis*; Saxon, *a*, *lyfun*). To deny; to refuse permission; to testify dislike, dissent, or disapprobation; not to grant; not to permit; to reject.

Di salto, de sal-to (Italian, *di salto*). In music, a motion by skips, not by degrees; a melody which, in its progress, omits one or more degrees.

Disaster, diz-astur (Latin, *dis*, from; *astrum*, a star). Misfortune; calamity;

ancient belief in the influence of the stars on human fortunes.

Disavow, dissah-vow (Latin, *dis, ad, voveo*). To disown; to deny knowledge of; not to admit as true or justifiable.

Disband, dis-band (Latin, *dis*; Saxon, *banda*). To dismiss from service; to disperse; to break up a band or body of men enlisted.

Disburse, dis-burs (Latin, *dis, from*; *bursa*, a purse). To pay away; to spend or lay out money.

Disc, disk (Saxon, *disc*, a plate). The body and face of the sun or moon, as either appears to the spectator on the earth. In optics, the magnitude of a telescope glass, or the width of its aperture.

Discard, dis-kard (Spanish, *discartar*). To dismiss from service, employment, or use. To cast off, or reject, as useless cards are thrown out of the hand.

Discern, diz-urn (Latin, *dis, from*; *cerno*, to perceive). To discover; to distinguish; to recognise at a distance; to judge.

Disciple, dis-sypul (Latin, *disco*, to learn). A learner; one who attends the teachings and professes the tenets of another. In a scriptural sense, the followers of Jesus Christ.

Discipline, dissy-plin (Latin, *disco*, to learn). Education; rule of government; the act of cultivating the manners, and forming the mind; subjection to rules, laws, orders, and regulations; correction; chastisement.

Disciplinarian, dissy - plin - ary - an. One who is well versed in tactics and manoeuvres, and who exacts a strict observance of them from those under his command.

Disclaim, dis-klaim (Latin, *dis, from*; *clamo*, to cry out). To disown; to deny; to renounce; to withdraw a claim; to disavow all part or share.

Disclaimer. In law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure by plea or otherwise.

Disclosure, dis-klozhure (Latin, *dis, from*; *clausum*, shut up, secret). Revealing; an uncovering, and opening to view; making known what has hitherto been secret or concealed; that which is disclosed or made known.

Discolouration, dis - kullur - ayshun. Change of colour; stain; alteration of

Discomfiture, dis-kumfit-ure (Latin, *dis, from*; *con, with*; *figo*, to fix). Overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

Discompose, diskom-poze (Latin, *dis, from*; *con, with*; *positum*, placed). To disorder; to disturb; to vex; to ruffle; to agitate.

Disconcert, diskon-sert (Latin, *dis, from*; *con, with*; *certo*, to strive). To defeat or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to unsettle the mind; to disturb.

Disconsolate, dis-konso-late (Latin, *dis, con*; *solor*, to comfort). Without consolation or comfort; bereaved; friendless; sorrowful.

Discord, dis-kawrd (Latin, *dis, cor*; the heart). Disagreement; want of union among persons or things; difference of opinions; want of order. In music, disagreement of sounds; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear.

Discount, dis-kownt (Latin, *dis, con, puto*, to prune). A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; a deduction made from the nominal price. Amongst bankers and bill-brokers, when a bill of exchange is converted into cash, the interest for the time which the bill has to run is deducted, and is called *discount*. Again, a merchant who allows, say, three months' credit, will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and this sum is called the discount.

Discourtenance, dis - kownty - nans. To discourage; to restrain; to check by frowns, censure, argument, opposition, or cold treatment.

Discourteous, dis-kurty-us (Latin, *dis, French, cour*). Uncivil; rude; wanting in complaisance.

Discreet, dis-kreet (French, *discret*). Prudent; circumspect; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose.

Discrimination, dis-krimmin-ayshun. (Latin, *discrimen*, a difference). The act or faculty of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; judgment displayed in selection.

Discursive, dis-kursiv (Latin, *discursum*, speed). Moving about; roving from place to place; desultory. In logic, proceeding from things known to things

Discussion, dis-kusshun (Latin, *dis*; *quatio*, to shake). Argument; disquisition; the examination of a subject by debate.

Discutient, dis-kewshont (Latin, *dis*; *cutio*, to beat asunder). Dispersing morbid matter. In medical practice, a medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Disdain, dis-dain (Latin, *dis*; *dignus*, worthy). To treat with scorn; to deem unworthy; to regard with contempt; to refuse or decline with abhorrence; contemptuous anger and indignation; implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority.

Disembark, dis-embark (French, *dis*; *embarquer*). To land; to put on shore; to remove from on board a ship to the land.

Disenchant, diss-en-tshant. To free from enchantment; to arouse a person from an imaginary to a real state of things.

Disengage, dis-engaje (Latin, *dis*, in. French, *gager*). To separate; to extricate; to withdraw; to release; to free.

Disfavour, dis-fayvur. Slight displeasure; unfavourable regard; withholding support.

Disfigure, dis-figure. To change anything to a worse form; to render ugly that which was before beautiful, or to cause existing ugliness to appear still more unsightly.

Disfranchise, dis-fran-tshiz. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to take away the power of voting at elections. In England, to deprive a constituency of the power of returning members to parliament.

Disfrock, dis-frok. To punish a clergyman or priest, by forbidding him to perform his ministrations, and thus figuratively taking away from him the frock or gown, which is the external emblem of his sacerdotal functions.

Disgorge, dis-gawrij (French, *degorg*, to discharge). To eject or discharge; to empty itself. Figuratively, the being compelled by force to give up what is unlawfully possessed.

Disheveled, dish-evvuld (French, *de*, from; *cheveu*, hair). Thrown into disorder; flowing loosely and negligently, especially applied to the hair of the head.

Disinherit, dissin-herrit (Latin, *dis*, in; *heres*, an heir). To cut off from an in-

Disintegration, dis-inty-grayshun (Latin, *dis*, from; *integer*, the whole). Separation of the integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition, or the separation of constituent parts.

Disjunctive, dis-jungktive (Latin, *dis*; *jungo*, to join). Separating; disjoining; incapable of union. In grammar, a *disjunctive conjunction*, or *connective*, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of a discourse in construction, but disjoins the sense, noting an alternative or opposition—as, “I love him,” or, “I fear him.” In logic, a disjunctive proposition is one in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives.

Dislocation, dislo-kayshun (Latin, *dis*, from; *locus*, a place). The act of displacing or putting out of joint; the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket.

Dislodge, dis-lodj (Latin, *dis*. Saxon, *logian*). To remove from a place where a person lodges or rests; to drive from the place of natural or ordinary rest and habitation.

Disloyal, dis-loy-al. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false; perfidious; instant in love, or friendship.

Dismantle, dis-mantul (Latin, *dis*. Saxon, *mentel*). To strip; to divest; to deprive of furniture or appurtenances; to break down anything external.

Dismay, dis-may (Latin, *dis*. Spanish, *mayar*, to crush). Loss of power and courage, occasioned by some fearful apprehension.

Dismember, dis-mem-bur. To separate; disjoin; disunite member from member, limb from limb, one part or portion of an entire body from another; to divide; to sever; to cut or tear to pieces.

Disoblige, disso-blije. To do something contrary to the wishes of another; to offend by an act of unkindness and incivility.

Disorganization, dis-awr-ganni-zayshun. The act of destroying organic structure or connected system; the unsettling the disposition and arrangement of parts; disorder; derangement.

Disparagement, dis-parraje-ment (Latin, *dis*, from; *par*, equal). Injury by comparison; under-rating; under-valuing; suffering by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

Disparity, dis-parry-te (Latin, *dis*,

ness; difference in degree, rank, age, condition, or excellence.

Dispart, *dis-part* (Latin, *dis*; *pars*, a part). To divide; to separate; to dis-
sever. In gunnery, to set a mark on the
muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so
that a sight-line from the top of the base
ring to the mark on or near the muzzle
may be parallel to the axis of the bore or
hollow cylinder.

Dispassionate, *dis-passhun-ate*. Cool;
calm; impartial; free from passion or
feeling; exercising temperance and modera-
tion.

Dispatch. See **Despatch**.

Dispel, *dis-spell* (Latin, *dis*, from; *pello*,
to drive). To disperse; to clear away any
obstruction by scattering it; hence to
dispel gloom or sadness.

Dispense, *dis-pence* (Latin, *dispenso*,
to lay out). To distribute; to deal out in
portions or parts; to administer; to allow;
to give leave or permission to do or not to
do; to exempt; to excuse; to waive.

Dispensation, *dispen-sayshun* (Latin,
dispenso, to lay out). Distribution; the
act of dealing out by method; the dealing
of Providence to mortals. *Mosaic dispen-*
sation, or the Levitical law and rites; the
Gospel dispensation, or scheme of human
redemption by Jesus Christ.

Disperse, *dis-purse* (Latin, *dispergo*, to
scatter). To scatter; to spread; to dissi-
pate; to drive asunder; to go or move
into different parts.

Dispersion of Light. The division
of a ray of white light into its variously
coloured component rays, as seen upon the
spectrum after it has undergone refraction,
by transmission through a prism.

Displayed. In heraldry, a term used
in connection with the position of a bird, as
an eagle displayed, that is, with the wings
expanded, and the legs stretched out on
either side.

Disport, *dis-port*. To sport; to play
about; to move with a lively and unre-
strained air.

Disposition. In an artistic sense, the
general arrangement of a group, or the
various parts of any picture or composition,
in regard to its general effect; the proper
distribution of all which forms a
composition for the artist's use. Compo-
sition may be considered as the *general*
order or arrangement of a design. *Dispo-*

Disputant, *dispu-tant* (Latin, *dis*;
pulo, to lop). One who argues against,
or opposes the opinions of another; a
person fond of controversy.

Disqualification, *dis-kwally-fe-kay-*
shun (Latin, *dis*; *qualia*, of what kind).
The act of disqualifying, or that which
disqualifies; the divesting or depriving of
certain qualities, which are fitting, enabling,
and entitling.

Disquietude, *dis-kwi-et-ude* (Latin,
dis; *quies*, rest). Want of peace or tran-
quillity; uneasiness of mind; anxiety;
solicitude.

Disquisition, *diskwe-sis-shun* (Latin,
disquirio, to search diligently). A formal or
systematic inquiry into any subject, by
argument or discussion of the facts and
circumstances, that may elucidate truth.

Dissection, *dis-sekshun* (Latin, *dis*;
seco, to cut). The act of cutting apart or
in pieces, and thus laying open for in-
spection or examination; the act of
separating into constituent parts, for the
purpose of critical examination.

Dissemble, *dis-sembul* (Latin, *dis*;
simulo, to feign). To conceal real motives
and facts by some false pretence; to
invest with false appearances or qualities;
to disguise; to play the hypocrite.

Disseminate, *dis-semmin-ate* (Latin,
dissemino, to sow as seeds). To scatter as
seed; to spread abroad anything, as to
disseminate report.

Dissension, *dis-sonshun* (Latin, *dis*;
sentio, to perceive). Disagreement; discord;
angry or warm contention in words; breach
of union or friendship.

Dissent, *dis-sent* (Latin, *dis*;
sentio, to perceive). To differ or disagree in
sentiment or opinion; to think in a
different or contrary manner.

Dissenter. One who dissents to the
worship of an established church, and
attends some other form of worship. The
dissenters of England maintain that Christ
alone is the head of the Church, and they
acknowledge no human authority in matters
of religion.

Dissertation, *dis-sur-tayshun* (Latin,
dissero, to discuss). An argument or
debate intended to illustrate a subject; a
written essay; a treatise; a discourse.

Dissever, *dis-sevvur*. To part in two;
to separate into several parts.

Dissimulation, dis-simmu-layshun (Latin, *dis*; *similis*, like). The act of *dissembling*; a hiding under false pretence; hypocrisy.

Dissipate, dissy-pate (Latin, *dissipo*, to scatter in different ways). To scatter; to waste by throwing away in all directions; hence to *dissipate* groundless fears and alarms.

Dissolute, disso-lute (Latin, *dissolutus*). Dissolved in, or abandoned to idle pleasures and vice; loose; unrestrained in morals; licentious; riotous; profligate.

Dissolution, disso-lewshun (Latin, *dis*, from; *solvere*, to loosen). The act of dissolving; the destruction of anything by the separation of its parts. In an especial sense, death, or the separation of the body and soul.

Dissolve, diz-zolv (Latin, *dis*, from; *solvere*, to loosen). To destroy the form of a thing by loosening or disuniting its parts; this word has a wide signification; thus a solid may be dissolved into liquid; partnership may be dissolved; and an assembly may be dissolved.

Dissonant, dis-so-nant (Latin, *dis*, apart; *sono*, to sound). Disjoined or disunited in sound; discordant; harsh; in-harmonious.

Dissuade, dis-swade (Latin, *dis*; *suadeo*, to persuade). To prevail upon a person to abandon some object or pursuit; to represent as unfitting, or disadvantageous; to persuade not to do.

Dis-syllable, dis-sillah-bul (Greek, *dis*, twice; *syllabos*, a syllable). A word of two syllables.

Distaff, dis-tahf (Saxon, *distaf*). The staff of a spinning wheel, to which a bunch of tow or flax is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

Distance. The extreme boundary of view in a picture. In perspective, the point of distance is that portion of the picture where the visual rays meet. *Mid-dle distance* is the central portion of a picture, between the fore ground and the extreme distance.

Distaste, dis-taste. Aversion of the palate; repugnance of the feeling; disgust; dislike; disrelish.

Distemper, dis-temper (Latin, *dis*; *tempero*, to moderate). A disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In medicine, some disorder of the animal economy. oc-

mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite. In painting, a term used for the admixture of colours with some other ingredient besides water and oil, as size, or white of egg; the term being originally applied owing to the alternation of temperature occasioned by the process.

Distend, dis-tend (Latin, *dis*; *tendo*, to stretch). To fill out; to stretch apart; to widen; to extend; to swell.

Distich, dis-tik (Greek, *dis*, twice; *stichos*, a row). In poetry, a couplet of lines; a poem consisting only of two verses; a theme or subject treated of and comprised in two lines.

Distil, dis-til (Latin, *di*, from; *stillo*, to drop). To separate drop by drop; to flow gently; to extract spirit.

Distort, dis-tawrt (Latin, *dis*; *torquen*, to twist). To twist; to bend aside; to deform; to writhe.

Distract, dis-trakt (Latin, *dis*; *trahere*, to draw). To draw apart; to pull in different directions and separate; to draw away the thoughts or the attention; to perplex and unsettle the mind.

Distrain, dis-train (Latin, *dis*; *stringere*, to bind). To seize for debt; to make seizure.

Distraught, dis-trawt (Latin, *dis*; *trahere*, to draw). Metaphorically, torn to pieces by wild and profane thoughts.

Distribute, dis-trib-ute (Latin, *dis*; *tribuo*, to allot). To apportion; to deal out; to assign in shares and portions; to allot to certain places and stations.

District, dis-trikt (Latin, *dis*; *stringere*, to bind). A province; a territory; a circuit; all that space within which there are special powers for coercing and punishing; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement.

Distringas, dis-tring-gas (Latin, *dis*; *stringas*). In law, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

Dithyrambic, dith-e-rambic (Greek, *Dithyrambos*, one of the names of Bacchus). A song in honour of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated; any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains; anything wild and enthusiastic.

same thing; an abbreviation used to avoid repetition. Contracted into *Do*, in books of accounts.

Diurnal, di-urnal (Latin, *dies*, a day). Pertaining to the day; relating to the day-time; daily; performed in a day.

Divan, de-van. A word much used in Turkey, Persia, and Arabia. It is the grand judicial tribunal of Turkey, wherein justice is administered; and the council of Eastern princes. The term is also applied to any hall or saloon set apart for the reception of company. It further signifies a kind of sofa, or lounging seat.

Divaricate, di-varry-kato (Latin, *di*; *varico*, to straddle). To divide into two; to separate into two branches; to open; to stride. In botany, to turn off irregularly, and almost at a right angle.

Diverge, de-vurj (Latin, *di*; *vergo*, to lie or look towards). To turn away or apart; to tend various ways from one point; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.

Divergent Rays. Those rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, are dispersed, and continually separate one from another, in proportion as they are removed from the object; in which sense they are opposed to *convergent* rays.

Divers, di-vurz (Latin, *diversus*, dissimilar). Different; several; various; more than one, but not a great number.

Diversify, do-vursy-fi (Latin, *diversus*, dissimilar). To vary; to make different; to give variety to; to distinguish by various characteristics; to mark with various colours. In oratory, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

Diversion, de-vershun (Latin, *di*; *verto*, to turn). A turning aside; that which turns the mind aside or diverts; hence diversion means *amusement*, but of a lighter and less engrossing kind than pleasure. In war, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

Divert, do-vert (Latin, *di*; *verto*, to turn). To turn aside from any course; to call away the attention; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate; to draw the forces of an enemy to a different point.

for the purpose of lightening and *diversifying* the entertainment.

Divest, de-vest (Latin, *di*; *vestis*, garment). Literally, to strip off, as a garment, hence to deprive anything of what covers, surrounds, or attends it; thus also, in a figurative sense, to free the mind from.

Dividend, divvy-dend (Latin, *divido*, to divide). The proportion of profits which the members of a society or public company receive at stated periods. The payment made to creditors out of a bankrupt's estate. The annual interest payable upon the national debt. In arithmetic, any number to be divided is called a *dividend*, and the successive dividends in a process of long division are called *dividuals*; the dividing number is called the *divisor*.

Divine Right of Kings. The absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns on the obedience of the people.

Divining Rod, de-vi-ning rod. A forked branch, usually of hazel, by which it has been superstitiously believed that minerals and water may be discovered in the earth; the rod, if slowly carried along in suspension, dipping and pointing downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where the concealed mineral treasure or spring of water is to be found.

Divination, divvin-ayshun (Latin, *divino*, to foretell, from *Deus*, God). The supposed knowledge of future events, which cannot be obtained by natural means. It was a received opinion among the heathens, that the gods were wont to converse familiarly with some men, whom they endowed with extraordinary powers, and admitted to the knowledge of their counsels and designs.

Divinity, de-vinny-te (Latin, *Deus*, God). Godhead; having the powers or attributes of God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; a false deity or idol; also a celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man; likewise, the science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation.

Divisible, de-vizzy-bl (Latin, *divido*, to divide). That may be divided; capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts.

Division, de-vizhun (Latin, *divido*, to divide). The act of dividing; that which

being commanded by a general officer. The divisions of a battalion are the several parts into which it is told off, for the purpose of manœuvring. Each regiment is divided into five grand divisions, ten divisions, or companies, twenty sub-divisions, and forty sections.

Divorce, de-vorse (Latin, *di*; *verto*, to turn). The legal separation of man and wife; the dissolution of the marriage contract.

Divulge, de-vulj (Latin, *vulgus*, the common people). To publish; to make publicly and commonly known; to disclose or discover; to make manifest; to declare.

Dizzy, diz-ze (Saxon, *dysig*). Giddy; a sensation of swimming in the head and turning round; whirling; thoughtless.

Do, doe. In music, the first syllable in *sol-feggo*, or the Italian mode of reading music.

Doab. A Persian word meaning *two waters*, and applied in Indian nomenclature to any tract of country included between two rivers.

Dobash. The name given in India to one who speaks two languages, now synonymous with interpreter.

Docile, dos-sil (Latin, *doceo*, to teach). Teachable; easily taught; willing to be instructed, and quick to learn.

Dock, dok (Welsh, *tociau*). To cut off; to lop off; to curtail or shorten. In law, an expedient for cutting off an entail in lands or tenements, to enable the owner to sell, give, or bequeath the same; to lessen the charges in a bill; to reduce the amount of anything.

Dock, dok (Greek, *dok*, a deep place). A place sunk for the reception of ships; a place for building or repairing ships; the former is called a *wet dock*, the latter a *dry dock*.

Docket, dok-et (Welsh, *tociau*). A small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; a subscription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the docket; a bill tied to goods containing some directions.

Doctor. Literally, a teacher. One who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. Doctor of Divinity; abbreviated, D.D. Doctor of Laws; abbreviated, LL.D. Doctor of Medicine; M.D. The title is either con-

Doctors' Commons. The popular name for the courts and offices occupied by the college of doctors of law, where the professors formerly lived in *common*, as at colleges; hence the name, *Doctors' Commons*.

Doctrine, dok-trin (Latin, *doceo*, to teach). The principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse; anything taught; the act of teaching.

Doctrinaires, doktree-nairz. A party of French politicians, supporters of a constitutional monarchy; persons fond of new systems and theories.

Document, dokku-ment (Latin, *doceo*, to teach). Written instruction; official paper or publication; a writing produced in evidence or as proof.

Dodecagon, do-dek-ka-gon (Greek, *dod.ka*, twelve; *gonia*, an angle). A geometrical figure of twelve sides and angles.

Dodo, doe-doe. The name given to an extinct bird said to have existed in the Mauritius previous to the seventeenth century. Considerable difference of opinion has existed among naturalists as to the real character of the dodo; the generally received one being that the dodo resembled an ostrich in the legs and body, and had a head not unlike that of the vulture.

Doe (Saxon, *da*). A she-deer; the female of the buck.

Do, dof (*do off*). To put off; to lay aside; as, to doff a hat or cloak.

Dog. To follow about as a dog does; to pursue or hunt like a hound, so as to follow and find out where one is going to.

Dog. A sort of iron hook or bar, with a *sharp fang* at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a piece of timber, to drag it, by means of a rope, out of the water or ship-board.

Dog Days. The name given to certain days of the year, during which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, namely, from the 3rd of July to the 11th of August.

Doge, doje (Italian, *doge*, duko). The title formerly given to the chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice it was held for life, in Genoa for two years only.

Dogged, dog-ged (German, *dogge*). Sullen; morose; ill-humoured; applied to

Dogger, dog-gur. A small ship or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with one mast, a narrow stern, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used for fishing on the *Dogger Bank*, in the German Ocean, whence the name is derived.

Doggerel, dog-gur-el. An epithet given to irregular, mean poetry, or to mere rhymes strung together without harmony or sense. The term is supposed to be derived primitively from *dog*; hence, rhyme without harmony; harsh; discordant; resembling the noise made by a *dog*.

Dogma, dog-mah (Greek, *dogma*). An opinion or doctrine said or assumed to be clearly seen or discerned; and therefore positively affirmed, and authoritatively asserted; a settled opinion; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

Dogmatic, dog-mattik (Greek, *dogma*). Authoritative; arrogant; magisterial; positive.

Dog-vane. A small vane composed of throad, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half pike, and placed on the weather gunwale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind.

Dog-watch. Among seamen, a watch of two hours; there being two such between 4 and 5 o'clock, p.m.

D'Oily, joy-le. A species of coarse woollen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker; also the name for a small napkin used at dessert.

Doit, doyt (French, *doigt*. Latin, *digitus*, a finger). A very small piece of money, or so much brass as may be covered by the tip of the *finger*; and hence, the merest trifle.

Dolce, dol-cha }
Dolcemente, dolcha-men-te } (Italian). In music, a direction, signifying that the music is to be played or sung softly and sweetly.

Dole (Saxon, *dolan*). To deal out; to divide; to distribute; to part with in small portions; that which is dealt or distributed; the portion assigned to any one.

Doleful, dole-ful (Latin, *doleo*, to grieve). Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; causing grief; having the external appearance of sadness.

Dollar, dol-lar. A silver coin of Spain and the United States, value 100 cents, or 4s. 2d. British. The name is said to be

coin was first made. The German and Italian dollars are of rather less value than the above.

Dolphin, dol-fin (Greek, *delphin*, a fish). A name given to two kinds of fish, one of the whale species, measuring about ten feet; the other about five feet, characterised by its surprising changes of colour when in a dying state.

Doloroso, dolo-ro-zo (Italian, *doloroso*). In music, pathetic.

Dolt (Saxon, *dol*). A *dulled*, heavy, stupid fellow.

Dom, dum. Used as a termination denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction, as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.

Dom. An abbreviation of the Latin word *dominus* (a master who owns), and is applied by the Portuguese, as a title of honour and respect, in the same way that *Don* is in Spanish.

Domain, do-mane (Latin, *dominus*, a master). A person's patrimony or inheritance; land possessed by one as proprietor, heir, or governor; the land about the mansion of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

Dome. In architecture, an arched roof or cupola. The word is derived from the Italian *duomo* (a cathedral) because those buildings had such roofs generally.

Domestic, do-mestik (Latin, *domus*, a house). A servant employed in household duties.

Domesticate, do-mesty-kato (Latin, *domus*, a house). To make domestic; to tame, reclaim, or civilise; to retire from public; to settle down at home.

Domicile, dom-my-sil (Latin, *domus*, a house). A house; residence; mansion; place of abode.

Domiciliary, dom-my-sil-ya-re. Pertaining to a private residence. A *domiciliary visit* is a legal intrusion on the privacy of a house for the purpose of searching it.

Dominical Letters, do-minny-kal (Latin, *Dominus*, the Lord). The letters noting the Lord's day, or Sunday; thus, in the calendar there is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet attached to every day in the year; namely, A to the 1st of January, B to the 2nd, C to the 3rd, and so on for a week; A marking the 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th days, and so with

etter fall on the same day of the week. The dominical letter for any year is that letter on which all the Sundays fall.

Dominicans, do-minny-kans. An order of monks, founded by *Dominic de Vuzman*, a Spanish gentleman, born in 1170. In France they were called Jacobins, and in England Black Friars, or Preaching Friars.

Dominant, dom-my-nant (Latin, *dominus*, lord, or master). Ruling; governing; prevailing; having power and authority over. In music, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic. A dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence.

Domino, dommy-no. A dress formerly worn by ecclesiastics in winter, serving to protect the face and head from the weather; in the present day, a masquerade dress, consisting of a long silk mantle with cap and wide sleeves.

Dommo Reparando, do-mo repar-ando (Latin). A writ which lies for a person against his neighbour, whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own.

Don (*do on*). To put on; to invest; as, to don a hat or cloak.

Don. A Spanish title of distinction or gentility; a name given at the English universities to the masters and fellows. *Don* is also used in derision, to imply a fop or conceited person.

Donation, do-nayshun (Latin, *dono*, to give.) The act of giving or bestowing; a gift or grant. In law, the act or contract by which a thing, or the use of it, is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift.

Donative. In law, a benefice given to a clerk by the patron, without presentation to the bishop.

Donjon, dun-jun (French, *donjon*). The grand central tower of a Norman or mediæval castle. It was the strongest portion of the building, and contained the principal rooms.

Donor, do-nur (Latin, *dono*, to give). The name applied to a benefactor, or one who gives away anything, chiefly as applicable to the public good. In the middle ages, this term was applied to the giver and founder of a work of art for

Doom, doom (Saxon, *dom*). The sentence or condemnation of a judge; the state for which one is destined. The old name for the last judgment, which impressive subject was usually painted over the chancel arch in parochial churches.

Doomsday Book, doomz-day book. A register made by order of William the Conqueror, of the lands of England, value of tenures, &c., with a view to their being adjudged, or doomed for taxation.

Dormant, dawr-mant (Latin, *dormire*, to sleep). Sleeping, at rest; not in action; unused; concealed; not divulged. *Dormant*, in heraldry, is applied to an animal when in a sleeping posture; in commerce, to a partner in a concern who takes no active share in the business.

Dormitory, dawr-my-tur-ry (Latin, *dormio*, to sleep). A place, building, or room to sleep in; a gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep; also a place of final rest; a burying-place.

Doric, dor-ik. From *Doris*, in Greece; pertaining to Doris or the Dorians. The *Doric* order of architecture is that peculiar shape of a column and its entablature originally formed in imitation of a wooden fabric, supported with fluted posts or the trunks of trees. The order is characterised by strength and simplicity, and is appropriately employed in the gates of cities, the exterior of churches, &c.

Dorsal, dawr-sal (Latin, *dorsum*, the back). Belonging to the back, as the *dorsal fin* of a fish.

Dose, dose (Greek, *doxis*, a giving). In pharmacy, the quantity determined by weight and measure, of any medicine which is to be taken at one time; the portion of medicine given at one time.

Dotage, do-taje (Dutch, *doten*). The feebleness of age; weakness or imbecility in mind or understanding; silly fondness.

Dotal, do-tal (Latin, *dos*, a portion). Pertaining to the dower or marriage portion; constituting, or comprised in dower.

Dotard, do-tard (Dutch, *doten*). One whose mind is impaired by age; one in his second childhood; one foolishly fond.

Dote (Dutch, *doten*.) To love with excessive fondness; to have the mind impaired by age or passion; to be silly.

Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Double-Bank. A term applied to an oar being pulled by two men. A boat is double-banked, when there are two men on every thwart, each pulling a short oar. The term is derived from the bank or bench upon which the rowers sit in a galley.

Double-Bass. The large musical instrument of the viol kind; it has three strings, and is tuned in fourths.

Double Dealer. A two-faced person; one who acts two different parts in the same transaction, or at the same time; a person who says one thing and designs or thinks another.

Doublet, dub-blet (French, *doublet*). The inner or under-garment of a man, so called from its affording *double* the warmth of another.

Doubling. In military tactics, putting two files or ranks of soldiers into one. In naval tactics, *doubling upon* is a phrase used for inclosing part of an enemy's fleet, so as to cannonade it from two sides. *Doubling a cape* is to sail round or pass beyond it. *Doubling, in hunting or coursing*, is a turning back or winding, to escape pursuit, or effect a capture.

Doubloon, dub-loon (Spanish, *doblon*). A Spanish gold coin, worth about sixteen dollars, or £3 4s. British. There are also half and quarter doubloons of proportional value. This coin being the form generally given to gold in the mining countries of South America, is extensively circulated as bullion.

Douceur, doo-sur (French, *douceur*, sweetness). A term generally applied to that which *sweetens*, renders pleasant or agreeable; in a more direct sense, a gift, a present, a bribe; a *sweetener*.

Douche, doosh (French, *douche*, shower-bath). A jet or current of water thrown upon some diseased part of the body, thereby causing a shock, and producing certain effects upon the system.

Doughty, dow-te (Saxon, *dohtig*). Brave; valiant; noble; renowned.

Dovetail, duv-tail. In carpentry, the art of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another in the form of a wedge reversed or a dove's-tail; considered to be one of the strongest modes of joining.

Dowager, dow-a-jur (French, *donnaitre*). A widow with a jointure; a lady

who survives her husband; a title particularly given to the widows of royal and noble persons; the widow of a king is called *queen dowager*; the widow of a duke *duchess dowager*, &c. The word is primitively derived from *dowry*; a dowager in this sense being one who enjoys a *dowry* after the death of her husband.

Dowdy, dow-de (Gaelic, *dudde*, rags). One whose clothes hang on like rags; a person who presents a mean, old-fashioned, or slovenly appearance; in a slovenly manner.

Dower, dow-ur (Greek, *dos*, a gift). One whose clothes hang on like rags; a person who presents a mean, old-fashioned, or slovenly appearance; in a slovenly manner.

Downs. Low hills of blown sand which skirt the shores of England, Spain, Holland, and other countries.

Doxology, dok-sol-lo-je (Greek, *doxa*, praise; *logo*, to speak). In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God; as in the Church Service, the frequently recurring "Glory be to the Father," &c.

Doze, doze (Danish, *doser*). To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be in a state of drowsiness.

Drachm, dram (Latin, *drachma*). A weight, in medicine, the eighth of an ounce; in avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

Draft, draht (corrupted from *draught*). The quantity drawn; the quantity drank at once; an order drawn for the payment of money; a sketch; a detachment; a figure described on paper; the outline of a deed, agreement, or other writing; depth of water necessary to float a ship.

Draggle, drag-gul. To wet and soil by *dragging* on the ground, or mud, or damp grass, as the dress of a female when carelessly carried.

Dragoman, drag-oman (Italian, *dragomanno*). An interpreter in Eastern countries; especially attached to European embassies and consulates in the East.

Dragonnades, drag-un-naydz. A term applied to certain severe persecutions in France, under Louis the Fourteenth, against the Protestants.

Dragoon, drah-goor (French, *dragon*, from the Latin *draconarius*, the bearer of a standard on which was the figure of a dragon). A cavalry soldier trained to

fight on foot, if necessary. In a figurative sense, to act as a dragon, with military rigour, extreme severity; to harass; to force to submit. *Dragoonade* is the abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

Drama, drah-mah (Greek, *drama*, action). A composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; in a general sense, acted plays and theatrical representations.

Dramatis Personæ, dram-a-tis per-so-ne (Latin). The various characters represented in a drama.

Drapery, drape-ry (French, *drap*, cloth). In painting and sculpture, the representation of the clothing of the human figure; also tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

Drastic, dras-tik (Greek, *drasi kos*, effective). A term applied to medicines which are rapid and powerful in their operation.

Draught, draft (Saxon, *dragan*). The act of drawing; the quality of being drawn; a current of hot or cold air. See **Draft**.

Draught-horse, draft-hawrs. A horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle-horse.

Draughtsman, drafts-man. A man who draws writings or designs; an artist in a limited sense; one who is principally engaged in copying the drawings of others, and not an original designer.

Drawback, draw-bak. Money or an amount paid back or remitted. In commerce, a term used in reference to those duties of custom or excise which are repaid by the Government on the exportation of the commodities upon which such duties were levied. This repayment is made to enable the exporter to sell his goods in the foreign market unburdened with duties.

Drawbridge. A bridge so constructed as to be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication; sometimes they are drawn aside horizontally.

Drawer and Drawee. In commerce, the *drawer* is he who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money, and the *drawee* the person on whom it is drawn.

Drawing-Room. A room appropriated for the reception of company at court; an apartment into which, in ordi-

nary cases, parties *withdraw* after dinner. Also, the company assembled at court to pay their respects to the sovereign.

Drawl (Dutch, *draalen*, to linger). To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone; to speak with slow utterance; a lengthened tone in speaking.

Drawn-Battle. A fight from which the combatants withdraw without either side claiming the victory.

Dredging, dred-jing. The act of fishing with a dredge, which is a strong net fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water; this method is principally employed for taking oysters.

Drift (Saxon, *drifan*). That which is driven by wind or water; a heap driven together; anything driven, aimed at, or intended; the aim, intention, or purpose. The *drift of a current* is its angle and velocity; a *snow-drift* is an immense body of snow driven in a heap by the force of the wind.

Drill (Saxon, *thirlan*). To pierce with a drill; to bore; to penetrate; to pass through; to sow in rows; also to turn about, drive round, as in the act of boring; hence, drilling as applied to bodily exercise.

Driveller, driv-vl-ur. An idiot; a fool; so called because, with this class of persons, the saliva is *driven* out of the mouth, as with infants.

Drizzle, driz-zul (Saxon, *dreosan*, to fall). To fall in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds, in very fine particles.

Droit, droyt (French, *droit*, right). Right; title; fee; privilege. *Droits of the Admiralty* are the perquisites remaining chiefly from the seizure of the property of an enemy at the commencement of a war, and attached to the office of Lord High-Admiral.

Droll, drole (German, *troll*, to roll or tumble). Exciting mirth by eccentric gestures and odd sayings; a farce, or exhibition full of tricks calculated to raise laughter; a jester; a buffoon.

Drone (Saxon, *dræn*). The male of the honey-bee. The drones make no honey, but after being suffered to live for a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive: hence a person is called a *drone* who is sluggish in his habits, and prefers living upon the labours of others to working for himself. To *drone* is to emit a low hum.

ming sound, resembling the noise made by the drone.

Dropsy, drop-se (Greek, *hudos*, water; *ops*, the aspect). A morbid collection of water in any part of the body.

Drosky. A Russian four-wheeled carriage, without a covering, fitted with a long narrow bench, upon which the riders are seated with their feet almost touching the ground.

Dross (Saxon, *dros*, dress). The scum of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; that which falls, sinks, precipitates, or is cast down; the gross sediment from purer substances; any foul or worthless refuse.

Drought, drowt (Saxon, *drygan*, to dry). Dryness; want of rain; a parching state; dryness of the throat and mouth; excessive thirst. This word is sometimes spelt and pronounced *drouth*.

Drowsy, drow-ze (Saxon, *dreosan*, to droop). Sleepy; heavy; dull; inclined to heaviness; disposed to sleep; lethargic.

Drudge, drudj (Saxon, *dreogan*, to labour). To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to undergo continual labour and employment, with weariness and fatigue; one employed in mean labour; a slave.

Druid, drew-id (Greek, *drus*, an oak). An ancient British or Gallic priest. The Druids were, in Britain, chosen out of the best families, and were held, both by the honours of their birth and their office, in the greatest veneration; they are said to have been learned in science and literature, and had entrusted to them the administration of all sacred things. The religious rites of the Druids were performed in groves of oak, which tree, as well as the mistletoe growing upon it, were held sacred.

Drug (Saxon, *drygan*, to dry). The general name for substances used in medicine, meaning literally *dried* (herbs, roots, plants, &c.). The word is used in a figurative sense, to denote anything that is worthless (dried up) or of no value; the term is also used sometimes for poison.

Drugget. A material of coarse and flimsy texture, sometimes manufactured wholly of wool, and sometimes partly of wool and partly of cotton; it is employed as a covering for carpet, or as a substitute for it. The name is said to be derived from *Drogheda*, in Ireland, noted formerly for manufactures of this kind.

Drum-Major, drum-may-jur. The chief drummer of a regiment. Every regiment has a drum-major, who has the command over the other drummers.

Druse, droos (Greek, *druse*). Among miners, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

Druses, droo-zes. The name of a remarkable people of Syria, who inhabit the mountains of Lebanon, and are governed by princes, termed emirs. They worship the images of saints, yet observe the fast of Rammedan, and offer up their devotions both in the Mohammedan mosques and the Christian churches. They are a strong and robust people, accustomed from their earliest infancy to endure hardships and fatigues. Their language is pure Arabic.

Dryads, dri-ads (Greek, *drus*, an oak). In mythology, a kind of deities, or nymphs, imagined by the ancient heathens as inhabiting groves and woods, and regarded as the goddesses of woods and trees in general.

Dryers. Among artists, a term used for substances—chiefly metallic oxides—added to certain fixed oils, to impart to them the property of *drying* quickly when used in painting.

Dry Goods. A term applied to cloths, silks, stuffs, &c., in distinction from groceries and perishable commodities.

Dry Nurse, dri nurs. A nurse who does not give suckle; a woman who brings up and feeds a child upon artificial food.

Dry Rot, dri rot. A fungus which is found growing in timber, decomposing its fibres, and occasioning rapid decay. It is so named in contradistinction to the ordinary rot or decay to which wood is liable.

Drysalter, dri-saul-tur. A dealer in salted or dried meats, or in the minerals used in pickling, salting, and preserving various kinds of food. The term is further extended to those who deal in saline substances, and in drugs and dyestuffs.

Dualism, dewal-izm (Latin, *duo*, two). That system of philosophy which refers all existence to two ultimate principles.

Duality, du-al-ly-ty (Latin, *duo*, two). That which expresses *two*; division; separation; the state or quality of being two.

Duarchy, duar-ke (Latin, *duo*, two; Greek, *arche*, rule). A form of government carried on by two persons.

Dub (Saxon, *dubban*, to strike). To strike; hence, to *dub* a person a knight, by striking a blow with a sword.

Dubious, dew-by-us (Lat., *dubius*). Not settled in opinion; not fully proved, or having equal probability on either side; uncertain; doubtful; not clear.

Ducal, du-kal. Belonging or relating to a duke.

Ducat, duk-at. A coin of several countries in Europe, and of various values, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is especially common in Germany. The general value of the gold ducat is about 9s. 4d. The Neapolitan ducat is a silver coin worth 3s. 3½d.

Ducatoon, duk-a-toon. A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of 104 cents, or about 4s. 8d. sterling. The gold *ducaton* of Holland is worth twenty florins, or about £1 19s. 2d. sterling.

Duces Tecum (Latin, *duces*, bring; *tecum*, with thee). In law, a writ commanding a person to appear on a certain day in the Court of Chancery, and bring with him such writings, evidences, or other things, which the Court would view.

Duchy, dutch-e. The territory or dominions of a duke. *Duchy court* is a court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster, held at Westminster.

Duct, dukt (Latin, *ductus*, a canal). A canal, or tube, through which fluids are conveyed, in the internal structure of animals or plants.

Ductile, duk-til (Latin, *duco*, to lead). Easily led, or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to the wishes of others.

Dudgeon, dud-jun (German, *degen*). Stubbornness; sullenness; quarrelsomeness; offence; ill-will. The literal meaning of *dudgeon* is *root of box*, hence cross-grained; rough; strong-willed.

Due, dew (Latin, *debeo*, to owe). Owed, or owing; anything that ought to be paid or done; exactly; directly, as to sail *due east* or *due west*; suitability; fitness, as the distinction *due* to a person; apt; seasonable, as a thing arriving in *due* course.

Duel, dew-el (Latin, *duellum*). A combat between two; a premeditated contest between two persons for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel.

Duenna, dew-ennah (Spanish, *duenna*, from Latin, *domina*, a governess). A term applied, in Spain, to a lady holding a middle

station between governess and companion, and appointed to take charge of the younger female members of a nobleman's or gentleman's family; also the name given to the chief lady in waiting upon the Queen of Spain; likewise a general term for a sort of ancient widow kept in all great houses in Spain for grandour.

Duet, dew-et (Italian, *duetto*). A piece of music composed in two parts, for either voices or instruments.

Duke. One of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour and nobility next below the princes. In some countries it is the title of the sovereign prince.

Dulcet, dul-set (Latin, *dulcis*, sweet). Sweet; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.

Dulcification, dul-siffy-kayshun (Lat., *dulcis*, sweet). The act of sweetening; freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

Dulcimer, dul-se-mur. A musical instrument, so called from the *sweetness* of its sound.

Dullard, dul-lard (Saxon, *dol*). A person of dull apprehension; a block-head.

Dulocracy, dul-okrah-se (Greek, *doulos*, a slave; *krateia*, government). A government in which slaves and base people hold the reins of power.

Dumb Waiter. A frame, fitted with shelves, for conveying food from the kitchen to the dining-room; so called because it answers all the purposes of a waiter at table, except that of speech.

Dummy, dum-me. A figure which is dumb and inanimate; anything fabricated to represent real objects.

Dumous, du-mus (Latin, *dumus*, a bush). Abounding with bushes and briars.

Dumps (German, *dumm*). Sadness; melancholy; dulness or inactivity of the mind.

Dumpy. A term applied to anything short and thick.

Dun (Saxon, *dynan*). To make a din or noise in the ears of a debtor; to clamour for the payment of a debt; to persevere or persist in demanding; to make repeated demands.

Dun (Saxon, *dunn*). Of a dark colour; of a colour partaking of brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy; dark; gloomy.

Dunderhead, dun-dur-hed. A stupid head; a dull fellow; derived, probably, from the Dutch *donderen*, to thunder, or stupefy.

Dungeon, dun-jun (French, *donjon*). A close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement. In former times, prisoners were confined in the *donjon*, as being the strongest and most inaccessible part of a castle; hence the word *dungeon* came to be applied to other strong, close places of confinement or imprisonment.

Dunnage, dunnij. A name given to loose wood or other materials, laid in the bottom of a vessel in order to elevate the stowage, either with a view of raising the heavy goods, which might make her too stiff, or in order to keep the cargo sufficiently raised from the bottom that it may sustain no damage by water, should the vessel prove leaky.

Duo, dew-o (Latin, *duo*, two). A song in two parts.

Duodecimals, duo-dessy-mals (Latin, *duodecim*, twelve). In arithmetic, a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular, the sides of which are given in feet and inches; a cross-multiplication, in which the denominations increase by twelves.

Duodecimo, duo-dessy-mo. A book, shaped like an octavo, and next smaller in size. Originally, it had twelve leaves to a sheet; hence the name.

Dupe (Norman, *duper*, to cheat). A credulous person; one easily tricked or cheated; one who is deluded through his own credulity; to deceive; to trick; to mislead.

Duplex, dew-plex (Latin, *duo*, two; *plic*, to fold). Double, or two-fold; applied to leaves, petals, &c., of plants.

Duplicate, dew-plee-kat (Latin, *duo*, two; *plco*, to fold). Double; two-fold; an exact copy; another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind.

Duplicity, dew-plissy-te (Latin, *duo*, two; *plco*, to fold). Doubtfulness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

Durance, dew-rans (Latin, *duro*, to continue). Continuance; imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody.

Duramen, dew-raymen (Latin, *duramen*, stability). The fully-formed central

layers of the wood of exogenous trees, generally termed the *heart-wood*. It is merely the sap-wood solidified by the infusion of certain secretions into the interior of the cells and tubes of which such wood is composed.

Dura Mater, dew-rah may-tur (Lat.). In anatomy, the external skin which encompases and enwraps the brain.

Duration, dew-rayshun (Latin, *dur*, to continue). Continuance; length of time; power of continuance.

Durbar. A Persian word used in India for a court where a sovereign or viceroy gives audience.

Duress, dew-ress (Norman, *duress*). Hardship; imprisonment; harsh confinement. In law, constraint, either actual or by threats, occasioning a reasonable fear, such as will invalidate an act, though otherwise legal by a party suffering it.

Dusk (Dutch, *duister*). Tending to darkness; to become dark or dim; that time in the evening when daylight departs and night has not yet succeeded.

Dutch Gold. A name given to bronze leaf, with which toys, and other articles, are ornamented.

Dutch School. In painting, a style founded on a faithful representation of Nature, and portraying minutely every detail, without regarding selection or refinement.

Dwarf Plants. A term in botany for plants that grow low, as distinguished from those of the same kind which rise to a considerable height.

Dwindle, dwin-dul (Saxon, *duinnan*, to waste). To be, or cause to be, thin; to become less; to shrink; to waste gradually away.

Dynam, din-am (Greek, *dynamis*, power). A term proposed by Dr. Whewell as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.

Dynamics, din-amiks (Greek, *dynamis*, power). That branch of mechanics which treats of the force of moving bodies.

Dynasty, di-nas-te, or din-as-te (Greek, *dynastes*, a prince or ruler). A race or family of sovereigns in succession, who govern a particular country, as the Tudor dynasty, the Stuart dynasty, &c.

Dyspepsia, dis-pep-seah (Greek, *dys*, badly; *pepto*, to digest). Indigestion;

difficulty or weakness of digestion, arising in general from inflammation or a morbid condition of the stomach.

Dyspnoea, disp-neah (Greek, *dys*; *pneo*, to breathe). Difficulty in breathing; shortness of breath.

E.

Ead and Ed. In names, a Saxon word denoting happy, fortunate; as *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror; *Eadulph*, happy assistance.

Earnest, or-nest (Saxon, *earnest*). Ardent in the pursuit of an object; sincere; serious; warmly engaged. Earnest, in commercial law, is money advanced to the buyer of goods, to bind the seller to the performance of a general bargain; hence, any gift or concession made at the outset of an undertaking or enterprise is so called.

Ear-shot, eer-shot. That space or distance within which anything may be heard.

Easel, e-zul. An apparatus constructed of wood, upon which the panel or canvas is placed while a picture is being painted.

Easing, e-zing. In nautical language, signifies the slackening of a rope, or some other part of the ship; thus, "to ease the bowline or sheet," is to let it go slack; "to ease the helm," is to let the ship go more at large, more before the wind, or more larboard.

Easterling, ees-turling. A native of some country eastward of another.

Eau-de-Cologne, o-deh-ko-lone (French, water of Cologne). A liquid perfume originally prepared at Cologne.

Eau-de-Vie, o-deh-ve (French, water of life). A name commonly given to French brandy.

Eaves, eevz (Saxon, *efese*, the skirt or edge of anything). The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

Eaves-Dropper, eevz-drop-pur. One who takes his station under the *drippings* or *droppings* of the eaves, to listen and hear what is said within doors; hence applied to all persons who listen secretly under any circumstances.

Ebb (Saxon, *ebbe*). The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea, opposed to flood or flowing; to go

away; to recede; to retire. Figuratively, decline, decay, waste, as the *ebb* of life; the *ebb* of fortune.

Ebriety, e-bri-ety (Latin, *ebrius*, drunken). Drunkenness, intoxication occasioned by strong liquors.

Ebullition, ebbul-lish-un (Latin, *bullula*, a bubble). Literally, the act of boiling or bubbling; figuratively applied to the temper, when heated, and when the blood is supposed to be in a boiling state.

Eccaleobion, ek-kally-obeyun (Greek, *ekkaleo*, to call forth; *bios*, life). A contrivance or apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Ece Homo, ek-se ho-mo (Latin, *ecce homo*, behold the Man). In painting, a name applied to any picture which represents our Saviour given up to the people by Pilate.

Eccentric, ek-sentrik (Latin, *ex*, out of; *centrum*, a centre). Wandering or deviating from the centre; hence, not conforming to or guided by rule; irregular; not answering the end intended; departing from the ordinary modes of proceeding; singular; odd.

Echymosis, ekkim-osis (Greek, *ekcheo*, to pour out). The extravasation of blood into the cellular membrane, between the flesh and the skin, resulting from blows, as a *black eye*.

Ecclesiastic, ek-leezy-astik (Greek, *ekkaleo*, to call forth). Pertaining or relating to the Church, or assembly *called forth* by the proclamation of the gospel; a person consecrated to the service of the Church and the ministry of religion.

Echelon, esh-e-lon (French, *echelon*, round of a ladder). In military tactics, a formation in which the divisions of a regiment are placed in a situation resembling the *steps of a ladder*; hence the name. The *echelon* position and movements are not only necessary and applicable to the immediate attack and retreat of great bodies, but also to the oblique or direct changes of situation which a battalion or more considerable corps, already formed in line, may be compelled to make to the front or rear, on a fixed particular division of the line.

Echo, ek-ko (Greek, *echos*, a sound). A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear from some solid body; hence, used figuratively to imply an identical sentiment or opinion to one previously *enunciated*.

Eclaircissement, ek-klarsis-mong (French). A full explanation; a clearing up of anything hitherto obscure or misunderstood.

Eclat, ay-klaw (French). A manifestation of applause; renown, following some action or event; approbation; lustre.

Eclectic, ek-lektik (Greek, *eklego*, to choose). Selecting; preferring; or having the power of choosing. This term was applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, *selected* whatever appeared to them the best and most rational from each.

Eclipse, e-kliptc (Greek, *ekleipo*, to fail). In astronomy, the darkening one of the luminaries by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the sun. Figuratively, the obscuration of a lesser light by superior splendour.

Ecliptic, e-kliptik (Greek, *ekleipsis*, an eclipse). In astronomy, the orbit described apparently by the sun round the earth, and in reality by the earth round the sun. It is named from the circumstance that all *eclipses* can happen only when the moon is in the same plane or very near it.

Eclogue, ek-log (Greek, *eklego*, to select). A pastoral poem, the scenes of which are confined to rural life, and the persons represented shepherds. The primitive meaning of the word is a *choice* or *select* piece.

Economy, e-kon-no-me (Greek, *oikos*, a house; *nomos*, a law). The regulation or management of household or domestic affairs; an expenditure of money, and regulation of income to advantage and without incurring waste. In a wider sense, a system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies, as the Jewish economy. In physiology, the laws which govern the organisation of plants and animals; the order and connection of the phenomena exhibited by organised bodies.

Ecstasy, ekstah-se (Greek, *ekstemi*, to be entranced). Any sudden passion of the mind by which the thoughts are for the time absorbed; excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.

Ectasis, ek-tayis (Greek, *ektadiao*, extended). In rhetoric, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

Edacity, e-dassy-te (Latin, *edo*, to eat). Voracity; greediness; gluttony.

Edda, ed-dah. A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe.

Eddy, ed-de (Saxon, *ed*, backward; *ea*, water). A current of water returning to the place whence it flowed; water running back, or in a contrary direction to the main stream; a current of water or of air in a circular direction; a whirlpool. Also, to move circuitously, as in a whirlpool.

Eddy-tide. Among seamen, means where the water runs back contrary to the tide, or that which hinders the free passage of the stream, and so causes it to return.

Eden, e-den (Hebrew, pleasure, delight). Paradise; the country and garden in which God placed Adam and Eve.

Edible, eddy-bl (Latin, *edo*, to eat). Fit to be eaten; intended for food; eatable; esculent.

Edict, e-dikt (Latin, *e*, out; *dico*, to speak). A publication or proclamation by authority; an order by which a despotic Government makes known its will to the people; a command; a law.

Edification, ed-iffy-kayshun (Latin, *ædis*, a house; *facio*, to make or build). The act of building. Figuratively applied to a building up in a moral or mental sense.

Edifice, eddy-fis (Latin, *ædis*, a house; *facio*, to build). A building; more appropriately applied to a large structure, or any building distinguished for grandeur, dignity, and importance.

Edify, eddy-fi (Latin, *ædis*, a house; *facio*, to build). To impart knowledge to; to instruct or teach.

Edile, e-dile (from Latin, *ædes*, a house). A Roman magistrate who superintended public buildings, highways, &c., resembling the surveyor of the present day.

Edition, e-dishun (Latin, *edo*, to publish). The publication of a book or other composition; one impression, or the whole number of copies published at one time.

Editor, eddit-ur (Latin, *e*, out, *do*, to give). A person who corrects and has the care of any literary production; one usually supervising the labours of others, and adding such emendations as he may think suitable to the work; the superintendent of the literary department of any newspaper or periodical publication, composed of the contributions of various writers.

Educe, e-duse (Latin, *e*, out; *duco*, to lead). To bring out; to lead or draw forth the powers of the mind; to elicit; to extract.

Efface, ef-fase (Latin, *ex*, from; *facio*, to do). To destroy or damage the surface of an object, whether painted or carved; to erase; to blot out; to destroy any impression on the mind or the memory.

Effect, ef-fekt (Latin, *e*; *facio*, to do). To accomplish; to bring to pass; to achieve; that which is produced by an operative cause; a consequence intended or unintended. In the fine arts, that quality in a production which gives efficacy to others, so as to bring them out and attract the notice of the spectator.

Effectual, ef-fekt-yual (French, *effectuel*). Producing the end, object, or design intended; voracious; expressive of facts.

Effeminacy, effem-innah-se (Latin, *femina*, a woman). An indulgence in womanly habits, amusements, occupations, &c., on the part of a man; having the appearance of a woman; softness, weakness, or unmanliness.

Effendi, ef-fen-de (Turkish, *effendi*, a master). A title applied in Turkey to various officers of rank, as to emirs, the multi priests of mosques, and to men of law and learning.

Effervesce, efferv-ves (Latin, *ex*, from; *ferveo*, to be hot). To be in commotion; to grow or become hot and agitated; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting or gaseous fluids when some parts escape.

Effete, ef-feet (Latin, *ex*; *fictus*, a young one). Barren; worn out; unproductive; incapable of reproduction.

Efficacy, effy-kah-se (Latin, *efficio*, to effect). Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

Efficient, ef-fiscent (Latin, *efficio*, to effect). Causing effects; capable of producing; that which causes anything to be what it is; he that makes.

Effigy, effeh-je (Latin, *effingo*, to form or fashion). An image or likeness; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the likeness of a person; a portrait or figure in sculpture; on coin, the head of the ruler, &c. To burn or hang in effigy, is to do thus to an image, picture, or other representation of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded.

Efflorescence, efflo-ressens (Latin, *ex*, from; *flor*, a flower). Production of

flowers; the budding and bursting forth of flowers. In natural history, an excrescence in the form of flowers. In medicine, a breaking out of some humours on the skin.

Effluvia, ef-loov-yah (Latin, *effluo*, to flow out). An exhalation emitted by a body, through the agency of minute and often invisible particles; as the odour of plants, the exhalation from putrefying animal and vegetable substances, &c. This word in the singular is *Effluvium*.

Efflux, ef-fluks (Latin, *ex*, out; *fluo*, to flow). The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; effusion; emanation.

Effrontery, ef-fruntur-e (Latin, *ex*, out; *frons*, the face). Hardiness of front; excessive assurance; boldness; impudence; immodesty.

Effulgence, ef-fuljens (Latin, *e*, out; *fulgeo*, to shine). Lustre; brightness; excessive brilliancy; a blazing forth; an emission of brightness.

Eftsoons, eft-soonz (Saxon, *eft*, after; *sona*, soon). Instantly; immediately after; again. This word is chiefly to be met with in ancient authors.

E. G. (*exempla gratia*). A Latin term signifying "for instance," "for example;" it is also written *ex. gr.*

Egis, e-jis (Latin, *ægis*, a shield). Figuratively, applied to a protection, or anything capable of warding off danger. Properly, the shield of Jupiter, so named from its having been covered with the skin of the goat Almathea.

Egotism, ego-tizm (Latin, *ego*, I). Literally, the too frequent use of the word *ego*, I; or the continual reference to one's self; an undue importance with which a person regards his own doings, sayings, opinions, &c.

Egregious, egree-jeous (Latin, *e*; *grege*, out of the flock). Remarkable; eminent; extraordinary; enormous; distinguished for peculiar qualities; extraordinarily good or bad; generally used in a bad sense, as *egregious folly*; *egregious vanity*.

Egress, e-gress (Latin, *e*, out; *gressum*, step). The act or power of going out; the power of departing from any confined or inclosed place; the passage out of any place.

Eider Down, e-dur down. Down, or soft feathers of the eider duck; a large species of bird common in the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Shetland.

Eighteenmo, ayteen-mo (eighteen, and the last syllable of the Latin *decima*)

Denoting the size of a book, in which the sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; also written 18mo.

Eisteddfod, e-sted-fod (Welsh, *eistedd*, to sit). A name given in former times to the meetings of the Welsh bards.

Ejaculate, e-jakku-late (Latin, *e*, out; *jacio*, to throw). To cast or throw out; to shoot or dart forth; generally applied to the utterance or expression of short, sudden, and occasional sentences; as a brief prayer, or an ardent exclamation.

Eject, e-jekt (Latin, *e*, out of; *jacio*, to cast). To cast forth; to drive out; to expel; to dispossess.

Ejectment, e-jekt-ment. Expulsion; dispossession. In law, a possessory action, by which a lessee for years, when ousted from his farm, may recover his term and damages. It is real in respect of the lands, but personal in respect of the damages. It is also a common method of trying the titles to lands and tenements.

Elke, eek (Saxon, *eacon*, an addition). To increase; to join on; to add to; to lengthen; to prolong; to make use of sparingly.

Elaborate, e-labbo-rate (Latin, *e*, out; *labor*, work). To produce with exceeding care, difficulty, and labour; to do anything fully and finely; to heighten and improve by successive endeavours and operations.

Elain, e-layin. That portion of fat or oil which remains in a liquid state when pressed out of solid fats; the oily principle of solid fats.

Elapse, e-laps (Latin, *e*, out of; *labor*, to slide). To glide by or away; to slip or pass by, as time.

Elastic, e-lastik (Greek, *elao*, to impel or drive). Springing back when stretched or pressed; having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld.

Elate, e-late (Latin, *e*, out; *latum*, to carry). Flushed with success; carried away; elevated in mind; puffed up; exalted.

Eld (Saxon, *gldan*, to endure). Old age; old people; the olden time.

Elder, el-dur (Saxon, *ealder*). Surpassing another in years; one more advanced in age than another. Among the Jews, *elders* were persons eminent for age, experience, or wisdom, as the seventy men associated with Moses in the govern-

ment of the people. In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions. In the Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who, with the ministers and deacons, compose the sessions of the kirk, and have authority to take cognizance of matters of religion and discipline.

El Dorado, el-do rah-do (Spanish, *el*, the; *dorado*, golden region). A name given by the Spaniards to the capital of an undiscovered region in the interior of South America, supposed to be immensely rich in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any imaginary treasure is spoken of by the above name.

Election, e-lekshun (Latin, *e*, out of; *lego*, to choose). The act or power of choosing; the choice of officers or representatives; a final choice.

Electioneering, e-lekshun-eering. The tactics employed, and the influence used, in promoting or securing the election of a candidate.

Elective Affinity, e-ektiv af-finity. A tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter rather than with others.

Elector, e-lektur. One who has the right of voting at elections. In Germany, a prince who formerly had a vote in the choice of the Emperor of Germany, as George the First of England, Elector of Hanover.

Electricity, e-lek-trissy-te (Greek, *elektron*, amber). An extremely subtle fluid, which causes repulsion and attraction, and which is diffused through most bodies. It may be excited by friction; and it was in the friction of *amber* that this property was originally discovered; hence its name.

Electro, e-lektro. In nomenclature, a word affixed to others, denoting their connection with electricity. *Electro chemistry*, a department of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes. *Electro dynamics*, the phenomena of electricity in motion. *Electro magnetism*, a branch of electrical science showing the joint effects of electricity, or galvanism and magnetism; magnetism produced by electricity. *Electro metallurgy*, the application of electricity and galvanism to the operations of gilding, plating, &c. *Electro type*, the art of executing fac-simile medals by electricity. *Electro plating*, a process by which a pattern, cast in alloy or white metal, after being properly chased and prepared, is transferred to a tank or trough, and sub-

acted to galvanic agency. After a time a fine film of metallic silver is deposited on the surfaces of the articles suspended in the trough, and thus become plated.

Electuary, elek-tu-ary (Greek, *ek*, from; *leicho*, to lick). A medicinal preparation of various ingredients, made of the consistence of honey, and adapted to be taken by *licking*.

Eleemosynary, elee-mozy-nary (Greek, *eleos*, mercy). Given in charity; pertaining to charity; intended for distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor, or for the support and promotion of learning. *Eleemosynary corporations* are such corporations as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms, or the bounty of their founder, to such persons as he has directed.

Elegiac, el-e-jiak (Latin, *elegia*). Pertaining to elegies; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow or lamentation.

Elegit, el-ejit (Latin, *elegit*). In law, a writ of execution by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, upon a recognizance that he is able in his goods to satisfy his creditors.

Elegy, el-ly-je (Greek, *elegos*, lamentation). A funeral poem; a plaintive song; a composition expressive of sorrow and lamentation.

Element, el-ly-ment (Latin, *elementum*, from the ancient *eleo*, to grow). Literally, that whence all things arise. The first or constituent principle of anything; also a rudiment and first principle of art. *The elements*, as specially understood, are earth, air, fire, water.

Elementary, elly-men-tury (Latin, *elementum*). Relating to elements; primary; simple; that which cannot be separated or decomposed into constituent parts; having dissimilar properties.

Elephant Paper. Drawing paper, measuring twenty-eight inches in length, and twenty-three in width; so called formerly from its large proportions.

Elephantine, elly-fan-tin. Relating to the elephant; a term applied to heavy, awkward, and ungainly movements and gestures.

Elephantiasis, elly-fan-ti-as-is. A disease which affects the legs and feet, so as to occasion swelling, with roughness and scales upon the skin, which becomes thick, unctuous, and insensible; sometimes

also the limb attains an immense size, which has occasioned it to be compared to the extremities of the *elephant*; hence the name.

Elf (Saxon, *ælf*, fairy). An imaginary wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places; a fairy; also, resembling an elf; fantastic; capricious; mischievous.

Elfin (Saxon, *ælf*, fairy). Pertaining to elves; having qualities and dispositions like those ascribed to elves; a little urchin.

Elgin Marbles, el-gin mar-bulz. / collection of fragments of ancient statues, reliefs, &c., which were brought from the Parthenon of Athens to England by Lord *Elgin*, and purchased by the British Government.

Elicit, e-lissit (Latin, *elicio*, to draw out). To find out; to bring to light; to discover by dint of labour and art; to strike out.

Eligible, el-idjah-bul (Latin, *e*, out from; *lego*, to select). Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; qualified to fill certain offices, and perform certain duties; well adapted for use or possession.

Eliminate, e-limmin-ate (Latin, *e*, out from; *limen*, a boundary). Literally, to thrust out doors; to expel: figuratively, to draw out; to free from surrounding obstacles.

Elision, e-lizhun (Latin, *e*, off; *lædo*, to cut). A striking, breaking, or cutting off. In grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "th' attempt," when *e* is cut off, because coming before a vowel. This is frequently practised in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse.

Elite, ay-leet (French, *élite*, elect, or choice). A select body of persons; the flower of an army; the best part or portion.

Elixir, e-liksur (Arabic, *eliksur*, quintessence). A pure and refined spirit; a compound essence; a liquid medicine. *Elixir of love*, a substance prepared at Aboyna, in the East Indies, from the minute farina-like seeds of the plant *Grammatephybilum speciosum*.

Elizabethan, e-lizzah-beethan. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth of England, or her times, as *Elizabethan style* of architecture, &c.

Ell, (Saxon, *elne*, an arm). Originally, a measure of the length of an arm. The ell, English, was fixed by the length of the

arm of King Henry the First, in the year 1101. Hence *elbow*, the *bow* or bend of the *ell*, or arm.

Ellipsis, *el-lipsis* (Greek, *elleipsis*, deficiency). In geometry, a figure generated from the section of a cone by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel with the base; popularly called an oval. In grammar, a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted.

Elocution, *el-lo-kayshun* (Latin, *eloco*, to place out). A removal from an ordinary place of residence; a placing out or away.

Elocution, *el-lo-kewshun* (Latin, *eloquor*, to speak out). Pronunciation; utterance; delivery of words; more especially the art of applying apt words and sentences to the matter.

Eloge, *ay-loje* (French, *elogie*, eulogy). A panegyric on the dead; a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person.

Elongate, *e-long-gate* (Latin, *e*, out from; *longus*, long). To protract; to lengthen; to draw out; to increase to a greater length or distance; to put or place farther off.

Elope, *e-lope* (Dutch, *loopen*, to leap, or run). To run off or away from; to escape privately; to run away secretly or without permission.

Else, *els*. Other; one or something beside; otherwise; in the other case. This word was formerly written *alles*, *aleys*, *alyse*, *elles*, *ellus*, *ellis*, *ells*, *els*, and is no other than *ales* or *alys*, the imperative of the Saxon *ales-an* or *alys-an*, to dismiss.

Elucidate, *e-lewsy-date* (Latin, *e*, out from; *lux*, light). To make clear or manifest; to throw light upon; to clear; to expound; to express.

Elude, *e-lude* (Latin, *e*; *ludo*, to play). To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to remain unseen or undiscovered; to baffle pursuit and search.

Elutriation, *e-lewtry-ayshun* (Latin, *eluo*, out from; *luc*, to wash). The operation of pulverising a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.

Elysian, *e-lishean* (Latin, *Elysium*; the Pagan heaven). Pertaining to Elysium, or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; blissful in the highest degree.

Elysium. In heathen mythology, the supposed abiding place of the blessed after death. It was represented as a region of beautiful fields and groves, made harmonious with the warbling of birds, the rippling of fountains, &c.; the earth teeming with perpetual fruits, and the verdure of spring was perpetual; while all cares, pains, and infirmities, were exchanged for the purest bliss.

Emaciate, *e-mayshe-ate* (Latin, *e*; *maceo*, to be lean). To grow lean; to waste away; to lose flesh gradually; to be deprived of muscular strength.

Emanate, *emman-ate* (Latin, *e*, out from; *maneo*, to flow). To proceed or flow from; to issue from a source; to come out from.

Emancipate, *e-mansy-pate* (Latin, *e*; *mancipium*, a slave). To free from slavery; to release from bondage; to set free from servitude by the voluntary act of the proprietor.

Emasculate, *e-maskew-late* (Latin, *e*; *mas*, a male). To deprive of manliness, strength, or vigour; to render effeminate; to weaken or debilitate.

Embalm, *em-bahm* (Greek, *en*, in; *balsamon*, balsam, or balm). To dress, anoint, or preserve with balm, and other fragrant ointments. The actual process of embalming is the opening a dead body, taking out the intestines, and filling the vacancy with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent putrefaction. Among the ancients this was very generally practised, from a belief that after death the soul still continued with the body.

Embargo, *em-bargo* (Spanish, *embargo*, to detain by the opposition of a bar). An order issued by the government of a country to prevent the sailing of ships out of or into port. To lay an embargo on anything is, in a general sense, to restrain, detain, or obstruct, until certain conditions are fulfilled.

Embark, *em-bark* (Spanish, *embarcar*). To go on board a ship, boat, or vessel; to put on shipboard. In a figurative sense, to engage in any undertaking; to go upon any risk, venture, or enterprise.

Embarrass, *em-barras* (French, *embarrasser*, to hinder). Literally, to interpose or bar against; to obstruct; to put obstacles in the way; to render intricate or confusing.

Embarrassment, *em-barras-ment*. Perplexity or confusion arising from some

difficult affair; want of self-possession; in a pecuniary sense, inability to discharge debts, from a want of funds.

Embassy, *embas-se* (Spanish, *embaxada*). A public message or commission to a foreign nation; the mission of an ambassador; the persons by whom a public message is sent, or their residence.

Embedded, *em-beded* (*en*; Saxon, *bed*). Sunk in another substance; hidden by surrounding matter; deposited; inlaid.

Embellish, *em-bellish* (Latin, *in*; *bellus*, beautiful). To beautify; to adorn; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments.

Ember Weeks. Four seasons in the year, more particularly set apart for prayer and fasting; namely, the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the fourteenth of September, and the thirteenth of December. *Ember days*, particular days of fasting and humiliation in the Ember weeks. Although the etymology of this word is generally attributed to the supposed employment of *embers* or ashes at this season, it does not appear to be so feasible a derivation as that of *emb*, about, and *rene*, a course, because these feasts are observed at certain set seasons in the course or circuit of the year.

Embers, *em-burs* (Saxon, *æmyrian*, to strike out sparks). Hot cinders or ashes; ashes in appearance extinct, but betraying hidden fire, by the faint and decaying light of sparks glittering among them.

Embezzle, *em-bezzul* (French, *embler*, to steal). To purloin with breach of trust; to appropriate fraudulently, to one's own use, monies or goods intrusted to one's care and management.

Emblazon, *em-blazon* (*en*; Saxon, *blase*). To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours; to display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; to publish or proclaim to the world.

Emblem, *em-blem* (Greek, *emblema*, to insert). A picture imaging forth a truth or lesson by some figure or scene; a picture representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or figure, representing some obvious history; a device, charged with some moral instruction; also, something inlaid as a device or motto.

Emblemata, *emblem-ata* (Greek). The figures with which the ancients decorated golden, silver, and even copper vessels, and

which could be taken off at pleasure. These were generally executed in precious metals, but sometimes carved in amber.

Emblematic, *emblem-mattik*. Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; representing by some allusion or customary connection; representing by similar qualities.

Embody, *em-body* (*en*; Saxon, *bodig*). To form into a body; to incorporate; to form or collect into a body; to give a definite form to what has hitherto had but a partial existence.

Embonpoint, *awng-bong-pwahang* (Fr.). Plumpness of body or person; inclined to stoutness.

Emboss, *em-boss* (French, *bosse*). In architecture and sculpture, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relief or raised work.

Embowel, *em-bowel*. To take out the bowels or entrails of any creature; to sink or inclose in another substance.

Embrasure, *em-brayzhure* (French, *embrasure*). In fortification, an opening in a parapet through which cannon are pointed to fire into the moat or field. In architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, or the inside of a wall, to give greater play to the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light.

Embrocation, *embro-kayshun* (Greek, *brecho*, to moisten). The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance; the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is anointed or washed.

Embroidery, *em-broyd-ery* (French, *en broder*). Ornamented needle-work; work with various threads, and formed into designs or figures.

Embroil, *em-broil* (French, *en brouviller*). To confound; to mingle; to intermix confusedly; to disturb; to trouble; to perplex.

Embryo, *em-bree-o* (Greek, *en*, in; *bryo*, to spring forth). In physiology, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed. In botany, the fleshy body, occupying the interior of a seed, and constituting the rudiments of a future plant. Figuratively, the rudiments of anything yet imperfectly formed; the beginning or first state of anything not fit for production, anything in an early, rude, unfinished, unfinished state.

Emendation, *emen-dayshun* (Latin, *emendo*, to amend). Correction; improvement; freeing from deficiency; altering for the better.

Emerge, *e-murj* (Latin, *emergeo*, to rise out of). Literally, that which rises out of a thing, and comes into view by becoming higher; hence a person who rises in life from a lowly condition, is said to *emerge* from obscurity. In a general sense, to rise out; to issue, to proceed from.

Emergency, *o-murjens-se*. Pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event; exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances, which calls for immediate action or remedy.

Emetic, *e-mettik* (Greek, *emeto*, to vomit). That which causes vomiting; inducing to vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

Emeute, *ay-muht* (French, *emeute*, from Latin, *e*, out of; *motus*, moved). A seditious commotion; a riot on a limited scale; a mob.

Emication, *emik-ayshun* (Latin, *e*, out of; *mico*, to shine). A flying off in small particles, as from heated iron, or fermented liquors.

Emigration, *emmy-grayshun* (Latin, *e*, out of; *migro*, to remove). The removing from one's native country; the changing of residence from one state or country to another.

Eminence, *emmy-nens* (Latin, *emineo*, to stand above). An exalted state; loftiness; height; distinction; fame; conspicuous above others. A title of honour borne in Europe by different dignitaries at various times, but appropriated to cardinals by a Papal decree issued in the year 1620.

Emir, *e-mer* (Arabic, *emir*, chief, or lord). A Turkish title, expressive of command or office. *Emir-al-mumenin*, chief or commander of the faithful; *Emir-al-omera*, prince of princes, or chief of chiefs.

Emissary, *emis-sary* (Latin, *e*, out; *mitto*, to send). A person sent on a mission; a secret agent; one sent on a private message or business.

Emit, *e-mit* (Latin, *e*, out; *mitto*, to send). To send forth; to issue out; to eject; to give vent to.

Emollient, *e-mol-yent* (Lat., *e*; *mollis*, soft). That which softens or soothes; anything which makes gentle or tranquil, pliant or supple.

Emolument, *e-mollu-ment* (Latin, *e*, from; *mola*, a mill). Literally, the gain derived from grinding; the profit arising from office or employment; profit; gain; advantage.

Emotion, *e-mo-shun* (Latin, *e*, out of; *motum*, motion). A moving of the feelings; agitation. In a philosophical sense, an internal motion, or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation becomes *passion*.

Empannel, *em-pannel*. To summon a jury; literally, to inscribe or write the names of the jury upon the *pannel*, skin, or parchment; from the French *panne*, a skin, felt, or hide.

Emperor, *emper-rur*. A title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general whose arms had been victorious; now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over other sovereigns.

Emphasis, *em-fah-sis* (Greek, *en*, on; *phaino*, to shine). In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words, or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially on his hearers; or a distinctive utterance of words with such stress as to convey their meaning in the clearest manner.

Empire, *em-pire* (French, *empire*). The dominion of an emperor; supreme power; absolute authority. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom. Figuratively, governing influence; sway; as the *empire* of reason or of truth.

Empiric, *em-pirrik* (Greek, *en*, on; *peirao*, to attempt). Literally, one who makes experiments; hence, applied to a person commonly called a *quack*, or a person who enters on the practice of medicine without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. The term is applied generally to any pretender or charlatan.

Employé, *om-ploy-ay* (French, *employé*). A person employed; an assistant, a clerk; a shopman.

Emporium, *em-pory-um* (Latin, *emporium*). A place of merchandise; a mart; a town or city of trade; a place to which merchandise is conveyed.

Enterprise, *em-prize* (French, *en prise*). An enterprise; a hazardous attempt; bold undertaking.

Empyrean, *empir-eal* (Greek, *en*, in; *pyr*, fire). Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial matter.

Empyrean, *empi-re-an* (Greek, *en*, in; *pyr*, fire). The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

Empyreumatic, *empy-ru-mattik* (Gk., *en*, in; *pyr*, fire). Having the taste or smell of slightly-burned animal or vegetable substances; that peculiar and disagreeable smell produced by the burning of animal and vegetable oily matters in close vessels, or under such circumstances as prevent the accession of air to a considerable part of the mass, and occasions an imperfect combustion.

Emulsion, *e-mulshun* (Latin, *emulgeo*, to milk). Any kind of cream or milky humour. In medicine, a soft, liquid remedy resembling milk, made by mixing oil and water, by means of a saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

Emulation, *emmu-layshun* (Latin, *emulus*, emulous). Rivalry; a striving to excel another; contending with or against; endeavouring to surpass.

En. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French, signifying usually *in* or *on*, and before *b*, *p*, or *m*, is changed into *em*, as in *employ*, *empower*, *embody*.

Enact, *en-akt*. To make a law; to establish by law; to perform a last act of legislation to a bill, giving it validity as a law.

Enamel, *en-ammel* (Saxon, *myllan*, to melt). The hard, silicious substance which covers the teeth. In the arts, a coloured glass, formed by combination of different metallic oxides, to which some fixed fusible salt is added. Enamels possess all the properties of glass except its transparency. They are used to counterfeit gems, and in enamel painting.

Enamour, *en-ammur* (Latin, *in*, in; *amor*, love). To inflame with love; to kindle the passion of love; to fill with delight.

Encamp, *en-kamp* (Latin, *in*, in; *campus*, a field). To form an army into a camp; to pitch tents, or form huts, as an army; to lodge or dwell in camps.

Encaustic, *en-kawstik* (Greek, *en*, in; *kaio*, to burn). Literally, that which can or may burn; a term applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat

whereby the colours acquire considerable hardness, brilliancy, and durability; the term has also been applied to painting on porcelain, enamel-work, and to painting on glass; and, in short, to all species of painting where the colours are fixed by means of heat, and even to works in metals where gold and silver are inlaid, melted, or laid on by the application of heat.

Enchanter, *on-tshantur* (Latin, *in*, in; *canto*, to sing; a magic song). One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons. Feminine, *Enchantress*.

Enchase, *en-tshase* (French, *en*, in; *caisse*, case). To incase; to inclose; to insert; to adorn or embellish; to set off in an ornamental style or manner by embossing, engraving, &c.

Encomiast, *en-ko-me-ast* (Greek, *enkomion*, praise). One who bestows praise on another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

Encomium, *en-ko-meum* (Greek, *enkomion*, praise). Praise; panegyric; a favourable representation of the virtues and excellencies of another.

Encompass, *en-kumpas* (Latin, *in*, in; *con*, with; *passum*, passed). To encircle; to surround; to inclose; to move or go round.

Encore, *ong-kore* (Fr., *encore*, again). An exclamation used by auditors and spectators of plays, concerts, and other entertainments, intimating a desire for the repetition of any particular performance.

Encroach, *en-krotshe* (French, *en*, in; *croc*, a hook). Literally, to grasp or seize upon; to enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude in a person's apartments; to trespass on another's time; to steal on beyond the due bounds or limits.

Encumber, *en-kumbur* (Dutch, *kommeren*, to clog). To oppress with a load or burden; to impede motion by inconveniencing the limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by a variety of difficulties.

E endemic, *en-demik* (Greek, *en*, in; *demos*, a people). Peculiar to a place or people; native; domestic. In pathology, applied to diseases which affect particular situations, and result from causes.

Endogenous, *endoj-enus* (Gk., *endon*, within; *gennaō*, to produce). A term applied to plants, the growth of whose stems takes place by addition from within

Endorse, en-dors (Latin, *in*, in; *dorsum*, the back). To back. In commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange or promissory-note; to render negotiable; any signature on the back of a document. Figuratively, to back or support the opinion or statement of another.

Endow, en-dow (Latin, *in*, in; *dos*, a gift). To give a portion to any person; to assign or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, as an almshouse, asylum, &c.; to give or bestow any qualities of mind or body.

Endue, en-dew (Greek, *enduo*, to put into). To supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies.

Energy, enner-je (Greek, *energeo*, to act). Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether brought into action or not; active resolution; lively; strength.

Enervate, enner-vate (Latin, *e*, out of; *nervus*, a nerve). To take away or deprive of nerve; to weaken; to render feeble.

Enfcoff, en-fef (Latin, *in*, in; *fides*, trust). To invest with possession; to surrender; to give up.

Enfilade, en-fe-lade (French, *enfiler*, to draw out the en.is). In military tactics, to proceed in a straight line; to pierce or penetrate straight forward; and further, to sweep the whole length of a straight line with artillery.

Enfranchise, en-fran-t'viz (French, *en franc*). To endow with the liberties and privileges of free citizens; to free; to set at liberty; to naturalise.

Engender, en-jendur (Latin, *in*, in; *genus*, a kind). To beget; to produce; to cause to exist.

Engross, en-grose (Latin, *in*, in; *crassus*, thick). To increase in bulk; to appropriate anything large or largely; to copy in a large hand; to assume in undue quantities and degrees.

Engulf, en-gulf (French, *engolfer*). To cast into a gulf; to swallow up; to absorb.

Enhance, en-hans (French, *enhauter*). To raise the price or value of a thing; to heighten the esteem or degree of any quality.

Enigma, e-nigmah (Greek, *ainigma*, to hint anything darkly). A proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to exercise the wit.

En Masse, ong mass (French, *en masse*). In the mass, or whole body.

Enmity, enmy-te (Latin, *in*, not; *amicus*, a friend). Unfriendly disposition; ill-will; malevolence; a state of irreconcilable opposition.

Ennui, awn-we (Fr., *ennui*). Weariness; lassitude; tired out with pleasure and excitement; heaviness of time.

Enunciation, a-nunshe-ayshun (Latin, *nuncio*, to tell). The act of uttering or pronouncing; a simple expression or declaration of a thing, either affirmatively or negatively, without any application; a declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

En Passant, ong pass-ong (French, *en*, in; *passant*, passing). By the way; incidentally.

Enrol, en-role (French, *enroller*). Literally, to write or inscribe upon a roll of parchment or paper; to write or inscribe in a register or record; to insert a name, or enter in a list or catalogue.

Ensconce, en-skons (en; German, *schanze*). To cover as with a sconce or fort; to cover or protect the head; to cover; to protect; to secure.

Ensemble, ong-sawm-bul (French, *ensemble*). A term used in the fine arts to denote the general effect of a whole work, without reference to the parts; one with another; together.

Ensign, en-sine (Latin, *in*; *signum*, a sign). The flag or standard of a regiment; a mark or badge of distinction and authority; any sign or mark by which one thing may be known from another; also applied to the officer in a foot regiment who carries the ensign or standard.

Entablature, en-tablah-ture (Latin, *in*; *tabula*, a table). In architecture, the whole of the parts of an order above a column; and comprehending the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Entail, en-tail (French, *entailler*, to cut off). In law, to settle the succession of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by the person who succeeds to it.

Enterprise, enter-prize (Latin, *inter*, between. French, *pris*, taken). An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt; generally applied to that which is undertaken or attempted to be performed.

Entertain, enter-tain (Latin, *inter*, between; *teneo*, to hold). To communicate

mental improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse; to receive and to eat hospitably; also to reserve or conceive in the mind.

Enthusiasm, en-thews-y-azzum (Gr., *entheos*, an inspired man; from *en*, in; *Theos*, God). Ardent zeal; a transport of the mind, in which the imagination overcomes the judgment; a ravishment of the spirit, whereby things are regarded as sublime and surprising; as the enthusiasm of the poet. In a religious sense, a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Entice, en-tise (Saxon, *tichtan*, to allure). To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to seduce; to lead astray; to hold out temptation; to throw out a bait.

Entire, en-tire (Latin, *integer*, whole). Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; undivided in affection, attachment, or fidelity.

Entity, en-te-te (Latin, *entitas*, from; *esse*, to be). Being; existence; a real being or species of being. Applied to things which have a real existence, in contradistinction from those things whose existence is imaginary.

Entomology, ento-molo-jy (Greek, *entoma*, insects; *logos*, a discourse). That branch of science which treats of insects; the natural history of insects.

Entrails, on-trals (Greek, *entera*, the bowels). The internal parts of animal bodies; so called because they *interweave* or *entwine* one with the other.

Entrée, ong-tray (French). Admission, or means of admission; privilege to come and go at any time; freedom of entrance.

Entremet, ong-trem-ay (French, *entre*, between; *met*, put). A small dish set between the principal dishes at table; or a choice dish served between the courses.

Entre nous, ong-truh noo (French). A term used to imply between ourselves; in confidence, &c.

Entrepot, ong-trep-o (French, *entrepot*). In commerce, the name given in France, and some other countries, to a warehouse or other place, where goods brought from abroad may be deposited.

Entresol, ong-tres-sol (French, *entresol*). In architecture, a French word for a floor between other floors, usually consisting of a low apartment or apartments, placed above the first floor.

Envelop, on-vellup (French, *envelopper*, to enwrap). To cover, or inclose in a covering; to surround entirely; to hide from sight.

Envelope, awng-ve-lope. A wrapper, an inclosing cover; especially applied to the receptacle for notes and letters.

Envenom, en-vennum (Latin, *in*; *venenum*, poison). To poison; to infuse or impregnate with poison; figuratively, to invest with the noxious, malignant, hateful qualities of poison.

Environ, en-viro-un (French, *en*, round; *vire*, to turn). To surround; to encompass; to hem in on all sides.

Environs, enviro-unz. Places adjacent; the outskirts of a town; the suburbs of a city.

Envoy, en-voy (French, *envoyé*, a messenger). A person deputed to negotiate a treaty with some foreign prince or state; a public minister sent from one power to another. *L'Envoy* is a sort of fanciful postscript to a tale, poem, &c.; serving to direct the reader's particular attention to some moral, or other important point.

Eolian, e-o-le-an. Pertaining to Eolus, or the winds. An *Eolian harp* is a musical instrument, the sounds of which are drawn from it by a current of air acting on the strings.

Ep (Greek, *epi*). In composition, an affix usually signifying on or upon.

Epaulet, ep-paw-let (French, *epaulette*, from *epaul*, the shoulder). A shoulder knot; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Epergne, ay-payn. An ornamental stand for a large glass dish, placed in the centre of the table.

Ephemeral, e-femmy-ral (Greek, *epi*, for; *hemera*, a day). Beginning and ending in a day; short-lived; perishing quickly; applied to anything which has attached to it only a passing interest, and no permanent benefit or value.

Epic, ep-ik (Greek, *epos*, a poem). Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing; heroic. An *epic poem* is one that narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing in an elevated style some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with a love of virtue.

Epiceae, eppy-sen (Greek, *epikoinos*, common). Common to both sexes; of both kinds. Especially applied to nouns of common gender, as parent, cousin, &c.

Epicure, epik-yur (from *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher). A disciple or follower of Epicurus; a follower of the doctrines unjustly imputed to Epicurus, and thus a sensualist; a voluptuary; one addicted to luxury.

Epicurean, ep-eku-rean. A philosophy taught by Epicurus, who maintained that pleasure is the chief end of human pursuit, but this pleasure he placed in an exemption from pain, and a perfect tranquillity of body and mind; the means pointed out to attain this end were prudence, temperance, and fortitude. The Epicurean philosophy, therefore, is misrepresented when it alludes only to sensual enjoyments, and those of the table especially.

Epidemic, eppy-demmik (Greek, *epi*, upon; *demos*, the people). Affecting great numbers; generally prevailing; a disease arising from a general cause, and affecting many people at the same time in the same district.

Epidermis, eppy-dermis (Greek, *epi*, on; *derma*, the skin). The true skin; the cuticle or scarf-skin of an animal or plant.

Epigastric, eppy-gastrik (Greek, *epi-gastron*, the upper part of the belly). Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

Epigram, eppy-gram (Greek, *epigramma*, an inscription). A short, pointed poem; a couplet or stanza wittily hitting off a particular person or fault.

Epigrammatic, eppy-gram-attik. Belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed; telling.

Epigraph, eppy-graf (Greek, *epi*, upon; *grapho*, a writing). An inscription on a statue, building, &c.

Epilepsy, eppy-lepsy (Greek, *epilepsia*, from *epilambana*, to seize upon). A convulsion either of the whole body or of some of its parts, attended with a loss of consciousness; and returning from time to time in fits or paroxysms. It is commonly called the "falling sickness," because persons, when attacked with it, usually fall down.

Epilogue, eppy-log (Greek, *epilego*, to say after). A poem or speech recited at the end of a play.

Epiphany, e-piffa-no (Greek, *epiphanēia*, an appearance). A Christian festival, celebrated on the sixth day of January, and the twelfth after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested by the star, which conducted the wise men of the East to Bethlehem.

Episcopalians, episko-paley-yans. An appellation given to those who adhere to the episcopal form of church government.

Episcopacy, epis-kopah-se (Greek, *episcopos*, to inspect). Government of the Church by bishops.

Episode, eppy-sode (Greek, *epi*, upon; *episodos*, an entry). A separate incident, story, or action which a writer inserts in the main narrative, to impart a variety; something foreign to the subject, or connected with it only by a slight thread; minor events in a person's history or life.

Epistle, e-pissul (Greek, *epistello*, to send on). A letter, or written communication; a writing sent; a missive particularly from or to an apostle.

Epistolary, e-pisto-lary. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters; carried on by letters.

Epitaph, eppy-taf (Greek, *epi*, upon; *taphos*, a sepulchre). An inscription on a monument or tomb, in honour or memory of the dead.

Epithalamium, eppy-thah-layme-um (Greek, *epi*, upon; *thalamos*, a bridal chamber). A nuptial song; a poem composed in celebration of a marriage. Among the ancients such a song was sung on the occasion of the bride being led to her chamber.

Epithet, eppy-thet (Greek, *epi*, upon; *tithemi*, to put). A name added; a word imposed, ascribing or describing some quality, and employed for the sake of emphasis or discrimination.

Epitome, e-pitto-me (Greek, *epi*, upon; *temno*, to cut). An abbreviation or abridgment; abstract; summary; compendium.

Epizootic, eppy-zootic (Greek, *epi*, upon; *zoon*, an animal). An epithet for a disease which prevails among cattle, in the same manner as an epidemic does among human beings.

E pluribus unum, e plury-bus u-num (Latin). One composed of many; the motto of the United States of America.

Epoch, e-pok (Greek, *epi*, upon; *echa*, to rest). In chronology, a certain period

of time, from which calculation commences, and at which it terminates and again commences; thus forming certain bounds or limits, confining the calculation of time.

Epode, ep-ode (Greek, *epi*, upon; *ode*, a song). In lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the ancient ode being divided in strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The term is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, following more considerable ones.

Epoee, ep-o-pe (Greek, *epos*, a poem; *poieo*, to make). Literally, the making or imitating by words; an epic poem, or the fable of it.

Epsom Salts. A popular name for sulphate of magnesia, formerly obtained by boiling down the mineral water found in the vicinity of Epsom, Surrey; but now prepared from bitter and magnesia limestone.

Equanimity, ek-wah-nimmit-e (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *animus*, the mind). Evenness of temper; a state of mind which is neither elated nor depressed; a capability of sustaining prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without much grief.

Equable, e-kwah-bul (Latin, *æqualis*, equal). Equal and uniform at all times; having the same or similar appearances; causing the same or similar sensations; smooth; calm; steady; unruffled; undisturbed.

Equator, e-kwaytur (Latin, *æqueo*, to divide equally). A great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, and dividing it into two hemispheres, the northern and southern. It is called the *equator*, because when the sun is in this circle the days and nights are of equal duration in all parts of the world. From this circle the latitude of places, whether north or south, is reckoned, in degrees of the meridian; the longitude of places is reckoned in degrees around this circle.

Equery, ek-kwerry (French, *écuyer*, the stable of a prince or nobleman). An officer of the royal household, under the master of the horse. The equeries are five in number, and ride in the leading coach on grand occasions, and have a table provided for them.

Equestrian, e-kwes-try-un (Latin, *equus*, a horse). Pertaining to a horse or horsemanship; riding on a horse; skilled in riding; being on horseback; representing a person on horseback.

Equidistant, eekwe-distant (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *distans*, distant). Being at an equal distance from some point or place; standing apart or separate in the same degree in space or time.

Equilateral, eekwe-latter-ul (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *latus*, a side). Having all the sides equal or of the same length.

Equilibrium, eekwe-libbry-um (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *libro*, to poise). In mechanics, a term applied to an equality of forces acting in opposite directions, whereby the body acted upon remains at rest. In fine arts, equilibrium means the just poise or balance of an object, so as to appear to stand firmly; figuratively, it is used to express equanimity of mind, evenness of temper.

Equinoctial, eekwe-nokshal (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *nox*, night). The great circle of the sphere under which the equator of the earth moves in its diurnal course, and to which, when the sun in his progress to the ecliptic comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe, as then he rises due east, and sets due west. *Equinoctial gales*, storms which generally take place about the time the sun crosses the equinoctial.

Equinox, eekwe-nox (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *nox*, night). The precise time at which the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, for then, moving exactly in the equinoctial circle, he makes our days and nights equal. The equinoxes take place twice a year; namely, the 21st of March and the 23rd of September; the first of which is the *vernal equinox*, and the second the *autumnal equinox*.

Equipage, ek-kwe-paje (French, *équippage*). The furniture of a horseman; attendance; as horses, carriages, and retinue; the outfit of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages. *Tea equipage*, a set of china and other articles used for tea, complete.

Equip, e-kwip (French, *équiper*, to arm or attire). To dress; to fit out; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea.

Equipoise, eekwe-poyz (Latin, *æquus*, equal; *pondus*, weight). Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; balance.

Equitable, ek-witah-bul (French, *équitable*). Equal in regard to the rights of persons; giving or disposed to give each his due; impartial; just.

Equity, ekwit-te (Latin, *aequus*, from *aequus*, equal). Impartial distribution of justice; a just regard to right or claim. Technically, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery. In a general sense, distinguished from mere law. *Equity of redemption* is the advantage allowed to a mortgagor, of a reasonable time to redeem lands and tenements mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it is mortgaged.

Equivalent, e-kwivvah-lent (Latin, *aequus*, equal; *valens*, strong). Equal in value, power, or strength; equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind; equal in excellence or moral worth. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else.

Equivalents. In chemistry, a term used to denote the primary proportions in which the various chemical bodies reciprocally combine, referred to a common standard, as oxygen or hydrogen, reckoned unity or 1.000.

Equivocal, e-kwivvah-kal (Lat., *aequus*, equal; *voco*, to name). Literally, words of equal meaning; being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses: a form of expression frequently employed to deceive or mislead; in a general sense, doubtful; capable of different constructions, as *equivocal conduct*, an *equivocal reputation*.

Equivocate, e-kwivvo-kate (Latin, *aequus*, equal; *voco*, to name). To use words of doubtful signification; to give indirect and ambiguous answers; to express an opinion in terms which admit of different constructions.

Equivoke, ekkwe-voke (French, *equivogue*). An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations; prevarication.

Era, e-rah (Latin, *era*, a mark upon money). A point or period of time; an indefinite series of years beginning from some unknown epoch; a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men, as the Christian *era*.

Eradiate, e-rady-ate (Latin, *radi*, from; *radio*, to beam). To shoot forth like rays from the sun; to emit light or splendour; to beam.

Eradicate, e-raddy-kate (Latin, *e*, from; *radix*, a root). To root up, or root out; to destroy utterly. Figuratively, to exterminate evil and wickedness, before it has become a habit, or suffered to take root.

Erase, e-rase (Latin, *e*, out; *radio*, to scrape). To scrape or scratch out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to obliterate; to efface; to draw the pen through, so as to render illegible.

Ere, ayr (Saxon, *ær*, first). Before; sooner than; as *ere-long*, *ere-now*, *ere-while*.

Ergo, er-go (Latin, *ergo*). Therefore; consequently.

Erin. One of the names of Ireland.

Ermine, er-min. The name of a fur belonging to the ermine or mouse of Armenia. In heraldry, a white field or fur dotted with black spots. This word is used symbolically to denote state or dignity; robes of state being usually trimmed or bound with ermine fur.

Eroded, e-ro-ded (Latin, *erodo*, to gnaw). A term, in zoology, applied to an edge when irregularly jagged.

Erotic, e-rotik (Greek, *eros*, love). Pertaining to love; treating of love. *Erotic poetry*, a term for amatory poetry. The name of *erotic* writers has been applied particularly to a class of romance writers who belong to the later periods of Greek literature, and whose works abound in sophistical subtleties and moretricious ornaments.

Errant, er-rant (Latin, *erro*, to wander). Wandering; rambling; roving about. *Knight errants* were knights of the Middle Ages who wandered about seeking adventures, and vieing with each other in heroism and generosity.

Erratic, er-ratik (Latin, *erro*, to wander). Wandering; not stationary; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; irregular; changeable.

Erratum, er-raytum (Latin, *erratum*). An error or mistake in writing or printing; plural, *errata*.

Erse, urs. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the highlands of Scotland.

Erest, urst (Saxon, *ærest*). First; at first; formerly; once upon a time; long ago; some time previously; till now.

Eruetation, eruk-tayshun (Latin, *e*, out; *ruco*, to belch). The act of throwing up wind from the stomach; belching; burping forth.

Erudition, er-u-dishun (Latin, *e*; *rudis*, ignorant). Deep learning; thorough knowledge; instruction gained by study or

from books, particularly learning in literature as distinct from the sciences.

Eruginous, e-ru-jenus (Latin, *eruginosus*). Partaking of the nature or substance of copper, or the rust of copper.

Eruption, e-rupshun (Latin, *e*, out; *ruptio*, to break). A breaking out; a bursting forth; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. In pathology, a breaking out of the skin; figuratively, a commotion caused by the breaking forth of the people.

Erysipelas, erri-sippy-las (Greek, *eryo*, to draw; *pelas*, adjoining). A disease characterised by a particular kind of inflammation, vulgarly termed *rose*, from its redness; and St. Anthony's fire, because that saint was supposed to heal it miraculously.

Escalade, eskah-lade (French, *escalade*, a scaling, from *echelle*, a ladder). In military tactics, the taking or surprising of a place by scaling the walls.

Escapade, eskah-pahd (French, *escapade*). Literally, the fling or irregular motion of a horse; hence applied to unconscious impropriety of speech or behaviour.

Escapement, e-skape-ment. A mechanical contrivance for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, whether balance or pendulum, in order to restore the loss of motion in every vibration, arising from the friction of the acting parts and the resistance of the air.

Escarp, es-karp (French, *escarper*, to slope). In fortification, the exterior slope, facing fortified works; the interior slope is the *counter-scarp*.

Eschar, es-kar (Greek, *eschara*). A crust or scab caused by the application of caustic to a part of the animal body.

Escheat, es-cheat (Norman, *escheir*, to happen). Any possession which falls to a lord of fee within his manor, either by forfeiture, death of tenant, failure of heirs, or other contingency.

Eschew, es-tshoo (German, *scheuen*, to shun). To flee from; to avoid; to shun.

Escort, es-kawrt (French, *escorte*, a guard). A safeguard or protection on the way; a guide; convoy; safe conduct. In military affairs, a body of armed men to protect an officer, or to guard baggage, provisions, or munition conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general for security.

Ecritoire, eskro-twor (French, *ecritoire*). A box with implements for writing; or a desk or chest of drawers, with an apartment for the instruments of writing.

Esculapian, eskew-laypo-un (from *Esculapius*, the heathen god of medicine). Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

Esculent, eskew-lent (Latin, *esca*, good for food). Anything eatable, or that can or may be eaten with safety.

Escurial, es-kewry-al. The palace or residence of the Sovereign of Spain.

Escutcheon, es-kutchin (Greek, *scutum*, a shield). In heraldry, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented. It is an imitation of the ancient shields used in war.

Esophagus, o-sofah-gus (Greek, *aio*, to perceive; *phago*, to eat). The gullet; the canal or passage leading from the pharynx to the stomach, and through which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the latter.

Esoteric, es-o-terik (Greek, *eso*, within, secret). Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric*.

Espalier, es-palyer (French, *espalier*, the first seat of rowers in a galley). In gardening, a row of fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs, set close together, their boughs interlaced one within the other, and trained up regularly to stakes, rails, or pales.

Espionage, es-peo-nahje (French, *espionage*). A systematic employment of spies; a practice of secretly watching others.

Esplanade, esplah-nade (French, *esplanade*). In fortification, a clear space of ground, separating the citadel of a fortress from the town. The word is used in a general sense for a sloping walk or promenade.

Espousal, e-spowzal (Latin, *e*, *sponsum*, a promise). Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection.

Esprit de Corps, es-pres de kawr (French). The spirit of the body or association; cliquesm; clanship.

Espy, es-pi (French, *espier*). To see at a distance; to seek or search after; to discover unexpectedly.

Esquire, es-kwire (French, *ecuyer*, from Latin, *scutiger*, a shield-bearer). Anciently, an attendant on a knight; the

title next in degree to a knight. The title now pertains to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the royal courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. Latterly, however, the title of esquire has become a vague compliment, and may be regarded as a mere designation of courtesy, and expression of respect.

Essay, es-say (French, *essayer*). To attempt; to make a trial or experiment; to endeavour to perform anything. In literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject.

Essayist, es-sayist. One who writes essays.

Essence, es-sens (Latin, *essens*, being). The nature, substance, or being of anything; the real, internal, but generally unknown constitution of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend. In popular language, perfume, odour.

Essential, es-senshal (Latin, *essens*, being). Necessary to existence; highly important; the chief point.

Essential Oils. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. Several of the volatile or essential oils are called essences.

Estafette, estah-fet (Spanish, *estafetta*). A term made use of originally for a military courier, but now used in all the modern countries of Europe to denote an express consigned to the care of postillions, who are changed with every relay of horses till the express reaches the point of destination.

Estate, es-tate (Latin, *statum*, condition). A term applied to all or any of the circumstances under which anything stands or exists, or by which it may be affected; more especially applied to the rank or condition of a person; possessions and property; also, to the general establishment of Government. In law, the interest a person has in lands, tenements, or other effects.

Estates of the Realm. In politics, the several parts of the English Government, consisting of King or Queen, Lords, and Commons; of late years the public press has, by common consent, been added to these, and is distinguished as "the fourth estate."

Ethetics, es-thettiks (Greek, *aisthetikos*, endowed with sensibility). A philosophical science which cultivates a taste

Estoppel, e-stop-pel (French, *estoper*, to impede). In law, an impediment or bar to an action arising from a person's own act or deed, against which he is forbidden to plead.

Estovers, esto-verz (Norman, *estoffer*, to store). In law, reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the sustenance of a felon in prison, a woman divorced, &c. The term is more commonly taken for the allowance of wood to tenants, called from the Saxon, house-bote, plough-bote, fire-bote, cart-bote, &c.

Estrade, es-trahd (French). An even or level place; a balcony.

Estrange, es-tranje (French, *etranger*). To alienate; to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to shun or avoid; to withhold from; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.

Estreat, e-streat (Latin, *ex*, from; *tractum*, drawn out). In law, a copy, note, or an extract of some original record, especially that of fines, set down in the rolls of court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on every offender. *Estreated recognizances* are such as become forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or *extracted* from the other records and sent up to the Exchequer, the party and his sureties become the sovereign's absolute debtor.

Estuary, es-tuary (Latin, *astuo*, to boil, or be agitated). An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

Etat Major, ay-tah mah-zhor (French). Officers attached to the person of a commander; staff.

Et Cætera, et-setty-ra (Latin). The rest; and so forth; contracted *etc* and *d.c.* Employed in speaking and writing when the leading subjects have been denoted, and it is not considered necessary to detail what comes after.

Etching, etch-ing (German, *etzen*). The art of engraving on metal by means of first drawing lines or strokes, and then applying aquafortis; the impression taken from an etched plate.

Etesian, e-te-zhan (Latin, *etesius*). Periodical; stated. A term applied to yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies.

Ethereal, ethe-real (Greek, *aither*). Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial; consisting of

Ethics, eth-iks (Greek, *ethos*, manner). Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; pertaining to the theory of morals; the science of moral philosophy.

Ethnical, eth-ne-kal (Greek, *ethnos*, a nation, or people). Heathen; pagan; applied to nations not of the Jewish or the Christian faith.

Ethnology, eth-nol-lo-je (Greek, *ethnos*, a nation; *logos*, a discourse). The science that treats of the various races of men.

Etiolation, etio-layshun (Greek, *aitho*, to shine). The operation of being whitened, or of becoming white; the process of whitening plants, by excluding the light of the sun.

Etiology, eety-ol-lo-je (Greek, *aitia*, a cause; *logos*, a discourse). That branch of pathology which treats of the causes of disease.

Etiquette, etty-ket (French). Politeness; forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons at particular places. The word *etiquette* means literally, a *ticket* or *small card*, on which the forms and ceremonies necessary to be observed at court, &c., on particular occasions were inscribed; thence "according to *etiquette*," means according to the *ticket* or prescribed form.

Etruscan, e-trus-kan. A native of Etruria; belonging to Etruria, the ancient name of a district in Italy.

Etui, et-we (French, *etui*). A case for pocket instruments.

Etymology, etty-mol-lo-je (Greek, *etymos*, true; *logos*, a discourse). That branch of philosophy which treats of the origin and derivation of words. The term, as used in grammar, implies not only derivation, but also inflection of nouns and verbs.

Eul. A Greek prefix attached to many words, particularly scientific terms, signifying well, good, fine.

Eucharist, u-ka-ris-t (Greek, *eu*, good; *charis*, thanks). The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the act of giving thanks.

Euchology, u-kol-lo-je (Greek, *euche*, prayer; *logos*, a discourse). The name of the ritual of the Greek Church, in which the order and administration of their ceremonies, sacraments, ordinations, &c., are inscribed.

Euclitic, eu-klitik (Greek, *egklitikos*, inclined). In grammar, a term applied to

with others as to seem parts of them, as *quis in virumque*.

Eucrasy, u-krah-se (Greek, *eu*; *kratys*, strong). An agreeable temperament or good condition of body.

Eulogy, u-lo-je (Greek, *eu*, favourable; *logos*, discourse). Praise; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities or services.

Euphemism, u-fe-mizm (Greek, *eu*, well; *phemi*, to speak). A rhetorical figure, in which a soft or agreeable word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to delicate ears.

Euphony, u-fo-ne (Greek, *eu*, agreeable; *phone*, sound). Harmonious sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of words and letters which is pleasing to the ear.

European, u-ro-pee-an. Pertaining to Europe; a native of Europe.

Euthanasia, u-than-ayzhea (Greek, *eu*, good; *thanatos*, death). An easy, quiet death; among divines, death in a state of grace. In politics, it means such peculiar theories as have the best tendency to uphold the state, or disentangle it from difficulties.

Evacuate, e-vakku-ate (Latin, *e*, from *vaco*, to be empty). To make empty; to throw out or draw out till empty; to leave empty; to quit; to withdraw from a place.

Evade, e-vade (Latin, *e*, from; *vado*, to go). To go out or away; to avoid by dexterity; to escape by stratagem or artifice; to elude; to escape.

Evanescence, evan-nessent (Latin, *e*, from; *vanesco*, to vanish). Vanishing; waning; decaying or falling away; disappearing from the sensations or perceptions; fleeting.

Evangelical, evan-jelle-kal. According to the Gospel; sound in the doctrines of the Gospel; orthodox. A term used to designate the *low church* party by way of distinction from *high church*.

Evangelists, e-van-jells (Greek, *eu*, good; *angelos*, messenger). Another term for the four Gospels written by the *Evangelists*.

Evaporate, e-vappo-rate (Latin, *e*, from; *vapor*, vapour). To pass off in vapour; to waste insensibly; to disperse in steam or smoke; to vanish into air.

Evasion, e-vayzhun (Latin, *e*, from; *vado*, to go). The act of eluding, avoiding,

of an argument, from an accusation or charge, or from an interrogatory; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation.

Eventide, eevn-tide (*even*, evening; and Saxon, *tid*, time). The time of evening.

Eventful, e-vent-ful (Latin, *e*, forth; *venis*, to come). Full of events or incidents; marked with changes; momentous.

Eventuate, e-ventu-ate (Latin, *e*, from; *venis*, to come). To issue; to terminate; to come to an end.

Evergreen. A term applied to plants which have persistent or perennial leaves; that is, leaves which remain perfect upon the plant beyond a single season, as holly, common laurel, myrtle, &c.

Evict, e-vikt (Latin, *e*, out; *victum*, conquered). To take away by a sentence of law; to recover lands or tenements by law; to dispossess.

Evoke, e-voke (Latin, *e*, forth; *voco*, to call). To summon forth; to appeal; to remove; to cause anything to be brought from concealment.

Evolution, evvo-lewshun (Latin, *e*, out; *volvo*, to roll). Literally, the act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unfolded or unrolled. In military tactics, certain movements by which the disposition of troops is changed, as the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, counter-marching, &c.

Ex. A prefix signifying *out of*, *from*, *out*. Also used to denote the being out of office once held, as an *ex-mayor*, an *ex-member*.

Exaction, egz-akshun (Latin, *ex*, from; *actum*, driven). Extortion; unjust demand; anything enforced or obtained by pressure.

Exacerbate, egz-asser-bate (Latin, *ex*, from; *acerbus*, bitterness, sharpness). To embitter; to increase malignant qualities; to irritate; to inflame angry passions.

Exaggerate, egz-ajjy-rate (Latin, *ex*, *agger*, a heap). Literally, to heap up; hence, in a figurative sense, to heighten by representation; to enlarge beyond the truth. In painting, to heighten in colour or design.

Exasperate, egz-asp-y-rate (Latin, *ex*, *asper*, rough or sharp). To irritate; to aggravate; to provoke; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree.

Ex cathedra, eks kathee-dra. A Latin phrase applied to every decision pro-

nounced by one in the exercise of his authority—a professor in his chair, a judge from the bench, &c. Ironically applied to any opinion or dictum expressed with an air of authority and self-sufficiency.

Excavation, eks-kah-vayshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *cavus*, hollow). The digging out a cavity or hollow; a hollow or cavity formed by removing the internal substance.

Excellency, eksel-lensy (Latin, *ex-cellentia*). A title of honour formerly given to kings and emperors, but now applied to governors, ambassadors, &c., who are elevated by virtue of particular offices. It is in no case hereditary or transferable, but belongs to the office.

Excelsior, ek-selsy-or (Latin, *excelsus*, high, lofty). This word is the comparative of high, and signifies "still higher;" figuratively, to endeavour to excel in any pursuit or performance, to rise higher in fame, public estimation, &c.

Exception, ek-sepshun (Latin, *excipio*, to take out). Exclusion; objection through dislike or disapproval; exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition. In law, a stop or stay to an action. In common law, a denial of matter in bar to an action. In chancery, an exception is that which is alleged against the sufficiency of an answer.

Excerpts, ek-serpts (Latin, *ex*, out; *carpo*, to pluck). Things picked or culled out; passages selected from authors; extracts.

Exchange. In commerce, a term applied to a building or other place in considerable trading cities, where the merchants, agents, bankers, brokers, and other persons engaged in commerce, assemble at certain times to confer and treat together of matters relating to exchanges, remittances, payments, assurances, freights, and other mercantile negotiations both by land and sea. This word is commonly contracted into *Change*.

Exchequer, eks-chekker (French, *eschec*). An ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the revenues and debts of the Crown, and so called from *scaccharium*, denoting a chequered cloth which covers the table. The exchequer consists of two divisions: the receipt of the exchequer which manages the revenue, and the judicial department, which is sub-divided into a court of equity, and a court of common law.

Exchequer Bills. Bills or tickets issued by the Exchequer, payable out of the produce of a particular tax, or generally out of the supplies granted for the year.

Excise, ek-size (Latin, *ex*, out; *censura*, out). The name given to the taxes or duties levied on commodities consumed at home, and on certain licenses.

Exclusive, eks-klewsiv (Latin, *ex*, out; *claudo*, to shut). Debarring from participation; a *coterie* or social company which excludes others.

Excommunicate, eks-communny-kate (Latin, *ex*, out of; *communico*, to communicate). To *excom* from communion; to exclude or debar a person from partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to put out of the pale of the Church.

Excoriation, eks-kory-ayshun (Latin, *excorio*, to remove the skin). An abrasion or stripping of the skin; the act of wearing or rubbing off.

Excrecence, eks-kres-sens (Latin, *ex*, out of; *creasco*, to grow). That which grows out uselessly and superfluously; a preter natural protuberance of growth on any part of the body of an animal or plant.

Excruciating, eks-krooshe-aying (Latin, *ex*; *crux*, a cross). Excessively painful; extremely distressing; agony in the greatest degree.

Exculpate, eks-kulpate (Latin, *ex*; *culpo*, to blame). To free from blame; to clear from any charge or accusation.

Excursive, eks-kursiv (Latin, *ex*, out of; *curro*, to run). Rambling; wandering or deviating; departing from bounds or method.

Exeat, eks-o-at. An ecclesiastical term for the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrable, eksy-krah-bul (Latin, *ex*, out of; *sacer*, holy). Detestable; hateful; accursed; held in utter detestation or abomination.

Execution, eksy-kewshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *sequor*, to follow). In law, a judicial writ grounded on the judgment of the court whence it issues, and supposed to be granted by the court at the request of the party at whose suit it is issued, to give him satisfaction on the judgment which has been obtained.

Executive, eks-ekku-tiv. In politics, that branch of the Government which carries out the functions of the State.

The word is used in distinction from legislative and judicial.

Executor, eks-ekku-tor (Latin, *ex*, out; *sequor*, to follow). One who executes, or carries into effect. In law, a person appointed by another in his last will and testament, to perform or execute the commands and directions contained therein after his decease; if a person so appointed be a female, she is termed an *executrix*.

Exemplar, egs-emplar (Latin). A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated.

Exemplary, egs-emplah-re (Latin, *exemplum*, a model). Worthy of imitation; serving as a model; such as may serve as a warning to others.

Exemplify, egs-emply-fi (Latin, *exemplum*, an example; *facio*, to be made). To illustrate by example; to take an attested copy; to prove or show by copy.

Exempt, egs-empt (Latin, *ex*, out; *emo*, to take). To free from something to which others are subjected; to release, acquit, or discharge.

Exequator, eksy-kway-tur (Latin, *exequator*). An official recognition of a person in the character of consul, or commission agent, authorising him to execute his powers in the place to which he is sent.

Exfoliation, ex-foly-ayshun (Latin, *ex*, out of; *folium*, a leaf). In surgery, the act of scaling a bone; the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.

Exhale, egz-hale (Latin, *ex*, out; *halo*, to breathe). To breathe out; to send or draw out in vapour; to evaporate.

Exhaustion, egs-hawst-shun (Latin, *ex*, from; *haurio*, to draw). The act of drawing out or emptying; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

Exhibit, egs-hibbit (Latin, *ex*, out; *habeo*, to have). To expose to view; to bring or put forth. In a medical sense, to administer. In law, a deed or writing proved by a witness or admitted by the parties to a suit in chancery, in the equity side of the Court of Exchequer or bankruptcy.

Exhilarate, egs-hilly-rate (Latin, *ex*; *hilaris*, merry). To gladden; to enliven; to make cheerful or merry.

Exhume, egs-hume (Latin, *ex*; *humus*, ground). To take out of the earth that which has been buried; to disinter.

Exigence, eks-y-gens (Latin, *exigo*, to press severely). Urgency; pressing necessity; sudden occasion; demand; want.

Exile, eg-zile (Latin, *exul*, a banished person). The state of a person who is banished from his native land; the person banished.

Exit, eg-zit (Latin, *exi*, a going out). In theatrical parlance, implies that an actor has gone out of sight or left the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death, or passage out of any place.

Exodus, ekso-dus (Greek, *ek*, out; *odos*, a journey). Departure from a place, particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses.

Ex-officio, eks-of-fish-sheo (Latin). By virtue of office, and without special authority.

Exogenous, eks-oj-y-nus (Greek, *exo*, without; *gennao*, to bring forth). A term applied to plants which increase by additions to the outer wood, in contradistinction to *endogenous*.

Exonerate, ex-onny-rate (Latin, *ex*; *onus*, a burden). To unload; to disburden; to free from blame; to deliver from a charge; to clear the character of imputation.

Exorbitant, egs-awrby-tant (Latin, *ex*, out; *orbita*, a track). Literally, the going or moving out of an orbit, or circle; hence, exceeding bounds; going beyond limits; excessive; enormous; extravagant.

Exorcise, eks-orsize (Greek, *exorkizo*, to adjure). To adjure by some holy name; to charge upon oath; and thus, by the use of certain words, and the performance of certain ceremonies, to subject evil spirits to command and exact obedience.

Exordium, egz-ordy-um (Latin, *exordium*). Introduction, preamble, or preface. In oratory, the introductory part of a discourse which prepares the hearers for the main subject.

Exoteric, ekso-terik (Greek, *exo*, without). External; public; opposed to *esoteric*, or secret. The exoteric doctrines of ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The old English equivalent for this word was *outlandish*.

Exotic, eks-ottik (Greek, *exotikos*, foreign). An appellation for the produce of foreign countries. *Exotic plants* are

such as belong to a soil and climate entirely different from the place where they are raised, and therefore can be preserved for the most part only by means of artificial culture.

Ex parte, ex par-te (Latin). A term signifying on one side; a partial statement, or that which is made by one side only. A commission *ex parte*, in Chancery, is when a commission is taken out and executed by one side or party only, upon the other party refusing or neglecting to join in the same.

Expatiate, eks-pashy-ate (Latin, *ex*, out; *spatio*, to wander). Literally, to spread through space; hence, to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

Expatriate (Latin, *ex*, out of; *patria*, our country). To banish from one's home or native country; to renounce citizenship and allegiance.

Expectant, eks-pektant (Latin, *ex*, out; *specto*, to look). Waiting in expectation; one who waits in expectation, or looks for. In law, an *expectant estate* is one which is suspended till the determination of some particular estate.

Expectation, ekspek-tayshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *specto*, to look). A looking or waiting for. In the doctrine of chances, the value of any prospect or prize depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. In the doctrine of life annuities, the particular number of years which a life of a given age has an equal chance of enjoying, or the term which a person of a given age may justly expect to live.

Expectorate, eks-pekto-rate (Latin, *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast). To discharge from the breast by coughing; to eject by coughing or spitting.

Expediency, eks-peedy-ensy (Latin, *ex*; *pes*, a foot). Fitness; propriety; convenience; suitability; adaptability to some end or purpose.

Expedite, ekspe-dite (Latin, *ex*, out; *pes*, a foot). To hasten; to facilitate; to give speed or dispatch to; to open a speedy and ready way.

Expedition, ekspe-dishun (Latin, *ex*, out; *pes*, a foot). Haste; speed; activity; a march or voyage; an enterprise by a number of persons.

Expel, eks-pel (Latin, *ex*, out; *pello*, to drive, or force). To drive out; to force away; to hold or keep out or away; to exclude; to eject; to banish.

Expend, eks-pend (Latin, *ex*, out; *pendo*, to pay). To pay away money; to disburse; to defray costs and charges; to employ; to consume; to dissipate; to waste.

Experiment, eks-perry-ment (Latin, *experior*, to attempt). A trial; an attempt; a search or inquiry to learn or ascertain by trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered.

Experimental Philosophy. A term applied to those branches of science the deductions of which are founded on experiment or trial, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and reflective branches.

Expert, eks-purt (Latin, *experior*, to attempt). Skilful; dexterous; taught by practice. An *expert* is one who has singular readiness and adroitness; the term is especially applied to a person skilled in distinguishing hand-writings, detecting erasures, tracing forgeries, &c.

Expiation, ekspe-ayshun (Latin, *ex*; *pio*, to worship). The act of atoning for a crime; the means by which atonement is made; the atoning for impious acts by pious deeds.

Expiration, ekspe-rayshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *spiro*, to breathe). Literally, a breathing out, the emission of the last breath; hence, the passing away as a breath, applied to circumstances or time.

Expletive, eks-pletiv (Latin, *expleo*, to fill up; from *plenus*, full). Something introduced to fill up; an addition for supply or ornament; words unnecessarily introduced either in speaking or writing—for instance: "Now Barabbas was a robber."

Explicit, eks-plissit (Latin, *ex*; *plico*, to fold). Unfolded; clear; straightforward; plain; manifest; orders or directions given in such a manner as not to be misunderstood.

Exploit, eks-ployt (Latin, *ex*; *pletum*, filled). Anything accomplished or achieved with some danger or difficulty; also, a great act of wickedness.

Explore, eks-plore (Latin, *ex*, out; *ploro*, to search). To search for; making discovery; to try or prove by searching; to pry or examine into.

Explosion, eks-plozhun (Latin, *ex*; *plaudo*, to clap the hands). Literally, the driving off by clapping the hands; a burst—*in* with noise: a sudden expansion of

elastic fluid with loud discharge; the discharge of fire-arms or gunpowder with a loud report.

Exponent, eks-ponent (Latin, *ex*, out; *pono*, to put). In algebra, the number of figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. In a general sense, a person or thing put forth to represent certain views, opinions, &c.

Export, eks-port (Latin, *ex*, out; *porto*, to carry). To carry out or send goods in traffic, from one country to another. *Exports* are articles of commerce sent out of one country or place, to be carried into another.

Exposé, eks-po-zny (French). A disclosure; a laying open or making public; a formal statement of facts, reasons, &c. A denouncing of something disreputable.

Exposition, ekspe-zissshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *pono*, to put). Explanation; situation for opening to view; an exhibition of arts, &c.

Ex post facto, eks-post-fakto (Latin). In law, a phrase used to denote something done after another thing that was committed before, and after the time it should have been done. An *ex post facto law* is one which operates upon a subject not liable to it at the time the law was made.

Expostulate, eks-postew-late (Latin, *ex*; *postulo*, to demand or complain). To reason earnestly; to remonstrate; to demand or require as a right.

Expound, eks-pound (Latin, *ex*, out; *pono*, to put). To explain; to interpret; to lay open the meaning; to clear from obscurity.

Expressed oil. An oil obtained by pressure from the substance containing it, as olive oil from the olive, almond oil from the almond, &c.

Expulsion, eks-pulshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *pello*, to drive). The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by violence; ejecting.

Expunge, eks-punge (Latin, *ex*, out; *pungo*, to prick, or cross with a pen). To strike out; to erase as with a pen; to wipe out, or efface.

Expurgation, ekspur-gayahun (Latin, *ex*, out; *purgo*, to purge). The act of cleansing; clearing out, ejecting; expelling.

Exquisite, eks-kwiz-zit (Latin, *ex*, out; *quæro*, to search). Sought out; picked, culled, or chosen; and thus perfect, excellent, exact. An *exquisite* is a term applied in raillery to a dandy or fop.

Extant, eks-tant (Latin, *ex*, out; *sto*, to stand). Literally, standing out or above any surface; in being; now subsisting.

Extempore, eks-tempore (Latin, *ex*, out; *tempus*, time). Without previous study; arising from or out of the time or occasion; quick; sudden; *prompt*.

Extension, eks-tenshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *tendo*, to stretch). The act of stretching out or spreading; the state of being extended; enlargement.

Extensor, eks-ten-sur (Latin, *ex*, out, *tendo*, to stretch). In anatomy, a muscle which serves to extend any part, or to strengthen the limb or organ to which its movable extremity is attached.

Extent, eks-tent. Space; bulk; compass; length. In law, a writ of execution, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor. Sometimes the term is taken as the act of the sheriff or other commissioner in making the valuation on the writ.

Extenuate, eks-tennu-ate (Latin, *ex*; *tenus*, slender). Literally, to make thin, slender, or small; hence to lessen, diminish, weaken, or impair in representation. Extenuating circumstances are those that diminish a crime.

Exterior, eks-teery-ur (Latin, *exter*, outward). Outward; external; foreign; applied to the outer surface of a body.

Exterminate, eks-termin-ate (Latin, *ex*; *termino*, to end). To drive out or expel from the bounds or limits; to root out or eradicate; to utterly destroy; to put an end to.

Extinct, eks-tinkt (Latin, *extinguo*, to extinguish). Put out; erased or obliterated; no longer existing; annihilated; destroyed.

Extinguish, eks-tingwish (Latin, *extinguo*, to extinguish). To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy.

Extirpate, ekster-pate (Latin, *ex*, out; *stirps*, a root). To root out; to remove, or destroy all vestiges of.

Extol, eks-tol (Latin, *ex*; *tollo*, to lift up). To raise up; to exalt; to praise or commend highly; to magnify.

Extort, eks-tawrt (Latin, *ex*, out; *torqueo*, to twist). To wrest or wring from by force; to draw from by compulsion; to gain by violence.

Extra, eks-trah. A Latin preposition denoting beyond, without, more than, further than; as, *extra work*, *extra pay*, *extra-ordinary*.

Extract, ok-strakt (Latin, *ex*, out; *traho*, to draw). To draw out; to bring from; to write or copy out; to take from; to select.

Extra-judicial, eks-trah-ju-dishua (*extra*, without; and *judicial*). Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

Extra-mundane, eks-trah mun-dane (Latin, *extra*, without; *mundanus*, belonging to the world). Beyond the limits or out of the laws of the material world.

Extra-parochial, ex-trah pa-roky-al (Latin, *extra*, without; *parochia*, a parish). Out of a parish; beyond its limits and jurisdiction.

Extravaganza, eks-travah-gan-zah (Italian). In music, a term applied to any wild and incoherent composition. The term is also used for a species of irregular dramatic pieces, generally of the burlesque kind.

Extravasation, eks-travah-sayshun (Latin, *extra*; *vas*, a vessel). In pathology, the art of forcing matter, especially blood or serum, out of the proper vessels.

Extremity, eks-trommy-te (Latin, *extremus*, extreme). The utmost point or side; furthest from a mean; the point or border which terminates anything; extreme or utmost need; the utmost rigour or violence; the most aggravated state.

Extricate, eks-treke (Latin, *ex*, out of; *trica*, impediments). To free from any impediment, stop, let, or hindrance; to disentangle; to disembarass; to unfetter.

Extrinsic, eks-trinsik (Latin, *extra*, without; *secus*, near to). From without; outward; foreign to; not contained in or belonging to a body; opposed to *intrinsic*.

Extrude, eks-trude (Latin, *ex*, out; *trudo*, to thrust). To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away.

Exuberance, eks-swoor-ans (Latin, *ex*; *uber*, plentiful). Abundance; excess; luxuriance; overgrowth; superfluity.

Exudation, eks-u-dayshun (Latin, *ex*, out; *sudo*, to sweat). Discharge by sweating; a discharge of moisture or humours from animal bodies; moisture from the earth.

Exult, egs-ult (Latin, *ex*, out; *salto*, to leap). Literally, to leap up, to bound; hence, to rejoice greatly, to leap for joy.

Exuvie, eks-u-ve-e (Latin, *exuvie*). Cast skins or shells; something cast off; fossil remains.

Ex Voto, eks vo-to (Latin). A votive gift, such as a picture dedicated to a temple.

Ewe, yu (Saxon, *ewe*). A female sheep.

Ewer, yu-ur (Saxon, *hwer*). A kind of large pitcher to hold water, such as that with which wash-stands are furnished.

Eyas, ias. A young eagle or hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to seek its own prey.

Eyesore, i-sore. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Eyesplice, i-splise. In nautical language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope.

Eyetooth, i-tooth. A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw, next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*.

Eyre, ayr (old French). A journey or circuit. The justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

Eyrie, ay-re. The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch their young. Written also *eyry* and *aerie*.

F.

Fa, fah. In music, one of the syllables, serving to mark the fourth note of the modern scale, which rises thus *ut, re, mi, fa*.

Fabian Policy, fay-be-an pol-issy. A term synonymous with delay; dilatoriness; avoiding battle, in imitation of Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who baffled an invader by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, counter-marches, and ambuscades.

Fable, fay-bul (Latin, *fabula*, something talked about). A feigned tale or story intended to instruct and amuse; a fictitious story intended to enforce some moral precept or wholesome truth; in a general sense, anything feigned; any

purely fictitious narrative; a more delicate term for falsehood.

Fabric, fab-rik (Latin, *faber*, a workman). A building; a structure; the manner by which the parts of a thing are united by art and labour; a texture: a manufactured article, such as cloth, woollen stuffs, &c.

Fabrication, fabrik-ayshun (Latin, *fabrico*, to frame). The act of framing and constructing; hence, in a figurative sense, the act of devising falsely, forging, or inventing with evil intention; also, the thing devised, invented, or forged.

Facade, fa-sade (Latin, *facies*, the form). The face or front of a building; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Facet, fas-et (French, *facette*). A small face or surface, as of a diamond.

Facetiae, fa-se-shē-e (Latin). A collection of humorous writings and witty sayings.

Facetious, fah-se-shus (Latin, *facetus*, witty). Merry; jocular; witty; sprightly with wit and good-humour; playful; lively in company and conversation.

Facial, fay-shal (Lat., *facies*, a visage). Pertaining to the face, as the *facial artery*, otherwise called the *labial* or *angular artery*.

Facile, fas-sil (Latin, *facilis*, easy). Easy to be done or performed; pliant; yielding; easily persuaded to good or bad; easy of access; ductile to excess.

Facings, fay-sings. A term applied to the cuffs and collars of a uniform, livery, &c.; these parts of the dress are usually of different colour to the rest, for the purpose of distinction and relief.

Fac-simile, fak simmy-le (Latin, *facio*, to make; *similis*, like). An exact copy, as handwriting or a likeness.

Faction, fak-shun (Latin, *facio*, to do). A party of persons combining to do one thing in opposition to those who would do another; a political combination for the purpose of creating dissension and disturbance, and to embarrass the constituted authorities.

Factitious, fak-tishus (Latin, *factitius*, from *facio*, to make). Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by Nature; artificial; unnatural.

Factor, fak-tor. In commerce, an agent or correspondent residing in some remote

part, commissioned by merchants to buy or sell goods on their account, to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business for them.

Factotum, fak-to-tum (Latin). One who is employed to do all kinds of work; a Jack-of-all-trades.

Faculty, fak-ul-ty (Latin, *facultas*). The power of doing anything; activity of either mind or body. A term applied collectively to physicians and other medical practitioners.

Fag (Saxon, *segan*, to order rightly). Literally, to act or do; to continue to act or do; to compel to drudge; to work until weary. A *fag* means a hard-worker, a laborious drudge, and is especially applied, in our public schools, to the younger boys, who are compelled to be the drudges of the elder boys.

Fain, fane (Saxon, *fagen*). Gladly; willingly; joyfully; with pleasure and alacrity.

Fairy, fa-re (Saxon, *farth*). An imaginary being or spirit, supposed to appear in a variety of forms, and interest themselves in the business and pleasure of human life. Fairies are represented to have been so called either from their *fairness*, or from their fabled power to *say*, to tell, or foretell, and, further, to influence the fate, or foredoom.

Fakir, fa-keer. An Arabic word, signifying *poor*, and applied to a devotee or Indian monk. There are fakirs who live in communities, and others who live singly, or wander about prophesying and telling fortunes.

Falchion, fawl-shun (Latin, *fulx*, a hook). A short sword, arched, or crescent-shaped; a scimitar; a sword generally.

Faldstool, fawld-stool. A kind of stool, placed at the south side of the altar, at which the sovereigns of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, inclosed by the railing of the altar; an arm-chair or folding chair.

Falernian, fa-lerny-an. Pertaining to Falernus, in Italy; especially used to describe the wine made in that country.

Fallacious, fal-layshus (Latin, *fallo*, to deceive). Delusive; deceptive; applied to sophisms in argument, to causes of error or mistake.

Fallow, fal-lo (Saxon, *fealwe*, yellow). Anciently, yellow; yellowish; so-called on account of the colour which land newly

tilled or turned presents. Now used imply a portion of land on which no seed sown, in order that the soil may be left exposed to the influence of the atmosphere.

Fallow Deer. A species of deer smaller than the stag, common in parks.

False Keel. The timber below the main keel of a vessel.

Falsetto, fawl-sotto (Italian). In music, a term signifying a false voice or artificial manner of singing, produced by tightening the ligaments of the tongue, and thus extending the vocal compass about an octave higher.

Fanatic, fa-nattik (Latin, *fanaticus*, a priest, or attendant in a *fane*). Wildly enthusiastic, especially in religious matters, possessed with a kind of frenzy; a visionary.

Fandango, fan-dango (Spanish). A dance in 3-8, and sometimes in 5-8 time. It is a favourite dance in Spain, and supposed to be of Moorish origin.

Fane (Latin, *fanum*, a temple). The habitation or abode of deified personages; a place consecrated to religion; poetically a church or temple.

Fanfare, fan-far (French). The name given in France to a short warlike piece of music, composed for trumpets, kettle-drums, &c.

Fanfaronade, fan-faro-nade. A blustering; a swaggering; an ostentatious display or trumpeting forth of a person's abilities and virtues.

Fanion, fan-yun (French). In the military art, the name given to a small flag, carried along with the baggage.

Fanlight, fan-lite. A window in the form of an open fan or semicircle; usually placed over a door.

Fanon, fan-non (French, *fanon*). A scarf-like ornament worn on the left arm of a priest during the celebration of mass; also called *fannel*, and *fannom*.

Fantasia, fan-tay-zeah (Italian). In music, an instrumental composition, supposed to be struck off in the heat of the imagination, and in which the composer is allowed to give free scope to his ideas, unshackled by the rules of science.

Fantastic, fan-tastik (French, *fantastique*). Whimsical; imaginary; capricious; arising from or exhibiting an excess of fancy.

Fantoccini, fantok-che-ne (Italian, *fantoccio*, a puppet). Dramatic representa-

is, in which puppets are substituted for performers.

Farce, fars (Latin, *farcio*, to stuff). A species of drama, the sole aim and tendency of which is to excite laughter. This term was originally applied to a dish stuffed with mingled ingredients.

Farceur, far-sur (French). Literally, an actor of farces; applied to persons who are characterised by levity and trifling, and who treat everything as a joke.

Fardel, far-del (Italian, *feldello*, a bundle, or little pack). A package; a bundle; a pack-saddle.

Farina, fah-reenah (Latin, *far*, corn). Meal or flour of any species of corn or starchy root, as potato, arrow-root, &c.; also the pollen, or fine dust, in the anthers of plants.

Farinaceous, farrin-ayshous (Latin, *farina*, meal). Having the character of meal or flour; yielding farina; a term applied to food, in distinction from animal, vegetable, &c.

Farrago, far-raygo (Latin, *farrago*, a mixture). Literally, a mixture of (*far*) corn and other ingredients given to cattle; hence applied to any mixture, medley, or confused mass.

Farrow, far-ro (Saxon, *færn*, a little hog). A litter of pigs; to bear or bring forth pigs.

Farthingale (French, *vertugade*). A hoop-petticoat surrounding the loins; circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat; answering to the crinoline of the present day.

Fasces, fas-sez (Latin). In Roman antiquity, bundles of rods, with an axe in the centre of each bundle, carried before the consuls as a badge of their office; applied generally to an emblem of authority.

Fascia, fay-sheah (Latin). In architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band, used in architraves and pedestals; the projection over a modern shop-window is an example of this.

Fascination, fassy-nayshun (Latin, *fascinum*, witchcraft). The act or power of bewitching; charming; enchanting; holding in thralldom by charms or the powers of pleasing.

Fascines, fas-seens (French). In fortification, long, cylindrical faggots made of brushwood or small branches of trees, used in constructing batteries, filling up moats,

binding ramparts where the earth is unstable, making parapets, &c.

Fasti, fas-ti (Latin). The ancient Roman calendar, wherein were noted the several days of the year, with their feasts, games, and other ceremonies.

Fastidious, fas-tiddy-us (Latin, *fastidio*, to disdain). Disdainful; squeamish; despising ordinary or common gratifications; affecting superior taste or discernment.

Fastness, fast-ness (Saxon, *fastness*). A stronghold; a place of security; a fortress; the state of being fast and firm.

Fatalism, faytal-izzum (Latin, *fatalis*, pertaining to destiny). The doctrine of inevitable necessity; the belief in an unchangeable fate, to which everything is subject, and which cannot be avoided or controlled.

Fata Morgana, fay-tah mawr-guy-nah (Italian, *fata*, the fairy; and *morgana*). The name given to a remarkable condition of the atmosphere, presenting images of objects in the water or air, sometimes doubled and also inverted, even when below the horizon. It most frequently occurs in the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the coast of Calabria.

Fates. In mythology, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of mortals. They were three in number: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.

Fatuity, fa-tewy-te (Latin, *fatuus*, silly). Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of reason or common sense.

Faubourg, fo-boorg (French). A suburb.

Faucet, faw-sit (French, *fausset*). A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

Fauteuil, fo-teul (French). An arm-chair.

Faux Jour, fo-zhoor (French). False light. A term used in the fine arts to signify that a picture is placed so that the light falls upon it from a different side from that which the painter has represented it in the painting.

Faux-pas, fo-pah (French). A false step; a term applied to a blunder in behaviour, or an error in moral conduct.

Favour, fay-vur. A bow of ribbon, sometimes with pendent ribbons attached, given by ladies to favourite champions in

the tournaments of olden times; and now exclusively worn at elections, public ceremonies, weddings, christenings, &c.

Fay (French, *fee*). A fairy; an elf.

Faalty, fe-al-te (Latin, *fides*, faith). Duty to a superior lord; fidelity; faithfulness; loyalty; homage.

Feasible, feezy-bul (Latin, *facio*, to do). That may be done; practicable; that may be used or tiller as land.

Feat, feat (French, *fait*, done). Literally, done as it ought to be; an exploit; an extraordinary display of skill, strength, or daring.

Febrifuge, febyr-fuje (Latin, *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to drive away). A medicine to allay fever; anything having the power of curing or driving away fever.

February, february (Latin, *februus*, to cleanse by fire or hot water). The second month of the year, so called because, at this season, the annual purification among the ancient Romans took place.

Fecit, fe-sit (Latin, *fecit*, he did it). A word inscribed by artists on their works, to indicate the designer.

Fecula, fek-u-la (Latin, *faeces*, dregs). Any substance derived, by spontaneous subsidence, from a liquor. The term is now commonly applied to the pulverulent matter extracted from vegetables by grinding them in water and allowing the fluid to settle; the fecula subsides. Starch is an example.

Fecundity, fe-kundit-te (Latin, *fecundo*, to make fruitful). Fruitfulness; productiveness; applied especially to the quality, in female animals, of producing young in great numbers; figuratively, fullness of imagination; richness of invention.

Federal, feddy-ral (Latin, *foedus*, a league). Relating to a league or international contract. A federal government is one formed by the union of several sovereign states, each surrendering a portion of its power to the central authority, as the United States of America.

Fee. Primarily, a loan of land, and synonymous with *feif* or *feud*. Fees are absolute or limited; an absolute fee, or *fee-simple*, is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs for ever, who are called tenants in *fee-simple*; hence, in modern times, the term denotes an estate of inheritance. A limited fee is a state limited or clogged with certain conditions:

as a *qualified*, or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs. *Fee farm* is a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is commonly the full rent or a fourth part of it.

Feed-pipe. In mechanics, a part of the apparatus of a steam-engine, for conveying a regular supply of water to the boiler.

Feign, fain (French, *feindre*). To pourtray or image; to form an idea, or conception of something not real; to relate falsely; to make a false show; to pretend.

Feint, faint (French, *feinte*). A false appearance; a false show; pretence. In fencing, a pretended thrust at one part of the body, to throw an opponent off his guard, while the intention is to strike another part.

Felicity, fe-lissy-te (Lat., *felix*, happy). A state of happiness; prosperity unmingled with misfortune; enjoyment of good.

Feline, fee-lin (Latin, *felis*, a cat). Pertaining to cats, or to their species; resembling a cat.

Fell (Saxon, *felle*, cruel). Fierce; cruel; savage; inhuman; also, the hairy hides of beasts.

Felo-de-se, fello-de-se (Latin, a felon of himself). In law, one who commits felony by suicide, or, being of the years of discretion and in his right senses, wilfully destroys his own life.

Felony, fel-ony. In law, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands and goods, except treason, which is a special crime. As all crimes punishable by death are felonious, the precise import of the word is, in a measure, lost.

Feluca, fe-lukka (Italian, *feluca*). A light, open vessel, propelled by oars, common in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that its helm may be used either at the head or the stern.

Feme, **Femme**, fam (French, *femme*). A woman. A *feme-covert* is a married woman, who is under covert of her husband, and therefore cannot sue or be sued for debt. A *feme-sole*, an unmarried woman. A *feme-sole merchant*, a woman who carries on trade alone, without her husband.

Femoral, femo-ral (Latin, *femur*, thigh). Belonging to the thigh.

Fen (Saxon, *fenn*, decayed, withered). Low-lying, marshy land; a bog; morass; stagnated or corrupted water.

Fence, *fense*. That which keeps safe, guards, and protects; also, to parry direct questions by giving indirect answers.

Fenestral, *fe-nostral* (Latin, *fenestra*, a window). Pertaining to a window.

Foefment, *fef-ment* (Latin, *foeffare*, to give one a fief). The grant of a fee or estate; a grant in fee-simple.

Ferocity, *fe-rossy-te* (Latin, *ferax*, fierce). Fierceness; savageness; wild rage; cruelty.

Ferruginous, *fer-rujin-ous* (Latin, *ferrum*, iron). Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron; of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.

Fertile, *fer-til* (Latin, *fertilis*, fruitful). Productive; capable of producing abundantly; plenteous; prolific; inventive.

Fervour, *fer-vur* (Latin, *ferveo*, to be hot). Heat or warmth; ardour; animated by zeal and earnestness.

Festal, *fes-tal* (Latin, *festus*, festive). Pertaining to festivity; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Festoon, *fes-toon* (French, *feston*). Literally, a garland worn at festivals; hence, an ornament in the form of a wreath. In architecture and sculpture, an ornament in the form of a garland of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed and entwined.

Fetch (Saxon, *feccan*, to bring to). A stratagem; artifice; trick. Sometimes applied to supernatural or imaginary appearances.

Fete, *fate* (French, *fête*, from Latin, *festum*, a feast). A festival; a holiday; the celebration of an anniversary.

Fetichism, *fetty-sizm*. The worship of idols among the negroes of Africa. *Fetich* is their name for an idol, or more generally *fetich* is the name which they give to any object of worship. Every family has a *fetich* to watch, reward, and punish the members of the household as they deserve.

Feud, *fude* (Latin, *fides*, trust). A right to land on condition of military service; anything granted by one and held by another upon oath or pledge of fealty.

Feud, *fude* (Saxon, *feshth*). Hatred; enmity; a deadly quarrel.

Feudal, *fu-dal*. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military service.

Feudal system, in politics, that system of government by which persons holding in fief, fief, or feud, were bound to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad in all wars and military expeditions when required, to which the tenants in fief were bound by an oath of fealty.

Feu-de-joie, *fou-dush-waw*. A French word for a bonfire, a firing of guns, or some pyrotechnic display upon an occasion of rejoicing.

Feuilleton, *feu-il-tong* (French). The bottom part of French newspapers, usually devoted to light literature, theatrical criticism, literary reviews, &c.

Fiat, *fi-at* (Latin, *fiat*, let it be done). In law, a short order or warrant signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. In a general sense, an order, decree, or command.

Fibre, *fi-bur* (French, *fièvre*). A slender thread; a filament of animal, mineral, or vegetable substances; the capillary root of a plant.

Fibrine, *fi-brin* (Latin, *fibra*, a fibre). A principle found in vegetables as a constituent of gluten; and in the living blood of animals, constituting muscular fibre.

Fictile, *fik-til* (Latin, *fungo*, to foign or form). Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

Fief, *feef*. The French name for an estate in lands held from a superior.

Field Day. In military affairs, a term used when a regiment is taken out to the field for the purpose of going through exercises and evolutions; it is applied conventionally to any day upon which important business is about to be transacted.

Field Officer. A military officer, above the rank of a captain, as a major or colonel.

Field of Vision. A technical expression for the space or range seen through a telescope. It is measured by dividing the angle under which it is seen by the angle of vision to the naked eye embracing the same field within its view.

Field Pieces. Small cannons, generally from three to twelve pounders, carried along with an army.

Field Works. In fortification, works thrown up by an army while engaged in besieging a town, or by the besieged in defence of a place, or sometimes by an army to strengthen a position.

Fieri Facias, fi-e-re fay-shus (Latin, *fieri facias*, you may cause it to be done). In law, a writ which lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods of him from whom the recovery was had.

Fifth. An interval in music, occurring in the natural scale, in the fifth place from the fundamental. The *false fifth* is less than the fifth by a lesser semitone.

Figment, fig-ment (Latin, *figo*, to feign). An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

Figurante, fig-u-rant (French). One who dances on the stage in groups or figures; an accessory actor who has nothing to say; hence one who figures in a scene, but takes no prominent part. Masculine, *figurant*.

Figuratively, figgu-rativ-le (Latin, *figo*, to form). By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance: in a sense different from that which words originally imply; opposed to literally.

Figure Head. The figure, effigy, or bust on the projecting part of a ship's head.

Filament, filla-ment (Latin, *filum*, a thread). A long thread or fibre, a slender, thread-like process. In botany, the long thread-like part which supports the anther.

Filial, fil-yal (Latin, *filius*, a son). Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming of a child in relation to his parents; having the character of a son.

Filigree, filly-gree (Latin, *filum*, a thread; *granum*, a grain). Ornamental work in gold, silver, or any other metal, in the manner of threads or grains.

Fille de Chambre, fee-yul-deh-shambr (French). A chambermaid.

Fillip, fil-lip (derivation uncertain). To strike with the nail of the finger; a jerk of the finger from the thumb; applied metaphorically to a quick, sudden, helping action or motion.

Finale, fe-nah-lay (Italian). In music, the conclusion; the final piece in an opera; the last movements of a symphony concerto. In a general sense, the winding up or completion of a thing.

Finance, fin-nans (French). Revenue; income; wealth; substance; the revenue of a state or sovereign; public resources of money.

Fine Arts. A term applied to those arts which depend chiefly on mental labour and the imagination, combined with manual

dexterity: called also, *polite arts*. They include poetry, music, painting, and sculpture.

Finesse, fe-ness (French). Literally, *fineness* or *refinement*; nicety, polish, policy to an excess; and thus cunning; subtlety of countenance; sly, artful, stratagem.

Finis, fi-nis (Latin). The end; as *finis coronat opus*, the end crowns the work.

Finite, fi-nite (Latin, *finis*, the end). Limited; bounded; having an end.

Finny Tribe. A term applied collectively to fish, as being furnished with fins.

Fire-ship. A vessel filled with combustibles, and fitted with grappling-irons, which, with the advantage of a favourable wind, hook on to the enemy's vessels, and set fire to them.

Firman, fur-man (Persian, a command). A decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey, signed with his own cipher or signet, as when a pacha or other officer of state is appointed. *Firman* is also the name given to a passport which the pachas are in the habit of granting to travellers.

First Fruits. In Church government the profits of every spiritual living for one year given anciently to the Pope, and afterwards to the Sovereign.

Fiscal, fis-kal (Latin, *fiscus*, a money-bag). Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; exchequer; revenue; treasury.

Fissure, fish-ure (Latin, *fissura*). A cleft; a narrow chasm.

Fitz (Norman, *filz*). A surname given in England generally to the natural children of kings or princes of the blood; as Fitzroy, the son of the king; Fitz-clarence, the son of the Duke of Clarence.

Fixed Stars. Stars which do not appear to change their relative situations, as distinguished from planets and comets.

Flaccid, flak-sid (Latin, *flaccidus*). Soft; loose; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight.

Flag-officers. Those who command the several squadrons of a fleet; as admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals.

Flagellation, flajjel-layshun (Latin, *flagello*, to flog). A whipping, beating, or scourging.

Flagitious, fla-jish-us (Latin, *flagitium*, a great crime). Atrociously wicked; shamefully wrong.

Flagrant, flay-grant (Latin, *flagro*, to burn). Literally, burning; hence, glaring, shameless, notorious.

Flag-ship. A ship commanded by a flag-officer, who has a right to carry a flag, in distinction from the secondary vessels under his command.

Flake White. In painting, lead corroded by the pressing of grapes, or ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is of Italian manufacture, and is characterised by the purity of its white.

Flambeau, flam-bo (French). A lighted torch, such as used at illuminations, processions, &c.

Flamen, flay-men. In Roman antiquity, the name given to the priest devoted to the service of any particular deity; sarcastically it is applied to *one who puffs—a puffer*.

Flange, flanj. A raised or projecting edge or rib on the rim of a wheel: used in machinery, to keep the band from slipping off; also fixed on the wheels of railway-carriages, to prevent them running off the rails.

Flank. The extreme right and left of an army or encampment. To *outflank* is where a body of troops, by increasing its front, outstretches the opposing forces. *Flank*, in fortification, is in general any part of a work defending another, by a fire along the outside of its parapet.

Flat. In music, a character which lowers a note one semitone.

Flatting. In gilding, the giving the work a light touch in places not furnished with size, in which there is sometimes a very little vermilion. In house-painting, the *touch* or finishing without leaving a gloss on the surface, by using a greater proportion of turpentine and unboiled oil.

Flatulence, flattu-lense (Latin, *flatus*, wind). Wind generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion.

Flatus, flay-tus (Latin). Wind; a puff of air; a breath.

Fleur de lis, flur-de-lee (French, flower of the lily). A bearing in heraldry in the arms of France, representing the lily; an emblem of royalty.

Flexibility, fleksy-billit-o (Latin, *flecto*, to bend). The quality of being easily bent; easiness to be persuaded; pliancy.

Flexor, fleks-ur. In anatomy, a name applied to certain muscles which serve to bend the parts to which they are attached

in opposition to the extensors, which serve to stretch them.

Flippancy, flippan-se (Welsh, *llypanu*, to make smooth). Readiness of tongue; nimbleness of speech; talkativeness; pertness.

Floral, flo-ral. Of or belonging to a flower; from *Flora*, the heathen goddess of flowers.

Florid, flor-id (Latin, *floris*, a flower). Bright in colour; flushed with red; showy; highly ornamented.

Flotilla, flo-tillah (Spanish, a little fleet). A term applied to a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsam, flot-sam. In law, a term for goods which are lost by shipwreck, but which are found floating in the sea. See **Jetsam** and **Lagan**.

Fluctuate, fluktu-ate (Latin, *fluctus*, a wave). Literally, to flow or float to and fro; hence, to be wavering, inconstant, unsteady, unsettled, uncertain.

Fluency, flu-en-se (Latin, *fluo*, to flow). A ready and constant flow of language; copiousness of speech.

Fluidity, flu-iddy-te (Latin, *fluo*, to flow). The quality of being capable of flowing.

Fluke, fluko. The broad part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground; also, the tail of a whale. In the game of billiards, a successful stroke made without design; hence, in the latter sense, a piece of good fortune resulting from an accidental circumstance is termed a fluke.

Flush (German, *fliesen*, to flow). To flow; to come or rush on as a flood; to have or give a quick or sudden motion; to flow as the blood to the surface of the body, and thus to cause a flush to the cheeks.

Fluted, flu-ted. Formed in channels, as in a pillar, or column.

Fly-wheel. A large heavy wheel applied to steam-engines and other machines, for the purpose of equalising the effect of the moving power.

Fo, fu. The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China.

Foal, fole (Saxon, *folo*). The unweaned young of the horse or ass.

Focus, fo-kus (Latin, *foculus*, fire). A term applied in optics to the point whither all the rays of light and heat concentrate or converge, or whence they diverge; a point of concentration.

Fodder, fod-dur (Saxon, *fodre*, food). Dry food, stored up for cattle, horses, and sheep; as hay, straw, &c.

Foctor, fe-tur (Latin). An effluvia arising from the body of animals.

Fog-Bank. An appearance in hazy weather, which frequently resembles land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Foible, foy-bul (French). A moral infirmity, or weakness; a failing; a fault.

Foil, foyl (Norman, *afolee*). To baffle; to disable; to render ineffectual; to defeat, or cause to fail.

Foil, foyl (Latin, *folium*, a leaf). Gilding; a coat of metal on a looking-glass; hence metaphorically, that which by comparison or contrast sets off the superiority of something else.

Foist, foyst (French, *fausser*). To insert wrongfully, or without warrant; to introduce clandestinely; to intrude or put upon.

Folio, foly-o (Latin, *folium*, a leaf). A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling the sheet of paper.

Foment, fo-ment (Latin, *foveo*, to warm). Literally, to cherish with heat; thus to apply warm applications to the body, and figuratively, to promote by excitement; to supply heat for a quarrel.

Font (Latin, *fons*). A fountain or spring; especially a stone or marble vessel in which the water used in baptism is contained in the church.

Forage, for-aje (French, *fourrage*). Food for horses or cattle; the act of searching for provisions for horses or cattle; to make an incursion.

Foray, fo-ray. An irregular and sudden incursion in border warfare; a sudden act of pillage, either in peace or in war.

Forceps, fawr-seps (Latin). A surgical instrument constructed on the principle of pliers or pincers.

Forcing, fawr-sing. In horticulture, a method of obtaining fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., before their season, by the application of heat.

Fore. A nautical term for near the stem, as "fore and aft;" that is, from stem to stern.

Forebode, fore-bode (Saxon, *fore*, *bo-dian*). To foretell; to prognosticate, applied chiefly to the prognostication of evil or misfortune.

Foreclose, fore-kloze. To shut up; to preclude. In law, to exclude or bar the equity of redemption on mortgages, and thereby cut off the power of the mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged property.

Forefend, fore-fend. To hinder; to avert; to prevent approach; to guard; to secure.

Forego, fore-go. To relinquish claim to; to refrain from possessing; to commit an act of self-denial; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good.

Foreign Service. In military affairs, a term used to denote garrison service in any part of the world out of the United Kingdom.

Foremast. The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the fore-castle, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.

Forensic, fo-rensik (Latin, *forum*, a court of judicature). Relating to or belonging to a court of law.

Foreshortening, fore-shawrt-ning. A term applied in drawing or painting, when the limbs of a figure or the entire body are shown, so as to be shortened by being viewed directly in front, or nearly so, and the spectator seeing little more than its fore-end, or that which is next to him.

Forestall, fore-stawl (Saxon, *fore-stollan*, to intercept in its way to its stall, or station). To pre-occupy; to anticipate; to be beforehand; to buy goods before they reach the market.

Foretop. In a ship, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

Forlorn-hope. In military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform any other service attended with great and imminent peril: in a general sense, anything devised or undertaken when everything else has failed.

Forma Pauperis, fawr-ma paw-pur-is (Latin, in the quality or after the manner of a poor person). In law, when a person has just cause of a suit, and swears that he is not worth five pounds sterling, he is allowed to plead *forma pauperis*, that is, having counsel and attorneys assigned to him without having to pay any fee.

Formula, for-mu-la (Latin, *forma*, a form). A prescribed form or order. In law, a rule or model established by authority for the form and manner of a act,

instrument, proceeding, &c. In ecclesiastical matters, a written profession of faith. In medicine, the constitution of medicine either simple or compound, both with respect to their prescription and consistence.

Forte, for-te. In music, an Italian term, being a direction to sing with strength of voice.

Forte, fawrt (French). A term applied to that kind of performance in which a person's ability is most conspicuous, or in which his powers come out the strongest.

Forte Piano, for-te pe-ahno. In music, an Italian compound, signifying the art of enforcing or enfeebling the sounds in imitative melody, as is done in speech.

Fortification, fawrt-y-fe-kayshun (Lat., *fortis*, strong; *facio*, to make). That species of architecture, called military, used for defence against the attack of an enemy, showing how to strengthen a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks.

Fortissimo, fawr-tissy-mo. In music, a direction denoting that the part is to be played very loud, also marked by *F F*.

Fortiter in re, forty-tur in re (Latin). Firmness in doing anything; vigorous discharge of duties. Contrasted with *suaviter in modo*, that is, pleasantness or mildness of manner.

Fortuitous, fawr-tewy-tus (Latin, *forte*, accident). Happening by chance; coming unexpectedly, or without a known cause.

Forum, fo-rum. In Roman antiquity, any public place used as a market, court of law, or place where causes were judicially tried, and where orations were delivered to the people.

Fossil, fos-sil (Latin, *fossilis*, from *fodio*, to dig). Dug out of the earth. The term is now commonly used substantively to express the remains of animal or vegetable substances found buried in the strata of the earth's crust.

Foster, fos-tur (Saxon, *fostrian*). To nurse; to feed; to cherish; to sustain. **Foster-brother**, a male nursed at the same breast or fed by the same nurse. **Foster-child**, a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or brought up by a man not the father.

Founding. The mechanical art which comprises all the operations of reducing ores, and of smelting and casting metals.

Fracas, frak-ah (French). A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a breach of the peace.

Fraction, frak-shun (Latin, *frango*, to break). A part of a whole; a broken part; the act of violating any obligation or treaty. In arithmetic and algebra, a combination of numbers representing one or more parts of a unit or integer; thus three-fourths is a fraction, formed by dividing a unit into four equal parts, and taking one part three times. Fractions are divided into *vulgar* and *decimal*. Vulgar fractions are expressed by two numbers with a line between them. Decimal fractions include every fraction, the denominator of which is ten, or a power of it.

Fracture, frak-ture (Latin, *frango*, to break). A breach; a rupture; a discontinuity. A breaking in any body, especially when caused by violence. In surgery, the breaking of any bone by an external act of violence. It is *simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.

Fragile, fraj-il (Latin, *frango*, to break). Easily broken; brittle; weak; readily destroyed.

Franc, frank. A French coin worth twenty sous, or about tenpence sterling.

Franchise, fran-chiz (French, *franc*, free). A particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign to an individual or body of individuals. A franchise is any especial political privilege, giving a power to do something, and may be vested either in bodies politic in borough towns, or in individuals.

Franciscans, fran-siskans. The members of the monastic order of St. Francis, established in the year 1208.

Frank (French, *franc*, free). Candid; ingenuous; undisguised; disposed to declare one's views freely; without conditions or compensation.

Frank, a name given by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to any of the inhabitants of the western part of Europe.

Frankincense, frankin-sense (frank and incense, from its giving out a diffusive, agreeable odour when burned or heated). An odoriferous gum, supposed to be the olibanum of commerce.

Fraternal, frah-ternal (Latin, *frater*, brother). Brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming brothers.

Fratricide, fratri-side (Latin, *frater*, brother; *cædo*, to kill). The murder of a brother; one who kills his brother.

Fraught, frawt (Dutch, *vragt*, freight). Laden; burdened; charged; completely filled with.

Freebooters, free-boot-urz (German, *freiübter*). A set of adventurers of all nations, who displayed great courage in executing the most hazardous plundering enterprises. In a general sense, the term is applied to any one who regards the universe as his property, and appropriates, either by stealth or force, the possessions of others.

Freehold, free-hold. Land or tenements held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold in deed* is real possession. *Freehold in law* is the right of a person to lands, &c., but does not imply possession. The term freehold is sometimes taken in opposition to villenago.

Freestone. A durable and hard kind of grit-stone, but somewhat finer and smoother. It is called free, because it cuts freely in any direction: Portland stone is of this kind.

Freethinker, free-think-er. A name given generally by reproach to a person who rejects the authority of Divine revelation. It is used in the same sense as Deist.

Freezing-point. The point in the thermometer, 32° above zero (Fahrenheit), where it begins to freeze.

Freight, frate (Dutch, *vragt*). The cargo or lading of a ship; the amount charged for the transportation of goods.

Fresco, fres-ko (Italian). Coolness; freshness of air. In painting, a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. A *fresco painting* is a picture in water-colours on a wall of fresh or recent mortar.

Freshman, fresh-man. A novice; one of the youngest class in a college.

Fretwork, fret-wurk. Raised work; work adorned with frets or architectural ornaments. It is sometimes used to fill up and enrich flat, empty spaces; but is mostly practised on roofs, which are fretted over with plaster-work.

Friable, friah-bul (Latin, *friabilis*, that may be crumbled). Easily crumbled or pulverised; readily reduced to powder.

Friar, fri-ar (French, *frère*, a brother). A term common to monks of all orders; there being a kind of fraternity or brother-

hood between the several religious persons of the same monastery. Friars are generally distinguished into four principal branches:—1. Minors, grey friars, or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans, or black friars; 4. White friars, or Carmelites.

Fricasee, frikah-see (French). A dish prepared by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in strong sauce.

Frieze, freez (French, *frieze*, to curl or crisp). In architecture, that part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice; usually enriched with figures and ornaments; also, a coarse kind of woollen stuff.

Frigate, frig-gate (French, *frégate*). A ship of war, larger than a sloop or brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually having two decks, and furnished with from 30 to 44 guns. *Frigate-built* is when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are raised above the main deck.

Frigid, frij-id (Latin, *frigeo*, to be cold). Chill or cold; wanting warmth, zeal, or affection; without vivacity or liveliness; dull; heavy; torpid.

Friseur, free-zur (French, *friezer*, to curl). A hair-dresser.

Frith (Latin, *fretum*). In geography, a narrow inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river, as the *Frith* of Forth, Galway *Frith*, &c. It is generally written and pronounced *firth* in Scotland and the North of England.

Frontier, wont-yer. The border, confine, or extreme part of a kingdom or province, bordering on another country.

Frontispiece, fruntis-peece. In architecture, an old term for the front of a building. In engraving, it means that page which faces the title of a book, whatever the subject may be, although formerly it meant the engraved title-page itself.

Froward, fro-waurd (Saxon, *fram-weard*). Averse or perverse; peevish; refractory; un governable.

Fructification, frukty-fe-kayshun (Latin, *fructus*, fruit; *fero*, to bear). The bearing of fruit; bringing forth; producing; the making or rendering profitable and useful.

Frugivorous, froo-jivvo-rus (Latin, *fruges*, corn; *voro*, to eat). Feeding on corn, fruits, or seeds, as birds.

Fruition, froo-isshun. (Latin, *fruo*, to use or enjoy). Enjoyment; possession; pleasure derived from use or possession.

Frutescent, froo-tes-sent (Latin, *fruticescere*, to grow shrubby). Shrubby; growing like a shrub.

Fucated, fu-kayted (Latin, *fucatus*, painted). Coloured; varnished; disguised with paint.

Fugacious, fu-gayshus (Latin, *fugio*, to flee). Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

Fugleman, fugel-man (German, *flugelmann*). In military tactics, a well-drilled soldier, appointed to stand in front of the line, and give the time in the manual and platoon exercises; called also *flugelman*.

Fugue, fewg (Latin, *fuga*, flight). A composition in music, in which the parts follow each other, repeating the subject at intervals above and below.

Fulcrum, ful-krum (Latin). The prop or support on which a lever is sustained, and about which it moves. In raising a stone, the body on which the lever rests is the fulcrum.

Fulling, ful-ling. The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm in a mill.

Fulminate, fulmin-ate (Latin, *fulmen*, a thunderbolt). To thunder; to throw forth light or lightning; to menace or denounce loudly; to issue denunciation or Papal censure.

Fulsome, ful-sum (Saxon, *fulle*). Literally, *foul-smell*; nauseous; offensive in smell; rank; gross.

Fumigation, fewmy-gayshun (Latin, *fumus*, smoke). The diffusion of certain vapours through the air, for the purpose of destroying contagion and infection; vapour raised by smoke.

Funambulist, fu-nam-bu-list (Latin, *funis*, a rope; *ambulo*, to walk). A rope dancer; a performer on a rope.

Function, funk-shun (Latin, *fungor*, to discharge). In a general sense, performance of an object, of an office, or duty; an office, faculty, or power; employment; charge.

Functionary, funkshun-ary (Latin, *fungor*, to discharge). One who holds an office or trust.

Fundamental, funda-mental (Latin, *fundus*, ground). Pertaining to the foundation; that upon which anything may stand or rest, be set, raised, or established; a source whence anything may rise or spring.

Funds (Latin, *fundus*, ground). Stock; capital; investment. The *public funds* con-

sist of money lent to Government on the national securities, at a certain rate of interest. *Sinking fund*, money appropriated by the Government towards the liquidation of the National Debt.

Fungus, fun-gus (Latin, *fungus*, a mushroom). A mushroom, toadstool, or similar excrescence. In surgery, a spongy inflammation or cancer, of a softer texture than that which is natural to the part where it grows. Plural, *fungi*.

Furlough, fur-lo (Dutch, *verlof*, leave). Leave of absence from military service.

Furtive, fur-tiv (Latin, *fur*, a thief). Obtained by theft; stolen; especially applied to a movement of the eye, commonly termed a stolen glance.

Fusee, fu-zee (Latin, *fusus*, a spindle). In clock-work, the conical part, around which is wound the chain or cord of a watch or clock, thus constructed to equalise the power of the main-spring. In gunnery, the tube fixed into a bomb or grenade shell. It is usually a wooden pipe, filled with combustible matter, to fire the contents of the shell.

Fusiform, fewzy-form (Latin, *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, a shape). Spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

Fusileer, fewzy-leer. A soldier belonging to the light infantry: fusileers were formerly armed with a small kind of musket called a *fusil*; but they are now armed the same as other infantry soldiers.

Fusion, fu-zhun (Latin, *fundere*, from *fundo*, to pour out). The process of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; figuratively, union, as of parties, companies, &c.

Fustian, fust-yan (French, *futaine*). A description of cotton stuff, ribbed on one side: applied metaphorically to a style of speaking or writing affectedly fine or inflated. See *Bombast*.

Futile, fu-til (Latin, *futiles*). Trifling; worthless; answering no valuable purpose; ineffectual.

G.

Gable, gay-bul (German, *giebel*). In architecture, the triangular or sloping end of a house, &c., usually called the *gable-end*.

Gaelic, } gay-lik (from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gall-Galic*, } *lia*). An epithet used to denote whatever pertains to the *Gaels*; Celtic tribes in the North of Scotland; the language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Gaffer, *gaf-fur* (Saxon, *gefere*, a companion). Formerly an appellation of respect, but now used as a term of banter and familiarity for father, old father, old fellow.

Gala, *gay-lah* (Spanish). Festivity; show. *Gala day*, a day of show and festivity, on which persons appear in their best apparel.

Galaxy, *gal-aksy* (Latin, *gala*, milk). In astronomy, the milky way; hence applied to an assemblage of handsome and witty persons, as a *cluster of stars*.

Gallic, *gal-lik*. Pertaining to France, formerly called Gaul.

Gallimaufry, *gally-mawfry* (French, *gallimaufree*). A hodge-podge; a hash; a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous mixture.

Galloway, *gallo-way*. A horse of a small species, first bred in Galloway, Scotland.

Galvanism, *galvan-izzum*. A branch of physical science, by which electricity is produced by connecting dissimilar metals, and an intervening oxidating fluid. So called from *Galvani*, the discoverer.

Gammer, *gam-mur*. A term applied to an old woman, answering to gaffer, as characteristic of an old man.

Gamut, *gam-ut* (Greek, *gamma*). A scale on which musical notes are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Garbled, *gar-buld* (Italian, *garbellare*). Anything picked or sifted out to serve a particular purpose, and thus destroy and mutilate the fair character of the whole; especially applied to statements, representations, &c.

Garcon, *gar-song* (French). Waiter; attendant.

Garish, *gay-rish* (Saxon, *gearwian*). Gaudy; showy; ostentatious; fine, or gay.

Garnishee, *gar-nish-ee* (Saxon, *gearwian*, to take heed). In law, a third party in whose hands money is attached within the liberties of the City of London, by process out of the Sheriff's Court. So called because he has received *garnishment*, or *warning*, not to pay the money to the defendant, but to appear and answer to the suit.

Garrison, *garry-sun* (French, *garnison*, provision). The force provided for the defence of a place prepared or fortified against attack; the place itself.

Garrote, *gar-rot*. A mode of inflicting capital punishment in Spain, by means of a collar which is tightly screwed round the neck of the criminal, while seated with his back to an upright board to which the apparatus is affixed; also a mode of assaulting a person by attacking him from behind, and pressing the hands around his throat until suffocation or unconsciousness is produced.

Garrulity, *gar-ruly-te* (Latin, *garrulus*, chattering). Talkativeness; loquacity; a propensity to prattling or babbling.

Garter. The highest order of knighthood in Great Britain. It was instituted by Edward the Third. The knights are 32 in number, and rank in personal dignity after the peerage.

Gasconade, *gas-ko-nade*. An idle boast; bragging; bravado. So called from Gascon, an inhabitant of Gascony, to whom the vice of idle boasting was attributed.

Gastric, *gas-trik* (Greek, *gaster*, the stomach). Pertaining to the stomach or abdomen. *Gastric juice* is the liquor which digests the food in the stomach of animals.

Gastronomy, *gas-tronno-me* (Greek, *gaster*, the stomach; *nomos*, a rule). The science of good eating; the art of selecting delicate and well-prepared food.

Gaucherie, *go-she-e* (French). Awkwardness; clumsiness; untowardness.

Gauntlet, *gahnt-let* (French, *ganteflet*). A glove or covering for the protection of the hand: it was customary to throw down one of these by way of challenge; hence the term of "throwing down the gauntlet."

Gavel-kind, *gav-el-kind* (Saxon, *gifan*, given; *eall*, to all; *cyn*, the next of kin). A tenure in England by which land descends from a father to all his sons in equal portions; and the land of a brother dying without issue is inherited equally by all his brothers. This custom particularly prevails in the county of Kent.

Gazelle, *ga-zell*. An animal partaking of the nature of deer and goat, remarkable for the prominence and soft expression of its eyes.

Gazette. A newspaper. The *Gazette* is a record of important passing events published by authority, as Government appointments; promotions in the army and navy; bankruptcies; dissolutions of partnership, &c. The name is derived from *gazetta*, a Venetian coin, which was the usual price of the first paper printed in Venice.

Gelatinous, je-lat-y-nus (Latin, *gelu*, frost). Resembling jelly; sticky; adhesive; viscous.

Gendarme, zhon-darm. A kind of armed policeman employed in France, and other places on the Continent.

Genealogy, jeeny-allo-jo (Greek, *genos*, a generation; *logos*, a discourse). History of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors; pedigree.

Generalissimo, jen-crah-lissy-mo (Italian). The commander-in-chief of an army or military force. The supreme commander.

Generate, jenny-rate (Latin, *genero*, to beget). To beget; to breed or bring forth; to propagate; to produce; to form.

Generic, je-nerik (Latin, *genus*, a kind). Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending a genus; distinguishing one genus from another.

Genial, jeeny-al (Latin, *genialis*). Causing production; supporting life; producing cheerfulness; agreeable to nature; kind; lively.

Genii, jeeny-i (Latin). An imaginary race of beings created from fire, between man and angels, and having bodies which they can metamorphose at pleasure.

Genital, jenny-tal (Latin, *genitalis*). Pertaining to generation.

Genitive, jenny-tiv (Latin, *genitivus*). In grammar, an epithet for a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something also proceeds. The genitive case is the second of the Latin and Greek nouns, and answers to the possessive of the English.

Genius, jeeny-us (Latin). The natural bent or disposition of the mind; the powers or faculties with which man is born; a person of great mental power. The *good genius* and the *evil genius* were, among the ancients, supposed presiding spirits that exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of individuals, and regulated their destiny.

Gentoo, jen-too. A word employed by Europeans in the East Indies to designate the language and people of that country; a follower of the religion of the Brahmins.

Genuflection, jennu-flekshun (Latin, *genu*, the knee; *flectio*, a bending). The act of bending the knee, or kneeling, particularly in religious worship. Written also, *genuflexion*.

Genus, je-nus (Greek, *genos*, a family). In natural history, a sub-division of any class

or order of natural beings, whether of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, all agreeing in certain common characters; a collection of species. In logic, a universal, which is predicated of many things as the material or common part of their essence.

Geocentric, je-o-sentrik (Greek, *ge*, the earth; *kentron*, a centre). In astronomy, applied to an orbit having the earth for its centre; having the same centre as the earth.

Geognosy, je-ogno-se (Greek, *ge*, the earth; *gnosis*, knowledge). That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth; a term nearly synonymous with geology.

Geology, jo-ollo-je (Greek, *ge*, the earth; *logos*, a discourse). The science of the structure of the earth; its component parts, nature, mutations, &c.

Geometry, je-ommy-tree (Greek, *ge*, the earth; *metron*, a measure). The science which treats of the dimensions of lines, solids, and surfaces.

Georgic, jawr-jik (Greek, *ge*, the earth; *ergon*, work). A rural poem; a poetical composition relating to the tillage or cultivation of the earth.

Germination, jerm-y-nayshun (Latin, *germen*, a shoot). In botany, the first act of sprouting or shooting into life; the time in which seeds vegetate.

Gerund, jer-und (Latin, *gerundium*). In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

Gesticulation, jes - tikku - layshun (Lat., *gestus*, a gesture). The general action or motion of the body; the exhibition of certain postures or motions; antic tricks.

Gewgaw, gu-gaw (Saxon, *ge-gaf*, a plaything). A showy trifle; a bauble; a toy.

Ghaut, gawt. Properly, a pass through a mountain; but in the East Indies used to denote any extensive chain of hills.

Ghoul, gowl. A demon supposed to feed on the dead.

Gibbous, gib-bus (Latin, *gibbus*). Convex; projecting; prominent; standing or rising out.

Gigantic, ji-gantik. Of giant-like proportions; immense size or stature; enormous; huge.

Girondists, zhe-rondists. A republican party in France, whose name was de-

rived from Gironde, the department whence most of the distinguished members came.

Gist, jist (French, *gerir*). In law, the point of a question; applied generally to that upon which an argument rests.

Given. In mathematics, a term synonymous with *known*. If a quantity be known, it is called a *given* quantity.

Glacier, glas-3-ur (Latin, *glacio*, to conceal). A name given to a field or immense mass of ice formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains.

Gladiator, gladdy-aytur (Latin, *gladius*, a sword). Literally, a sword-fighter; extended in its application to fighters or combatants with weapons of various sorts.

Gland (Latin, *glandis*, an acorn). A small substance in the animal frame composed of various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c.; and enveloped in a coat, bearing some resemblance to a kernel.

Glebe, gleeb (Latin, *gleba*, turf). The unbroken mass, the closely pressed surface of the soil or ground; generally, the soil or ground; especially land belonging to a parish church or benefice.

Glib (Dutch, *glippen*). Smooth; slippery; voluble; smooth-tongued.

Gloamin, glo-min (Saxon, *glomung*). The evening twilight.

Globular, glob-ular. Shaped like a globe; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere.

Globule, glob-ule. A little globe; a small particle of matter of spherical form; the vehicle by which homoeopathic medicine is chiefly administered.

Glossary, glossar-e (Latin, *glossa*, a dialect). An explanation; an interpretation; a dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or obsolete words.

Gluten, glu-ten (Latin). A viscid elastic substance of a greyish colour, produced by the decomposition of flour, or other vegetable substances.

Glycerine, glisser-een (Greek, *glykeros*, sweet). The sweet principle contained in the different oils, as formed in the process of saponification.

Gnome, nome (Greek, *gnomon*, an interpreter). A name given to certain imaginary people, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth.

Goal, gole (French, *gaule*, a pole or stake). The point set to bound a race, and towards which the racers run; in a general sense, that point to which our course is directed, and at which it ends; also, from which it commences, and to which it returns.

Gondola, gon-do-lah (Italian). A flat, long, and narrow boat, chiefly used on the canals at Venice. *Gondolier*, a man who rows a gondola.

Good by. A familiar phrase in bidding farewell; a contraction of "God be with you."

Gordian knot, gawrdy-an not. Very intricate; difficult of unravelling; to cut the gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures. This expression takes its rise from *Gordius*, King of Phrygia, who tied a knot of an intricate nature on the harness of his chariot; and he who undid this knot was, according to prophecy, to be lord of all Asia. Alexander the Great, with a determination either to fulfil or elude the prophecy, cut the knot asunder with his sword; and thus terminated the difficulty.

Gorgon, gawr-gun. A term poetically applied to anything very hideous or frightful; so called after the *Gorgons*, certain monsters in the heathen mythology.

Goth. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation which inhabited Scandinavia, now known as Sweden and Norway; applied to a rude, uncivilised person, or one wanting intelligence and manners.

Gothic Architecture. A style of architecture in which pointed arches of greater height than breadth, and a profusion of ornaments, in imitation of leaves and flowers, are the principal characteristics.

Gourmand, goor-mond (French). A glutton; one who constitutes eating his chief pleasure and delight.

Gourmet, goor-may (French). A wine-bibber; a wine-taster; a connoisseur of wine.

Gout, goo (French). Taste; relish.

Gradation, gray-dayshun (Latin, *gradus*, a step). Regular progress from one degree to another; progressing step by step; a degree in any order or series.

Gradient, grady-ent (Latin, *gradus*, a step). A term denoting the degree of ascent or descent on any portion of a line of railway. Thus, an inclined plane four

miles long, with a total fall of thirty-six feet, is described as having a gradient of nine feet per mile. The term is also used to designate an inclined plane, having a small inclination.

Graduate, grad-u-ate (Latin, *gradus*, a step). To advance by degrees; to honour with academical degrees. A *graduate of the University* is one who has received a degree.

Gram, } Gram. The unity of weight
Gramme, } in the French system, about
fifteen and four-ninths grains troy.

Graminivorous, grammy-nivvo-rus (Latin, *gramen*, grass; *voro*, to eat). Subsisting wholly on grass or vegetable food. Animals thus subsisting are termed *graminivorous*.

Grand Jury. In law, the jury which finds bills of indictment against offenders. These, when a true bill is found, are afterwards tried before a petty jury.

Grandiloquence, gran-dillo-kwens (Latin, *grandis*, great; *loquor*, to speak). Lofty speaking; pomposness of style.

Granivorous, gran-ivvo-rus (Latin, *granum*, grain; *voro*, to eat). Subsisting on grains or corn.

Granulated (Latin, *granum*, a grain). Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

Grapeshot. In artillery, a combination of small shot put into a thick canvas bag, and corded so as to form a kind of cylinder.

Graphic, graf-ik (Greek, *grapho*, to write). Skillfully expressed; described vividly and with accuracy; portrayed in a masterly manner.

Gratis, graytis (Latin). Free of charge; without pay; gratuitously.

Gravitation, gravvy-tayahun (Latin, *gravitas*, gravity). The act of tending to the centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are attracted.

Gregarious, gro-gary-us (Latin, *grex*, a flock). Having the habit of flocking or herding together; living in common; not solitary.

Gregorian, gre-gory-an. Pertaining to Pope Gregory, as the *Gregorian calendar*, the *Gregorian epoch*, &c. A species of chant is also so called.

Grenadier, grenna-deer. Originally a soldier armed with a sword, musket, and bayonet, and a pouchful of *grenades*.

Griffin. A fabulous animal, part lion and part eagle. It is the symbol of strength, swiftness, courage, prudence, and vigilance.

Grist. Corn to be ground, or that which is crushed at one time; provender.

Groined, groynd (Swedish, *grena*, to divide). Having an angular curve caused by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches. *Groined ceiling* is one formed by three or more curved surfaces, so that every two may form a groin, all the groins terminating at one extremity in a common point.

Grotesque, gro-tesk (French). Whimsical; fantastic; ludicrous; wildly formed; singular looking; odd.

Guerdon, ger-dun (French). A reward; requital; recompense.

Guerilla, go-rillah (Spanish, *guerrilla*, a little war). A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war against an enemy by the constant attacks of independent bands.

Guild, gild (Saxon, *geld*). A society or fraternity; a corporation; an association especially for carrying on commerce.

Gulf. In geography, a broad, capacious bay, which, when very extensive, takes the name of a sea: as the Gulf of Venice, called also the Adriatic Sea.

Gusto, gus-to (Italian). Relish; taste; the power by which anything excites sensation on the palate; intellectual taste.

Gutta, gut-tah (Latin). A drop: as *gutta percha*; *gutta serena*, &c.

Guttural, gut-tural (French). Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; more especially applied to a certain kind of pronunciation, as in the German and Welsh languages.

Gymnastic, jim-nastik (Greek, *gymnasion*, a place of exercise). Pertaining to athletic exercises for health.

Gynarchy, jin-arky (Greek, *gyne*, a female; *arche*, rule). Government by a female.

Gypsum, jip-sum (Latin). A mineral used as a manure; sulphate of lime; plaster of Paris.

Gyration, ji-rayshun (Latin, *gyro*, to turn round). The act of turning round; a circular motion.

Gyromancy, jero-mansy (Greek, *gyros*, a circle; *mantia*, divination). A species of divination, performed by drawing a circle and walking round it.

H.

Habeas Corpus, haybe-as kor-pus (Latin, *habeo*, to have; *corpus*, body). A writ of various uses and of different importance; but the most celebrated is the *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, which a man who is aggrieved, or supposes himself to be so, may have out of the Queen's Bench, directed to the person detaining him, and commanding him to produce the prisoner and bring the prosecution to open trial, instead of prolonging his imprisonment.

Habendum, hab-endum. In law, a word of form in a deed or conveyance, which must consist of two parts, namely, the *premises*, and the *habendum*, that is, "to have and to hold."

Habitat, habby-tat (contraction of *habitation*). A term used by naturalists to denote the natural abode or locality of an animal; and by botanists, the nature of the situation in which a plant grows.

Habitude, habby-tude (Latin, *habeo*, what we have). Internal state exhibited in acts; customary mode of life.

Habitué, hab-bittu-ay (French). A frequenter; an habitual visitor.

Hæmorrhage, hemmo-rage (Greek, *hæma*, blood; *regno*, to burst). In pathology, a flux of blood from any part of the body.

Halberd, hal-burd (French, *hallebarde*). A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, with a cross-piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends.

Halcyon Days, halsh-yun daze. A name anciently given to the seven days which preceded and followed the winter solstice, when the weather was very calm. The expression now signifies a time of calmness and tranquillity.

Halliards, hal-yards (from *hale*, or haul, and yards). Ropes or tackle usually employed in hoisting and lowering sails, flags, &c., to their respective places.

Hallucination, hal-lewsy-nayshun (Lat., *hallucino*, to blunder). An offence against the light of reason; error; blunder; delusion; mistake.

Halo, hay-lo (Greek, *halos*, an area). A meteor in the form of a luminous ring, appearing round the sun, moon, or stars.

Hamlet, ham-let (Saxon, *ham*, a house or village). A village or small cluster of houses.

Hammer cloth, ham-mur kloth. The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., to execute repairs, and which were placed in a pocket hidden by this cloth.

Hanaper, hanah-pur (Norman, *hanap*, a cup or hamper). An office in Chancery under the direction of a master, whose clerk receives the fees due to the Crown for charters, patents, commissions, and writs. The *hanap* was a kind of basket, used by the ancient kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money as they travelled from place to place.

Handicraft, handy-kraft (Saxon, *hand-craft*). Work performed by the hands; a trade carried on by manual labour.

Handsel, han-sel (Danish). The first act of using anything; to try experimentally; to make experiments; an earnest; money for the first sale.

Hanker, hangk-ur (Dutch, *hunkeren*). Literally, to hang about; to loiter or linger, as unwilling to quit; to long after or for; to keep or continue in a state of longing; a strong and restless desire to possess anything.

Haply, hap-le. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance or mere accident.

Harangue, ha-rang (French). To speak aloud; to address an audience or multitude; a popular oration; declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address.

Harbinger, harbin-jur (Dutch, *herbenger*, one who looks out for a harbour for another). A forerunner; that which comes before, to prepare for and announce the approach of something else.

Hardihood, hardy-hood. Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind.

Haricot, harry-ko (French). A kind of ragout of vegetables and meat; the kidney-bean.

Harpy, har-pe (Latin, *harpia*). A poetical monster of the bird kind, fabled to have had the face of a woman, the claws and wings of a bird; remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous or exceedingly covetous person; an extortioner; a plunderer.

Hatchment, hatsh-ment (corrupted from *achievement*). In heraldry, the arms of a deceased person, painted on a square board, and suspended on the front of a mansion, or on the wall of a church.

Hatchway. An opening in the deck of a ship, to afford an entrance into the hold, or to allow of a passage from one deck to another.

Hautboy, ho-boy (French, *haut*, high; *bois*, wood). A musical instrument, so called on account of its producing peculiarly high notes; especially as contrasted with the *basoon*.

Hauteur, ho-tur (French). Pride; insolence; haughty manner or spirit.

Hautgout, ho-goo (French). Anything having a strong relish, taste, or scent.

Haversack, hav-or-sak (French, *avoir*, to have; *sac*, a bag). A coarse linen bag issued to every soldier, proceeding on service, for the purpose of carrying provisions.

Haw-haw, haw-haw (duplication of *haw*). A fence or bank sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached; also, called *Ha-ha*.

Hawser, haw-sur. A small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Head wind. A wind which blows in an opposite direction from the ship's course.

Heathen, he-thn (Saxon, *hæthn*). One who worships false gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Testament or the Christian dispensation; a Pagan; a Gentile; also applied to a rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

Hebdomadal, heb-domah-dal (Greek, *hebdomas*, seven days.) Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seventh day.

Hebraic, ho-brayik. Relating to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hecatom, hekka-toom (Greek, *hekatón*, a hundred). A great sacrifice; a sacrifice consisting of a hundred oxen.

Hectic, hek-tik (Greek, *hektikos*, from *hexos*, a quality which cannot be easily separated from its subject). Habitual, or constitutional; morbidly hot; noting a slow, continued fever.

Hector, hek-tur (from *Hector*, the son of Priam). A vain-glorious blusterer; a braggart; a threatener.

Hegira, he-ji-ra (Arabic, from Hebrew, *higrah*, flight). The flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 12, 622, from which the Mohammedans reckon years.

Heinous, hay-nus (French, *haine*, hate). Hatred; atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

Heir Apparent. One whose right of inheritance is beyond doubt, provided he outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son or his issue, who, by the course of common law, must be heir to the father whenever the latter happens to die.

Heirloom, air-loom. Any furniture or movable which descends by inheritance.

Heir Presumptive. One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present circumstances of things, become inheritor; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by some nearer heir being born.

Helicon, he'lly-kon. A mountain in Boeotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain, and where resided the Muses.

Heliotrope, heely-o-trope (Greek, *helios*, the sun; *trepo*, to turn). The sunflower; also a mineral of the quartz kind; blood-stone.

Hellenic, hel-lenik. Relating to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.

Helm (Saxon, *helma*). The instrument by which a ship is steered; metaphorically, station of government; the place of direction or management.

Helots, he-lots. The name given to certain slaves in Sparta, who were originally inhabitants of the town of Helos. They differed from other Greek slaves in not belonging individually to separate masters, being the property of the State, which alone had the disposal of their lives and freedom.

Hemi. A Greek word used in the composition of several terms borrowed from that language; it signifies *half*, the same as *semi* and *demi*.

Hemisphere, hemmis-feer (Greek, *hemisys*, half; *sphaira*, a ball). Half a sphere, or globe; in geometry, when such a sphere is divided by a plane passing through its centre.

Hemistich, ho-mistik (Greek, *hemisys*, half; *stichos*, a verse). Half a poetical verse, or a verse not completed.

Hepatic, he-pat-ik (Latin, *hepar*, the liver). In medicine and anatomy, connected with or belonging to the liver.

Heptagon, heptah-gon (Greek, *hepta*, seven; *gonia*, an angle). A figure with seven angles and sides.

Heptarchy, hep-tarky. (Greek, *hepta*, seven; *arche*, government). A government by seven persons, or the country governed

by seven persons. The word is usually applied to England, when it was under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the *Saxon heptarchy*.

Heptateuch, heptah-tuke (Greek, *hepta*, seven; *teuchos*, a roll). The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Heraldry, heral-dre. The art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; it also teaches whatever relates to the marshalling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies.

Herbaceous, her-bayshus (Lat., *herba*, a herb). Relating to herbs; soft; perishing annually.

Herbivorous, her-bivvorus (Latin, *herba*, a herb). Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

Herculean, herku-le-an. Resembling Hercules; possessing qualities similar to those of Hercules; extraordinary strength, power, or force. *Herculean labour*, any labour attended with great effort, danger, or difficulty.

Hereditary, he-reddy-tary (Latin, *hereditus*, an inheritance). Descending to any one as heir; that has descended from an ancestor; transmittable to an heir-at-law, or from a parent to a child.

Heresy, herry-se (Greek, *hairesis*). An opinion taken in opposition, or a dogma opposed to the principles of the Christian Church, of the Established Church, or of established doctrines in general.

Heriot, herry-ot (Saxon, *here*, an army; *geat*, tribute). In law, a fine paid to the lord of the fee at the death of his tenant, originally consisting of military furniture, &c., but latterly of goods and chattels.

Hermetic, her-mettik. A designation formerly applied to chemistry, under the supposition that it owed its origin, or its improvement, to *Hermes Trismegistus*. *Hermetically sealed*, is when anything is chemically or closely stopped, so that no exhalation can escape.

Hero, he-ro (Latin, *heros*). A man eminent for bravery; a distinguished warrior; a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person.

Heroic, he-ro-ik. Becoming a hero; relating to the qualities which constitute a hero; noble; brave; magnanimous. *Heroic age*, the age fabled by poets, when the heroes, or those who called themselves the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. *Heroic verse*, the name given to

Latin and Greek hexameters, and to the ten-syllable couplet of English versification.

Heterarchy, het-errah-ke (Greek, *heteros*, another; *arche*, rule). The government of an alien.

Heteroclite, het-erro-klite (Greek, *heteros*, variable; *klitos*, inclined). In grammar, an irregular or anomalous word, either in declension or conjugation; any thing or person deviating from common forms.

Heterodox, het-erro-dox (Greek, *heteros*, different; *doxa*, opinion). Contrary to established opinion; opposed to the established religion of a country.

Heterogeneous, het-erro-jeny-us (Greek, *heteros*, variable; *genos*, a kind). Of another kind; of a different nature; dissimilar.

Hexagon, heksah-gon (Greek, *hex*, six; *gonia*, an angle). A figure with six sides and angles.

Hexameter, hegz-ametur (Greek, *hex*, six; *metron*, a measure). A verse of six metrical feet, either dactyls or spondees, with no limit as to their arrangement, except the fifth, which is usually a dactyl, and the last a spondee.

Hiatus, hi-aitus (Latin, *hiatus*). A gap; a chasm; something wanting; a defect.

Hibernation, hi-ber-naysbun (Latin, *hibernus*, winter). The act of passing through the winter; especially with some animals, who pass the winter season in a state of lethargy.

Hibernian, hi-berny-an (Latin, *Hibernia*). Belonging to Ireland; a native of Ireland.

Hidalgo, hi-dalgo (Spanish). In Spain, a man belonging to the lowest class of the nobility; the word means literally, "the son of somebody."

Hierarchy, hi-e-rarky (Greek, *hieros*, sacred; *arche*, government). Ecclesiastical government; order or rank of celestial beings; constitution and government of the Christian Church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of the clergy.

Hieroglyphic, hi-ero-gliffik (Greek, *hieros*, sacred; *glypho*, to carve). Emblematical; expressing by pictures; a sacred character or symbol in ancient writings, used especially by the Egyptians as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things.

Hierophant, hi-erro-phiant (Greek, *hieros*, sacred; *phaino*, to show). A priest or one who teaches religion.

High Church. A term applied to the opinions and practices of that party which seeks to exalt the ecclesiastical power; in opposition to *Low Church*.

Hindoo, hin-doo. An aboriginal of Hindostan.

Hippodrome, hippo-drome (Greek, *hippos*, a horse; *dromos*, a race-course). Anciently a course for chariot and horse-races.

Hirsute, her-sute (Latin, *hirsutus*). Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

Histrionic, his-tre-onnik (Latin, *histrion*, an actor). Relating to the stage; suitable to a theatrical performer; belonging to dramatic representations.

Hithe (Saxon, *hyth*). A port or small haven to land goods out of vessels, as Rotherhithe, Greenhithe.

H.M.S. An abbreviation of His or Her Majesty's ship or service.

Hoar, hore (Saxon, *hor*). To whiten or become grey; grey with age; white with frost.

Hoarfrost, hore-frost. The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapours.

Hobby. A strong, active horse; a child's horse; *hobby*, or *hobby-horse*, is also applied to a favourite pursuit or amusement.

Holocaust, hollo-kawst (Greek, *holos*, whole; *kato*, to burn). A burnt offering, in which the whole of the victim was consumed.

Holograph, hollo-graf (Greek, *holos*, all; *grapho*, to write). Something wholly written by a person's own hand, and not copied.

Holy Alliance. In politics, an alliance formed after the fall of Napoleon Buonaparte by the European Sovereigns, "in accordance with the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and for the happiness and religious welfare of all subjects." It was virtually an alliance for securing the royal personages interested against the encroachments of their subjects, and for mutual support, should the stability of their thrones be threatened by any outburst of popular opinion.

Homage, hom-age (Latin, *homo*, a man). Service; fealty; duty; respect. The oath of submission and loyalty, which the tenant under the feudal system used to take to his superior, when first admitted to the land, which he held of him in fee.

Homeopathy, homy-oppah-the (Gr., *homoios*, similar; *pathos*, disease). In medical practice, a method of curing disease which consists in the employment of various medicinal agents in exceedingly minute doses; an art of curing based on resemblances, as when a disease is cured by remedies which produce upon a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers.

Homeric, ho-merik. Relating to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

Homicide, hommy-side (Latin, *homo*, a man; *cædo*, to kill). The act of one man killing another; a slayer or destroyer of a man. In law, homicide is held to be *justifiable*, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable*, when it proceeds from misadventure, or in self-defence; *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act.

Homily, hom-illy (Greek, *homilia*, familiar discourse). A familiar discourse on some subject of religion, such as an instructor would deliver to his pupils.

Homogeneous, homo-jeny-us (Greek, *homos*, like; *genos*, kind). Having the same nature; sameness of kind.

Homonym, hom-o-nim (Greek, *homo*, like; *onoma*, a name). A word of the same sound as some other, but differing in signification.

Honorarium, honno-rary-um (Latin, *honos*, honour). A counsellor's or physician's fee; a free gift.

Honorary, onnur-ary. Conferring honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

Honours of War. A term applied to favourable conditions granted to a capitulating enemy when evacuating a fortress.

Horary, ho-rary (Greek, *hora*, an hour). Pertaining to an hour; lasting or continuing for an hour.

Horde, hord (Dutch, *horde*). A multitude or collection of people; a migratory band, occasionally dwelling in tents, waggon, &c., and seldom locating themselves in any one spot; a clan; tribe.

Horizon, ho-ri-zun (Greek, *horizo*, to bound). The line which bounds or terminates the sight, called the sensible horizon, or an imaginary line equally distant from the zenith and the nadir, which divides the globe into two hemispheres.

Horizontal, horry-zontal. Parallel to the horizon; level.

Horn Book, hawrn-book. The book used in teaching children their letters, so called from the ancient custom of covering it with horn.

Horology, ho-ro-lo-jy (Greek, *hora*, an hour; *logos*, a discourse). The art of constructing machines used for measuring time.

Horoscope, horo-skope (Greek, *hora*, an hour; *skopeo*, to observe). Aspect of the planets at the hour of a person's birth, by which astrologers pretend to foretell the future.

Hors de Combat, hawr-de-kombah (French). Disabled from fighting; in a condition to fight no more.

Horticulture, hawrty-kulture (Latin, *hortus*, a garden; *cultura*, culture). The art of cultivating gardens, or of tending such plants as are usually grown in gardens.

Hortus Siccus, hawr-tus sik-kus (Lat., *hortus*, garden; *siccus*, dry). The term applied to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and prepared.

Hosanna, ho-zanna (Hebrew, Save, I beseech you). An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

Host, hoste (Latin, *hostia*, a sacrifice). In the Roman Catholic Church, the sacrifice of the mass or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.

Hostage, hos-taje (French, *otage*). One given as a pledge for the performance of conditions.

Hostelry, hos-tel-re (Latin, *hospes*, a guest). An inn; an hotel; a lodging-house.

Houri, how-ro. A name given by Mohammedans to a nymph of Paradise.

Household Troops. This name is given to the regiments of life-guards and horse-guards, together with the foot-guards. They have the care of Her Majesty's person, and they enjoy many privileges and immunities.

Howadj, how-ad-jee. An Arabic word meaning trader, much used in the East.

Hoy. A small vessel usually rigged as a sloop, and employed for conveying passengers and goods, from place to place on the sea-coast, or to or from a ship in a road or bay.

Hoyden, hoy-den (Welsh, *hoeden*, a flirt, a coquette). A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Hudibrastic, hu-de-brastik. Pertaining to Hudibras, or doggerel verse.

Huguenots (German, *Eidgenossen*, sworn-fellows). A name formerly given to the Protestants in France.

Humanities, hu-manny-tiz. A term used in schools and colleges, to signify polite literature, or grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, including the study of the ancient classics, in distinction from philosophy and science.

Humid, hu-mid (Latin, *humidus*). Moist; damp; watery.

Husbandry, husban-dre (Saxon, *husbonda*, from *hus*, a house; *buend*, a cultivator or inhabitant). The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture, the raising and managing of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy, and whatever the land produces.

Hussar, hoo-zar. A mounted soldier. The term is of Hungarian origin, from *husz*, twenty, and *ar*, pay; every twenty houses being obliged, by order of Mathias the First, in 1458, to furnish and support one horseman.

Hybrid, hi-brid (Greek, *hybris*, a mule). A mongrel or mule; mongrel produced by the mixture of two species.

Hydra, hi-drah (Greek). A fabulous monster, with many heads; hence, metaphorically, the multitude, the mob; a numerous concourse of evils.

Hydrate, hi-drate. In chemistry, a solid which contains water in a fixed state, as slaked lime, soda, &c.

Hydraulic, hi-drawlik (Greek, *hydor*, water; *aulos*, a pipe). Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Hydraulics*, the science of the motion of fluids, and the construction of all kinds of machines relating thereto.

Hydrogen, hi-dro-jon (Greek, *hydor*, water; *gennao*, to produce). A gas, one of the elements of water, of which it forms 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9.

Hydrography, hi-droggrah-fe (Gr., *hydor*, water; *grapho*, to describe). The art of measuring and describing seas, lakes, rivers, and other waters.

Hydrometer, hi-drommy-tur (Greek, *hydor*, water; *metron*, a measure). An instrument employed in the measurement of fluids.

Hydrophobia, hi-dro-fobeah (Greek, *hydor*, water; *phobos*, fear). Dread of water; canine madness.

Hydrostatics, hi-dro-statiks (Greek, *hydor*, water; *stao*, to stand). The science

which treats of the weight of fluids, or their properties when at rest.

Hyemal, hi-em-al (Latin, *hiems*, winter). Pertaining to winter, done in winter.

Hygiene, hi-ji-eny (Greek, *Hygeia* the goddess of health). That department of medicine which treats of the science of health.

Hygrometer, hi-grommy-tur (Greek, *hydor*, water; *metron*, a measure). An instrument used for measuring the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere.

Hymeneal, hi-me-neal (Greek, *Hymen*, the god of marriage). Pertaining to marriage; a nuptial hymn.

Hyp, hip (contracted from *hypochondria*). A depression of spirits; a state of melancholy.

Hyper, hi-pur. A Greek preposition frequently used in composition, where it denotes excess; its literal signification being *above* or *beyond*.

Hyperbole, hi-purbo-le (Greek, *hyper*, beyond; *ballo*, to throw). Exaggeration; a figure of speech which represents things as much greater or less than they really are.

Hyperborean, hi-pur-bo-rean (Gr., *hyper*, beyond; *boreas*, the north). Northerly; in the remotest north; very cold.

Hyper-critic, hi-per-kritik (Greek, *hyper*, above; *kritikos*, critical). A critic exact beyond reason; a captious censor.

Hyphen, hi-fen (Greek). In composition, the mark (-) between words forming compounds, &c.

Hypnology, hip-nollo-je (Gr., *hypnos*, sleep; *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of sleep.

Hypo, hi-po. A Greek particle, retained in the composition of different words borrowed from that language, and literally denoting *under*, *beneath*, &c.

Hypochondria, hippo-kondreah (Gr., *hypo*, under; *chondros*, a cartilage). Properly, the region below the short ribs; hence a disease of that region, producing melancholy; depression of spirits; melancholy.

Hypothecate, hip-othy-kate (Latin, *hypotheca*, a pledge). To pawn; to give in pledge.

Hypothesis, hip-othy-sis (Greek, *hypotithemi*, to suppose). A supposition; a system or theory formed upon some principle not proved.

I.

Iambic, i-am-bik (Latin, *iambicus*). In poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as *déligh-t*; this word is sometimes figuratively used to signify *satire*.

Ibis, i-bis. A bird with long legs, bill, and broad wings; a sacred bird in Egypt.

Ic, ik. In chemistry, a termination of the names of those acids which combine the highest quantity of the acidifying principle.

Icarian, i-kary-an (from Icarus). Soaring high; adventurous in flight.

Ich Dien (German, I serve). The motto of the Prince of Wales. It was first used by John, king of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy, when it was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, as a mark of subjection to his father, Edward the Third.

Ichnography, ikno-graffy (Gr., *ichnos*, a trace; *grapho*, to write). A ground-plan or horizontal section of a building. In perspective, the view of anything cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of an object. The term is also used to designate a description of ancient works of art, as statuary, paintings, &c.

Ichor, ik-or (Greek). A thin, watery humour, with which the veins of the gods were fabled to be filled, instead of blood.

Ichthyology, ik-thee-ollo-je (Greek, *ichthys*, a fish; *logos*, a discourse). That department of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of fishes.

Iconoclasm, i-kono-klazm (Gr., *eikon*, an image). The act of breaking or destroying images.

Ideal, i-de-al (Greek, *idea*). Mental; not perceived by the senses; existing in the imagination or fancy.

Idem, i-dem (Latin). The same.

Identify, i-denty-fi (Latin, *idem*, the same; *facio*, to make). To make or prove the same; to combine or unite in such a manner as to produce one interest, purpose, or intention.

Identity, i-denty-te (Latin, *idem*, the same). Sameness; the being almost the same; the being exactly the same.

Ides, idze (Latin, *idus*). A term in the Roman calendar, denoting the 13th day of each month, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the 15th.

Id Est (Latin). That is; contracted into *i. e.*

Idiom, iddy-um (Greek, *idios*, peculiar). A mode of expression peculiar to a language, not reduced within the general rules of the grammar of that language.

Idiopathy, iddy-oppah-the (Gr., *idios*, peculiar; *pathos*, disease). A primary disease; a disorder not to be traced to any preceding disease; peculiar affection.

Idiosyncrasy, iddyo-sinkrah-se (Gr., *idios*, peculiar; *in*, with; *krasis*, a mingling). A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a disposition or temper characteristic of a person.

Idyl, i-dil (Greek, *eidyllion*, a little figure or representation). A short pastoral poem.

Igneous, ig-ne-us (Latin, *ignis*, fire). Consisting of fire; containing fire: in geology, proceeding from the action of fire.

Ignis Fatuus, ig-nis fat-u-us (Latin). A meteor of light which appears in the night over marshy grounds, occasioned by the liberation and ascent of phosphuretted hydrogen gas. It is popularly known as *Will-o-the-Wisp* and *Jack-o'-Lantern*.

Ignoramus, igno-raymus (Lat., *ignoramus*, we do not know). A term applied to one who is ignorant of everything. In law, a word used by the grand jury, as the term of indorsation, when they *ignore*, or throw out a bill of indictment for want of sufficient evidence.

Iliad, illy-ad. The name of an ancient epic poem composed by Homer, recording the siege of Troy, or *Ilium*.

Ilk (Saxon, *ylc*). The same; each or every one; chiefly used in Scotland and the north of England, to denote the same name, as *Macleod of that ilk*, meaning a gentleman whose surname and title of his estate are the same, as "Macleod of Macleod."

Ilimitable, il-immitah-bul (Latin, *in*; *limes*, a boundary). That cannot be bounded or confined, terminated or determined.

Illuminati, il-lewmy-nayte (Latin). Literally, those who have been enlightened; a name appropriated by persons assuming a superior knowledge on some subject; particularly by a secret association in Germany, and other countries of Europe, who, by misrepresentation, sought to subvert Christianity.

Illusion, il-lushun (Latin, *in*, with; *ludo*, to sport). False show; mockery; error; deception by false appearances.

Imagery, imaj-erry (Latin, *imago*, an image). Ideas formed wholly by the imagination, and which have no real existence; pictures; statues; figures of speech; sensible representations.

Imbecile, imby-sil (Latin, *imbecilis*). Weak; feeble; wanting support; leaning or relying upon; destitute of physical or mental strength.

Imbibe, im-bibe (Latin, *in*, in; *bibo*, to drink). To drink or draw in; to absorb; to admit into the mind.

Imbricate, imbrik-ate (Gr., *imbricio*, to cover with tiles). Laid under one another, as tiles. In botany, lapping over, as the leaves in a bud.

Imbroglia, im-brol-yo (Italian). In literature, an intricate, complicated plot; in a general sense, intricacy.

Imbrue, im-bru (Greek, *en*, in; *brecho*, to moisten). To steep; to soak; to moisten.

Imbue, im-bu (Latin, *imbuo*). To tincture or tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe.

Immaculate, im-makku-late (Latin, *in*; *macula*, a spot). Without spot or blemish; pure; undefiled.

Immaterial, immah-teery-al (Latin, *in*; *materia*, matter). Distinct from matter; spiritual; of no importance or weight.

Immature, immah-ture (Latin, *in*; *maturus*, ripe). Unripe; imperfect in growth; unfinished; not arrived at fullness or completion; come to pass before the natural time.

Immemorial, imem-ory-al (Latin, *in*; *memoria*, memory). Past the time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

Immerse, im-mers (Latin, *in*; *mergo*, to plunge). Buried; covered; sunken under water; overwhelmed; deeply engaged.

Imminent, immy-nent (Latin, *in*; *minor*, to threaten). Threatening; hanging over one's head; impending; at hand.

Immobility, immo-billy-te (Latin, *in*; *mobilis*, movable). Resistance to motion; fixedness of place; unchangeableness of state.

Immolate, immo-late (Latin, *in*; *mola*, flour mingled with salt, sprinkled on sacrifices). To offer as a sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice; to make or become a victim.

Immunity, im-mowny-to (Latin, *in*; *munus*, a duty or tax). Exemption; freedom from certain duties; privilege; liberty.

Immure, im-mure (Latin, *in*; *murus*, a wall). Literally, to inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up closely; to imprison.

Immutable, im-mewtah-bul (Latin, *in*; *muta*, to change). Unchangeable; inviolable; steadfast; without alteration.

Impacable, im-payka-bul (Latin, *in*; *pax*, peace). Not to be appeased or quieted; irreconcilable.

Impact, im-pakt (Latin, *in*; *pango*, to drive). To drive close together; to make tight.

Impale. In heraldry, to conjoin two coats of arms pale-ways, as is the case with those of a husband and wife, and so to impale them.

Impale, im-pale (French, *empaler*). To fix on a stake; to inclose with stakes; to shut in.

Impalpable, im-palpah-bul (Latin, *in*; *palpo*, to touch). That cannot be perceived by the touch; not to be felt.

Impartial, im-parshal (Latin, *in*; *pars*, part). Not favouring either party; not leaning to one party more than the other; not biased by party prejudices; equitable; just; even-handed.

Impassive, im-passiv (Latin, *in*; *passus*, suffered). Not susceptible of pain or suffering.

Impeach, em-peetah (French, *empêcher*, to hinder). To accuse by public authority; to charge; to bring into question.

Impeccability, im-pekkah-bility (Lat., *in*; *pecco*, to sin). Exemption from sin; that state in which it is impossible to do wrong or transgress.

Impending, im-pending (Latin, *in*; *pendo*, to hang). Hanging over one; threatening; likely to happen.

Imperialist, im-peery-alist (Latin, *imperio*, to command). One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.

Impermeable, im-permy-abul (Latin, *in*; *permeo*, to go through). Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.

Impersonal Verb. In grammar, a verb which is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as *it rains*.

Impersonation, im-perso-nayshun (Latin, *in*; *persona*, person). The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons; the representation of an assumed character.

Imperturbable, imper-turba-bul (Latin, *in*; *per*, by; *turba*, confusion). That cannot be disturbed or agitated; quietude; tranquillity; calmness.

Impervious, im-pervy-us (Latin, *in*; *per*, by; *via*, a way). That cannot be passed through; not to be penetrated or pierced; not to be affected by external influences.

Impinge, im-pinj (Latin, *in*; *pango*, to strike). To strike against; to fall against; to dash upon.

Implacable, im-plakkah-bul (Latin, *in*; *placo*, to pacify). Not to be appeased or pacified; stubborn, or constant in ill-will.

Implicate, impleo-kate (Latin, *in*; *plico*, to fold). To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to show or prove to be connected or concerned.

Implicit, im-plissit (Latin, *in*; *plico*, to fold). Literally, wrapped up in; hence, trusting to the word or authority of another; resting wholly on another.

Import, im-port (Latin, *in*; *porto*, to carry). That which is borne or conveyed by words; signification; meaning; tendency; of great consequence or moment; that which is brought from one country to another, usually expressed in the plural, *imports*.

Importunate, im-portu-nate (Latin, *in*; *porto*, to carry). Incessant in solicitation; making constant requests; pressing; urgent.

Imposition of Hands (Latin, *impono*, to place upon). In ecclesiastical affairs, the sign and seal of confirmation and ordination to the ministry and to deaconship.

Impost, im-poste (French, *impost*). Any tax or tribute levied by authority; a toll; custom.

Impotence, im-po-teas (Latin, *in*; *potens*, powerful). Want of strength or power; inability; weakness; imbecility.

Impound, im-pound (Saxon, *in* *pyndan*, to pen in). To inclose as in a pound; to confine; to restrain within limits.

Imprecation, im-pree-kayshun (Lat., *in*; *precor*, to pray). The act of invoking evil on any one; curse; execration.

Impregnable, im-pregnab-bul (Latin, *in*; *prehendo*, to take). Not to be taken by assault; not to be forced; invincible; unconquerable; inaccessible.

Impregnate, im-pregnate (French, *impregner*). To communicate the qualities or virtues of one thing to another.

Impressible, im-pressy-bul (Latin, *impressum*, stamped). That may receive impressions; easily receiving or yielding to an impression.

Imprimatur, im-pressy-maytur (Latin, *imprimatur*, let it be printed). The term applied to the privilege or license to print a book; used also to express approval by a critic, &c.

Imprimis, im-pri-mis (Latin). Firstly; in the first place; first in order.

Imprint, im-print (Latin, *in*; *premo*, to press). The designation of the place where, by whom, and when a book is published.

Impromptu, im-promtu (French). Without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

Impropriator, im-propree-aytur (Latin, *in*; *proprius*, belonging to). One who appropriates; a layman having church lands, or an ecclesiastical living.

Improvisatore, impro-vizzah-tory (Italian). A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously; feminine, *improvisatrice*.

Improve, impro-vize (Latin, *in*; *pro*, forward; *video*, to see). To speak extemporaneously; to contrive on the spur of the moment; to substitute on an emergency.

Impugn, im-pune (Latin, *in*, against; *pugno*, to contend). To resist; to contradict; to assail; to attack; to question the truth of a statement or the honesty of a purpose.

Impunity, im-puny-te (Latin, *in*; *punito*, to punish). Exemption from punishment; freedom from penalty; security from chastisement.

Impute, im-pute (Latin, *in*, upon; *puto*, to consider). To charge with; to attribute; to set to the account of; to reckon as belonging to.

Inadvertence, inad-vertens (Latin, *in*; *advertens*, turning to). Literally, not turning the mind to; want of caution or consideration; inattentive; careless.

Inamorato, inam-o-rahto (Italian). A lover; a man in love.

Inane, in-ane (Latin, *inanis*, empty). Void; empty; wanting in intelligence and understanding.

Inanition, innah-nishun (Latin, *inanis*, empty). Emptiness; exhaustion; want of sustenance.

Inaugurate, in-awgu-rate (Latin, *in*; *augur*, a Roman soothsayer). To invest

with office; to admit to; to consecrate; to induct by solemn rites; to enter upon or commence.

Incandescence, inkah-dessens (Latin, *incandesco*, to become white hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a white heat.

Incantation, incan-tayshun (Latin, *in*; *canto*, to sing). A magical charm; the act of enchanting; ceremonies of witchcraft.

Incapacitate, inkah-passy-tate (Lat., *in*; *cipio*, to take). To render or make incapable; to deprive of competent power or ability.

Incarcerate, in-karsy-rate (Latin, *in*; *carcer*, a prison). To imprison; to confine; to shut up or inclose.

Incendiary, in-sendy-ary (Latin, *incendo*, to set on fire). One who sets on fire; generally, to the dwelling or property of another; metaphorically, one who foments strife and inflames the passions; a promoter of quarrels.

Incense, in-sense (Latin, *incendo*, to set on fire). Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums burnt in religious rites; acceptable prayers and praises; figuratively, anything grateful to the feelings, as flattery.

Incentive, in-sentiv (Latin, *incendo*, to kindle). That which incites or encourages; kindling; provoking; that which operates on the mind or passions, and prompts to good or ill.

Inception, in-sepshun (Latin, *incipio*, to begin). A beginning; a commencement.

Incertitude, in-serty-tude (Latin, *in*; *certus*, certain). Doubt; uncertainty.

Inchoate, inko-ate (Latin, *inchoo*, to begin). Begun; commenced; entered upon.

Incidence, insy-dens (Latin, *incido*, to fall on). The direction in which one body falls or strikes on another. The angle which the direction of the falling or moving body makes with the plane struck is called the *angle of incidence*.

Incidental, insy-dental (Latin, *incido*, to fall on). Casual; happening by chance; secondary to something else; connected with some main object; occasional.

Incipient, in-sippy-ent (Latin, *incipiens*). Beginning; commencing, as *incipient insanity*.

Incision, in-sizshun (Latin, *incido*, to cut). A cut; a gash; a wound; the sepa-

ration of the surface of any substance by a sharp instrument.

Incisor, *inai-sor* (Latin, *incido*, to cut). A cutting tooth; the four front teeth of both jaws are called *incisors*.

Incite, *in-site* (Latin, *in*; *cito*, to move). To urge on; to push forward in a design; to animate by persuasion or promises.

Incivism, *in-civizm* (Latin, *in*; *civis*, a citizen). Want of patriotism; want of love for one's country.

Inclined Plane. In mechanics, a plane which forms with a horizontal plane some angle less than a right angle.

Incognito, *in-kogne-to* (Italian, unknown). Concealed or disguised; especially applied to the assumption of a meaner rank by royal and noble personages; also contracted to *incog*.

In commendam, *in-kom-mendam* (Latin). In ecclesiastical law, to hold a vacant Church living by favour of the Crown, till a proper pastor is provided.

Incompatible, *incom - patty - bul* (French). Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist, or cannot be possessed together with something else; irreconcilably different, or disagreeing; incongruous.

Incongruous, *in-kong-groo-us* (Latin, *in*; *congruus*, suitability). Unsuitable; not fitting; ill adapted for; inconsistent; absurd.

Inconsequent, *in-konsy-kwent* (Latin, *in*; *consequens*, following). Without regular inference; want of relation to, or connection with; not following in order or succession; not ensuing as an effect.

Incorporate, *in-kawrpö-rate* (Latin, *in*; *corpus*, a body). To embody; to mingle, or blend one body or substance into another; to mix intimately; to join as one.

Incorporeal, *in-kawr-po-real* (Latin, *in*; *corpus*, a body). Immaterial; not consisting of matter; not having a material body.

Incorrigible, *in-corijah-bul* (French, *incorrigible*). Bad; beyond the power of being made better by correction; hopelessly depraved; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

Increment, *inkre-ment* (Latin, *increasco*, to increase). Growth or increase in quantity or number; produce; matter added.

Incubation, *inku-bayshun* (Latin, *in*, *eo*; *cubo*, to lie). The act of sitting on

eggs to hatch them; figuratively, brooding over anything.

Incubus, *inku-bus* (Latin, *in*, upon; *cubo*, to lie). The visitation known as *nightmare*, and which is usually accompanied by a sensation of great weight upon the chest.

Inculcate, *in-kulkate* (Latin, *in*; *calco*, to tread). To impress by frequent admonition and repetition; to impress upon the mind by forcible instruction.

Incumbent, *in-kum-bent* (Latin, *in*, upon; *cumbo*, to lie). Lying, leaning, resting, or reposing upon; resting upon, as a duty that must be borne or supported. In ecclesiastical law, an incumbent is a clerk in holy orders, who is resident on his benefice with cure.

Incur, *in-kur* (Latin, *in*; *curro*, to run). Literally, to run into; hence, to encounter; to meet; to become subject to, or liable for.

Incursion, (Latin, *in*; *curro*, to run). An inroad; an invasion; an attack upon the province of another, and usually without conquest.

Indefatigable, *indy-fattign-bul* (Latin, *in*; *de*; *fatigo*, to weary). Unwearied; not to be worn out or exhausted; never fatigued.

Indefeasible, *indy-feeza-bul* (Latin, *in*; *de*; *facio*). Incapable of being defeated or made void; not to be annulled or abrogated.

Indelible, *in-delly-bul* (Latin, *in*; *deleo*, to blot out). Not to be blotted; not to be effaced; fixed beyond the power of erasure.

Indemnify, *in-demny-fi* (Latin, *in*; *damnum*, loss). To secure against loss, or penalty; to compensate for loss sustained.

Indemnity, *in-demny-te* (Latin, *in*; *damnum*, loss). Exemption from punishment; security against loss, or penalty.

Indenture, *in-denture*. A writing containing a contract, as of apprenticeship. It takes its name from the circumstance that formerly indentures were duplicates laid together and *indented*, so that the two papers, or parchments, corresponded to each other.

Independents. A sect of Protestant Dissenters, who maintain that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

Index, in-deks (Latin, *indico*, to show). That which points out; a hand to show the way, or the hour; a table of the contents of a book.

Indicative, in-dikkah-tiv (Latin, *indico*, to show). Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible, or obvious. In grammar, a term applied to the mood of a verb, which affirms or denies a thing.

Indict, in-dite (Latin, *indico*, to show). In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor in writing, by a grand jury under oath.

Indigence, indy-gens (Latin, *indigeo*, to want). Need; want; necessity; poverty.

Indigenous, in-dijin-us (Latin, *indus*, within; *geno*, to beget). Native to a country; belonging to the soil; not exotic.

Indissoluble, in-disso-lubl (Latin, *in*; *dissolvo*, to loosen). Not to be melted or dissolved; inseparable; indestructible; firm; stable; binding.

Indite, in-dite (Latin, *indico*, to show). To compose; to write; to dictate what is to be written.

Indoctrinate, in-doktre-nate (Latin, *in*; *doctrina*, learning). To instruct; to tincture with any opinion; to teach rudiments and principles.

Indomitable, in-dommy-ta-bul (Latin, *in*; *domo*, to tame). Not to be subdued; not discouraged by obstacles; unimpraisable; untameable.

Indubitable, in-dewbit-a-bul (Latin, *in*; *dubito*, to doubt). Not admitting of doubt or distrust; certain; assured.

Induce, in-duse (Latin, *induco*, to introduce). To prevail upon; to lead by persuasion; to influence by argument.

Induct, in-dukt (Latin, *induco*, to introduce). To bring in; to introduce; to put in possession, as an office or benefice.

Inductive, in-duktiv (Latin, *induco*, to introduce). Pertaining to induction; introduction; a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals; deduced from experiment, as opposed to hypothesis.

Indulgence. In the Romish Church, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or Church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

Indurate, indu-rate (Latin, *durus*, hard). To harden; to grow or become

hard; figuratively, to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

Industrial, in-dustre-al (French, *industriel*). Pertaining to manufacture or produce of industry.

Inebriety, in-e-briety (Latin, *in*; *ebrius*, drunken). A state of drunkenness; intoxication.

Ineffable, in-effah-bul (Latin, *in*; *effor*, to speak). Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed.

Inept, in-ept (Latin, *ineptus*). Trifling; foolish; unfit for any purpose; unready; awkward; useless.

Inert, in-ert (Latin, *iners*). Dull; sluggish; motionless; destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance.

Inertia, in-ersheah (Latin, *iners*). The passive property of bodies, by which they persist in a state of rest or motion, and receive motion in proportion to the force impressed upon them, and resist as much as they are resisted; called also in the language of philosophy, *vis inertia*.

In Esse, in es-se. A Latin phrase, signifying *in being*; an actual existence, as distinguished from *in posse*.

Inevitable, in-evit-a-bul (Latin, *in*; *evito*, to avoid). That may not be shunned or escaped; unavoidable.

Inexorable, in-egzur-a-bul (Latin, *in*; *exoro*, to entreat). Not to be moved by prayer or entreaty; neither to be persuaded nor dissuaded; deaf to entreaty; relentless.

Inexplicable, in-eksplikka-bul (Fr., *inexplicable*). Not to be explained; incapable of being made clear or manifest; involved.

In Extenso, in ex-tenso (Latin). Fully; at length; without abridgement; word for word.

Inextricable, ineks-trikka-bul (Latin, *in*; *extrico*, to extricate). That cannot be extricated or disentangled.

Infancy. The period, physically considered, from birth to seven years, and legally, till the age of twenty-one, previous to which no one can inherit property, execute any obligation, or incur any responsibility, except for necessities.

Infanta, in-fautah. In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

Infantry, infan-tre. The footsoldiers of an army.

Infatuated, in-fattu-ated (Lat., *fatuus*, foolish). Bereft of reason or common sense; affected with folly; inspired with a foolish, extravagant passion.

Inference, infer-ens (Latin, *in*; *fero*, to bring). A deduction from premises; a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a result arrived at by what has been suggested, not as an absolutely necessary consequence, but as a probable truth.

Infinite, infin-it (Latin, *in*; *finitus*, terminated). Without end, bound, or limit; countless; measureless; immense. Applied hyperbolically to anything of very great or indefinite dimensions.

Infinitesimal, in-finn-y-tessy-mal. Infinitely small; divided into the minutest portions.

Infinitive, in-finn-y-tiv (Latin, *in*; *finitus*, terminated). Undefined, or not defining; applied especially, in grammar, to that mood of the verb which affirms, without limiting its number or person.

Inflated, in-flayted (Latin, *in*; *flo*, to blow). Swollen or distended with air; puffed or blown out. Figuratively applied to a person puffed up with vanity; or to a literary style opposed to simplicity and perspicuity.

Infection, in-flekshun (Latin, *in*; *flecto*, to bend). The act of bending or turning from a right line or course; variation of terminations; modulation of the voice in speaking.

Inflexible, in-flek-sy-bul (Latin, *inflexibilis*). Unbending; not to be induced or persuaded; firm; constant; steady; fixed.

Influx, in-fluks (Latin, *in*; *fluo*, flow). The act of flowing in; a sudden rush; infusion; intermixture.

Informal, in-formal. Not in the usual form; irregular.

Infra. A Latin preposition used in compound words, signifying *beneath*.

Infraction, in-frakshun (Latin, *in*; *frango*, to break). The act of breaking; violation.

Infrangible, in-franjy-bul (Latin, *frango*, to break). Not to be broken, or separated into parts; not to be violated.

Infusion, in-fewshun (Latin, *in*; *fundo*, to pour). Mixing by pouring in; instilling; steeping or soaking; liquor made by in-

Ingenious, in-jeeny-us (Latin, *ingenium*, capacity). Possessed of genius; inventive; skilful; witty.

Ingenuous, in-jennu-us (Latin, *ingenuus*). Frank; candid; straight-forward; free from reserve, disguise, or equivocation.

Ingestion, in-jestshun (Latin, *in*; *gero*, to carry). The act of throwing into the stomach.

Ingot. A small bar of metal, made of a certain form and size, by casting it in moulds. The term is chiefly applied to the small bars of gold and silver, intended either for coining or for exportation to foreign countries.

Ingrain, in-grain. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

Ingrate, in-grate (French, *ingrat*). An ungrateful person.

Ingratiate, in-grashy-ate (Latin, *in*; *gratia*, favour). To commend one's self to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to gain or secure the favour of a person.

Ingress, in-gress (Latin, *ingressus*). Entrance; power of entrance; means of entering.

I. H. S. An abbreviation for *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; that is, Jesus, the Saviour of mankind.

Inhale, in-hale (Latin, *in*; *halo*, to breathe). To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

Inherent, in-herent (Latin, *in*; *hæreo*, to adhere). Existing inseparably in something else; naturally pertaining to; inborn; inbred.

Inhibit, in-hibbit (Latin, *in*; *habeo*, to have). To forbid; to restrain; to hinder; to interdict.

Inhume, in-hume (Latin, *in*; *humo*, to bury). To bury; to inter as a dead body; to digest in a vessel surrounded by warm earth.

Inimical, in-immy-kal (Lat., *in*; *amicus*, a friend). Unfriendly; adverse; hostile.

Initiate, in-issy-ate (Latin, *initium*, a beginning). To begin; to enter upon; to lay the foundation; to instruct in rudiments or principles; to introduce.

Inject, in-jekt (Latin, *injectus*, thrown). To throw in; to dart into; to introduce quickly, suddenly.

Injunction, in-junkshan (Latin, *in*; *iungo*, to enjoin). A command; order.

with authority; urgent advice. In law, a writ of the Court of Chancery, forbidding or requiring some specified act to be done.

In limine, in-limmy-ne. A Latin term, signifying at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

Innate, in-nate (Latin, *innatus*). In-born; native; natural.

Innocuous, in-nokku-us (Latin, *innocuus*). Safe; harmless; not hurtful; innocent; producing no ill effect.

Innovation, inno-vayshun (Latin, *in, novus*, new). Introduction of novelties; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

Innoxious, in-nokshus (Latin, *innoxius*). Free from mischievous qualities; harmless; innocent; pure.

Innuendo, innu-endo (Latin, *innuo*, to nod). A hint or intimation; an insinuation; a remote reference to a person or thing not named.

Inoculate, in-okku-late (Latin, *in, ocula*, the eye). To insert or introduce an eye, a bud, or graft; to communicate a disease, particularly the small-pox, by inserting matter into the flesh.

Inordinate, in-awrdy-nate (Latin, *inordinatus*). Irregular; beyond all bounds or limits; excessive; immoderate.

Inorganic, inor-gannik (Latin, *in*, Greek, *organon*, an organ). Void of organs; not possessing the organs peculiar to animal and vegetable existence.

In petto (Italian, *in petto*, within the breast). Held in reserve; kept back; performed, but not proclaimed to the world.

In posse, in-pos-se (Latin). In possible existence; likely, but not certain to become.

In prospectu, in-pro-spektu (Latin). Contemplating the commission of some act; intending to perform at some future time; on the verge of.

In puissant, am-pwees-song (French). Weak; powerless.

Inquisition, inkwe-zisshun (Latin, *inquisitio*). Judicial inquiry; examination; an ecclesiastical tribunal for the detection and punishment of heresy.

Insatiable, in-sayshea-bl (Latin, *in, satia*, sufficient). Greedy beyond measure; that cannot be satisfied.

Inscrutable, in-akroota-bul (Latin, *inscrutabilis*). Not to be searched or inquired into; that cannot be traced or followed; unsearchable; undiscoversible.

Insensate, in-sensate (French, *insensé*). Without thought or sensibility of present or approaching danger; stupid; devoid of feeling.

Insidious, in-siddy-us (Latin, *in, sedeo*, to sit). Sly; crafty; holding out false pretences; watching to ensnare.

Insignia, in-signy-ah (Latin). Marks; signs; badges of distinction, or of office.

In situ, in-se-tu (Latin). In its original situation.

Insoluble, in-sollu-bul (Latin, *insolubilis*). That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.

Inspire, in-spire (Latin, *in, spiro*, to breathe). To draw in the breath; to breathe into; hence, to infuse into the mind; to animate; to infuse the spirit; to direct by the spirit.

Insipissate, in-spis-sate (Latin, *in, spissus*, thick). To thicken; to make thick; to bring to greater consistency by evaporating the thinner parts.

Installation, in-stall-ayshun (Italian, *installare*, to place). The putting in possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies. To install a clergyman is to place over a particular church one who has been already ordained.

Instant, contracted *inst.*, used in correspondence, &c. for the current month. The distinction between *instant* and *current* is this: *inst.* denotes that the day of the month is past, and *curr.* that it has not yet arrived.

Instanter, in-stanter (Latin). In law, instantly; without loss of time.

In statu quo (Latin). A term signifying that condition in which things were left at a certain period; as when belligerent parties agree that their mutual relations should be *in statu quo*, or as they were before the commencement of hostilities.

Instigate, inste-gate (Latin, *in, stigo*, to push on). To incite; to provoke; to set on; to encourage to do either right or wrong.

Instinctively, in-stinktiv-le (Latin, *in, stinguo*, to put out light). By force of instinct; by the call of nature.

Insular, insu-lar (Latin, *insula*, an island). Pertaining to an island; surrounded by water; separated; disconnected.

Insuperable, in-supera-bul (Latin, *in*; *super*, above). Not to be overcome; insurmountable; that cannot be passed over.

Insurance. A contract by which one or more persons engage to make good any loss which another may sustain by fire, shipwreck, or other cause specified. When the insurance is made against risk at sea, it is distinguished by the name of *marine insurance*. *Life insurance* is where a person, by the payment of a yearly premium, insures to his heirs a certain sum, payable at his death. Insurances of this kind are also made for a specified number of years, and instead of an annual premium, a single sum may be paid, depending in amount upon the age of the party upon whose life the insurance is made. There is also *accident insurance*, *railway insurance*, &c.

Insurgent, in-surjent (Latin, *in*; *surgo*, to rise). One who rises against established authority; a rebel.

Intaglio, in-talyo (Italian, *intagliare*, to carve). In sculpture, and gem-engraving, a stone in which the subject is hollowed out, so that an impression from it would present the appearance of bas-relief. An *intaglio* is the opposite of a *cameo*.

Integer, inte-jur (Latin). The whole of a thing. In arithmetic, the whole number, as distinguished from a fraction.

Integral, in-tegral (Latin, *integer*, the whole). Whole; complete; entire; not fractional.

Integument, in-teggu-ment (Latin, *intego*, to cover). That which naturally invests or covers anything.

Intendant, in-tendant (French). An officer who superintends; one who has the direction and management of some public business.

Inter. A Latin prefix, signifying *among* or *between*.

Inter Alia, inter-aleya (Latin). Among other things or matters.

Intercalary, inter-kalary (Latin, *inter*, between; *calo*, to call). Inserted. An *intercalary verse*, a verse said or repeated between others: an *intercalary day*, a day declared to be between others, as the 29th of February in leap-year.

Inter-communication, inter-com-muny-kayshun (Latin, *inter*, between; *con*, together; *munus*, a gift). Reciprocal communication; imparting information or knowledge one to the other

Interdict, inter-dikt (Latin, *inter*; *dico*, to speak). To prohibit; to forbid; a prohibition; a Popish prohibition, restraining the clergy from performing religious duties.

Interest. In commerce, the allowance made for the loan or forbearance of a sum of money which is lent for, or becomes due, at a certain time. It is always, in regular transactions, so much per cent., and is either simple or compound. *Simple interest* is that which arises upon the principal only, for the whole time of the loan: *compound interest* is that which becomes due on the principal and interest added together, and are perpetually accumulating.

Interim, inter-im (Latin). The time between; the meantime; intervening period.

Interlard, inter-lard (French, *entrelarder*). In cookery, to mix lean meat with fat or lard; hence, to lay in between; to interpose; to mix; to diversify by mixture.

Interlinear, inter-lin-ear (Latin, *inter*, between; *linea*, a line). Inserted between the lines of the original composition or writing.

Interlocution, inter-lo-kewahun (Lat., *inter*, between; *loquor*, to speak). Dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns; speaking between or among different persons. In law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

Interlope, inter-lope (Latin, *inter*, between; Dutch, *loopen*, to run). To come or go in between; to intercept advantage; to prevent right; to forestall.

Interlude, inter-lude (Latin, *inter*, between; *ludo*, to play). A piece performed during the intervals of a play, or between other pieces.

Inter-marriage, inter-mar-rij. Marriage between families where each takes one and gives another.

Intermediate, inter-meedy-ate (Lat., *inter*, between; *medius*, middle). Lying between two extremes; intervening.

Interminable, in-termina-bul (Latin, *in*; *terminus*, a boundary). Boundless; endless; without limit.

Intermittent, inter-mit-tent (Latin, *inter*, between; *mitto*, to send). Ceasing at intervals; occurring fitfully or at intervals. In medical practice, applied to a fever or other disease, the paroxysms of which recur at fixed or uncertain periods; also, to a pulse which, after some vibration, ceases to beat for a short time.

International, inter-nasshun-al (Lat., *inter*, between; *natio*, a nation). Relating to the intercourse between different nations.

Internecline, inter-ne-sin (Latin, *inter*; *nex*, death). Compassing mutual destruction; tending to kill one another.

Inter nos, inter noz (Latin). Between ourselves; in strict confidence; same as *entre nous*.

Interpellation, in-terpel-layshun (Latin, *inter*, between; *pello*, to call). An interruption; an interference; intercession; a summons; an earnest address.

Interpleader, inter-plee-dur. In law, a *bill of interpleader*, in Chancery, or where a person owes rent or a debt to one of the parties in suit; but till the determination of such suit, he knows not who is the legal claimant, and he desires that they may *interplead* or settle their claims between themselves, so that he may pay with security to himself.

Interpolate, inter-po-late (Lat., *inter*, between; *polio*, to polish). To introduce or insert anything new; to foist a thing into a place where it does not belong.

Interregnum, inter-regnum (Latin). The time during which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and the accession of another.

Inter rex, inter reks (Latin, *inter*, between; *rex*, king). A regent; a person appointed to discharge the royal functions during a vacancy of the throne.

Interior, in-teery-ur (Latin). Inner; not outward; towards the middle or centre; inland country.

Interrogative, inter-roggah-tiv (Lat., *inter*; *rogo*, to ask). Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

In terrorem, inter-ro-rem (Latin). For a terror or warning; something held over a person to intimidate him.

Inter se, in-ter se (Latin). Among themselves.

Intersect, inter-sekt (Latin, *inter*, between; *seco*, to cut). To divide; to cross each other; to cut between one by another.

Interperse, inter-spars (Latin, *inter*, between; *sparsus*, scattered). To scatter or sprinkle between or among; to place here and there among other things.

Interstice, inter-stis (Latin, *inter*, between; *sto*, to stand). Space standing or situated between; time between acts.

Interval, Musical. A term applied to a certain relation between musical notes, which depends on the number of their vibrations. The simplest or most consonant interval is that of the octave. Compound intervals are those which exceed an octave, and they are named according to the distance of the two boundary notes.

Intervene, inter-veen (Latin, *inter*, between; *venio*, to come). To come between or among; to interrupt; to fall between points of time or events.

Intestate, in-testate (Latin, *in*; *testis*, a witness). Dying without a will; without having made a will, or testifying the will; a person who dies without having made a will.

Intestine, in-testin (Latin, *intus*, within). Inward; internal; within a kingdom or state; domestic; the interior passage of the body; a bowel.

Intolerant, in-tolly-rant (Latin, *in*; *tolero*, to endure). Impatient; unable to bear; refusing to tolerate others.

Intonation, into-nayshun (Latin, *in*; *tono*, to thunder, or sound). The modulation of the human voice in speaking or singing; the act or manner of sounding.

In toto, in to-to. A Latin phrase, signifying wholly; entirely.

Intra. A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying *within*.

Intractable, in-tractah-bul (Latin, *intractabilis*). Ungovernable; not to be managed or guided; obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

Intransitive, in-transy-tiv (Latin, *intransitivus*, not passed over). That cannot or may not go or pass over. In grammar, an *intransitive verb*, or verb neuter, expresses an action, or state limited to the agent, as *I walk, I sleep*.

Intransitu, in-transy-tu (Latin). In the act of passing from one place to another.

Intrench, in-trensh (Latin, *in*; and French, *trencher*). To dig or cut trenches around a place, as in fortification; figuratively, to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another.

Intricate, in-trikkat (Latin, *in*; *traces*, hairs or threads used to ensnare birds). Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure or difficult.

Intrigue, in-treeg (Latin, *in*; *tricio*). A plot; a stratagem; an amour carried on with great artifice by lovers; a scheme to subvert government.

Intrinsic, in-trin-sik (Latin, *intra*, within; *secus*, near). True in its own nature; actually existing qualities; belonging to the essence of a thing; not accidental or apparent.

Intro. A Latin adverb, signifying *into*, *within*.

Introcession, intro-seshun (Latin, *intro*, into; *cedo*, to fall back). A sinking or depression of parts inward.

Introit, in-troyt (Latin, *introitus*, an entrance). In the Roman Catholic Church, a chant when the priest enters within the rails of the altar.

Intromission, intro-misshun (Latin, *intro*, into; *mitto*, to send). A sending in; an intermeddling with the effects of another; suffering to enter.

Introspection, intro-spekshun (Latin, *intro*, within; *specio*, to look). A view of the inside or interior; an examination of the heart or mind.

Introvert, intro-vert (Latin, *intro*, within; *verto*, to turn). To turn inwards.

Intuition, intu-issun (Latin, *in*; *tueor*, to look mentally). Insight; immediate perception without the intervention of reasoning, argument, or testimony.

Inundation, innun-dayshun (Latin, *in*; *unda*, a wave). A flood; a deluge; an overflow of water.

Inure, in-ure (*in*; and Norman, *ure*, use or practice). To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till a habit is formed, and inconvenience is no longer felt.

In vacuo, in vaku-o (Latin). In a vacuum; a void or empty space.

Invalid, invah-leed (Latin, *invalidus*, weak). A weak or infirm person; one disabled by sickness, or worn out in warfare.

Invalidate, in-vally-date (Latin, *invalidus*, weak). To weaken; to make void; to render of no effect; to destroy the force of.

Invaluable, in-valua-bul. Highly prized; precious; above estimation; deemed of exceeding worth.

Invective, in-vektiv (Latin, *in*, against; *velo*, to carry). Harsh censure; angry abuse; railing speech, containing reproachful expressions.

Inveigh, in-vay (Latin, *in*, against; *velo*, to carry). To rail against; to reproach; to upbraid.

Inveigle, in-veegul (Norman, *inveigler*, to blind). To wheedle; to ensnare; to entice; to persuade to something evil; to bring a person into our wishes.

Inverse, in-verse (Latin, *in*, against; *verto*, to turn). Opposed to direct; turned in a contrary way; inside out; upside down.

Invest, in-vest (Latin, *in*; *vestis*, a garment). To clothe or dress; hence to clothe figuratively, with an office or dignity; to put into the hands or possession; to put into the funds.

Inveterate, in-vetter-ate (Latin, *in*; *vetus*, old). Deep-rooted; old; firmly fixed; settled by long custom or continuance; obstinate by long usage.

Invidious, in-viddy-us (Latin, *in*; *video*, to look upon). Viewing with envy; regarding with evil eyes; grieving at the good fortune of others; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy.

Invigorate, in-viggo-rate (Latin, *in*; *vigor*, vigour). To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate.

Invincible, in-vinsy-bul (Latin, *in*; *vinco*, to conquer). Not to be conquered; not to be overcome; that may not or cannot be beaten.

Inviolable, in-viola-bul (Latin, *in*; *violo*, to violate). Not to be broken or infringed; not to be profaned; sacred.

Inviscate, in-viskate (Latin, *in*; *viscus*, glue). To daub with glue; to apply gum; to entangle in glutinous matter.

Invocation, invo-kayshun (Latin, *in*; *voco*, to call). The act of addressing prayer; the form used in addressing any being for aid and assistance.

Invoice, in-voise (French, *envoyes*, to send). The account of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor; an account of goods sold or consigned, with their prices.

Involuntary, in-vollun-tary (Latin, *in*; *volo*, to fly). Not willing; not having will or choice; not wishing or desiring; independent of, or against the will.

Involution, invo-lewshun (Latin, *in*; *volvo*, to roll). The act of involving or enfolding; the state of being entangled; complication.

Involve, in-volv (Latin, *in*; *volo*, to roll). To envelop or enwrap in surrounding matter; to entangle; to complicate.

Iodine, i-o-din (Greek, *iodes*, resembling a violet, or violet-coloured). A substance

obtained from certain marine plants, which give forth a violet-coloured vapour.

Ionic, i-onik. Pertaining to *Ionia*, in Greece; applied to a dialect in the Greek language. In architecture, the *Ionic order*, the third order of architecture, intermediate between the strong Doric and the delicate Corinthian.

Iota, i-otah. Primarily, the Greek letter *i*, which, in contractions, is often signified by a sort of dot under another letter; hence, a tittle, the least assignable quantity.

Ipse Dixit, ip-sy dik-sit. A Latin phrase, signifying "he himself said it." It is commonly used substantively to imply mere assertion, as, "You have only his *ipse dixit*." *Ipse facto*, by the fact itself; in the very act. *Ipse jure*, by the law itself.

Ir. A prefix used generally instead of *in*; it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such cases equivalent to *not* or *un*, sometimes also, *on* or *upon*.

Irascible, e-rassy-bul (Latin, *irascor*, to be angry). Prone to anger; hasty in temper; irritable; easily provoked.

Ire (Latin, *ira*, anger). Wrath; rage; keen resentment.

Irenical, i-renny-kal (Greek, *eirene*, peace). Pacific; desirous of peace.

Iris, i-ris (Greek). The rainbow; any coloured circle surrounding another body; the circle round the pupil of the eye.

Irksome, urk-sum (Saxon, *ware*, grief, pain). Wearisome; troublesome; tedious; tedious and harassing in performance.

Ironical, i-ronik-al (Greek, *eiron*, a dissembler). Expressing one thing and meaning another; sarcasm.

Irradiate, ir-raddy-ate (Latin, *in*, *radio*, to shine). To dart rays into; to illumine; to shine; to adorn with light; to brighten; to cheer; to animate.

Irrational, ir-rashun-al (Latin, *in*, *ratio*, reason). Not rational; opposed to reason; absurd; destitute of understanding; foolish.

Irreclaimable, irry-klayma-bul (Latin, *in*, *re*, back; *clamo*, to cry out). Past redemption; not to be reformed; untamable.

Irrefragable, irry-fraja-bul (Latin, *in*, *re*, *frango*, to break). Not to be resisted; that cannot be refuted or overthrown; impotent; undeniable.

Irrelevant, ir-relly-vant (Latin, *in*, *levo*, to raise). Not to the purpose; not applicable; having no connection or relation with.

Irremediable, ir-roo-media-bul (Latin, *in*, *re*, *medeor*, to cure). Admitting of no cure; not to be remedied; not to be corrected or redressed.

Irreparable, ir-reppera-bul (Latin, *in*, *re*, *paro*, to prepare). Not to be repaired; not to be recovered; not to be compensated for.

Irrevocable, ir-ravoka-bul (Latin, *in*, *re*, back; *voco*, to call). That cannot be recalled or repealed.

Isagon, i-sa-gon (Greek, *isos*, equal; *gonia*, an angle). A figure whose angles are equal.

Islamism, is-lam-ism (Arabic, *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God). The true faith, according to the Mohammedans.

Iso, i-so. A prefix shortened from *isos*, a Greek adjective, signifying equal.

Isolated, i-so-layted (Latin, *insula*, an island). Detached; separate; standing alone.

Isomeric, i-som-erik (Greek, *isos*, equal; *meros*, a part). Possessing the same proportions, but different properties.

Isonomy, i-sono-me (Greek, *isos*, equal; *nomos*, law). Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

Issue, ish-u (Latin, *ex*, out; *eo*, to go). To go out; to pass out; to proceed; to send forth or emit; to spring from; to flow from. Exit; egress or passage; event; consequence; conclusion; progeny; offspring. In law, the disputed point or question to which two parties in an action have narrowed their several allegations, and upon which they are desirous of obtaining a decision; parties thus circumstanced are said to be at issue; the question so set apart is called the issue.

Isthmian Games, ist-me-an games. Among the ancients, certain sports and games celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.

Isthmus, ist-mus. In geography, a neck of land joining two continents, or by which a peninsula is connected with the main land.

Italic, i-talik. Relating to Italy or its letters; applied to distinguish a kind of type used by letter-press printers.

Ite, ite. A termination used in chemical terms, to indicate that a saline compound is formed by an acid ending in *ous*—thus, sulphurites are formed by sulphurous acids, with bases.

Item, i-tem (Latin). An article; a separate particular; a hint; a word used when something is to be added.

Iteration, itor-ayshun (Latin, *iteratio*). Repetition.

Itinerant, i-tinny-rant (Latin, *iter*, a going). Going or passing from one place to another; one who travels from place to place; journeying; travelling.

Itis, i-tis. A termination in pathological words to the Greek name of the organ or part affected, implying a state of inflammation.

Ive, ive. A termination signifying strength, power; as *act-ive*, who has the power of acting. *Mot-ive*, that can or may move.

J.

Jack, jak. The diminutive of the proper name John; commonly applied to anything small. Jack was formerly a common name for little boys; and hence the terms *bootjack*, *jackspit*, which, from having been originally applied to the little boy whose business was to pull off the boots and turn the spit, were naturally given to the instruments substituted for the purpose.

Jacobin, jakko-bin. A name given during the Revolution in France, to the more violent advocates for republican government. The appellation originated in the circumstance that the secret meetings of that party were held in a building anciently belonging to the Jacobin monks. The term *Jacobin* has been subsequently applied to any turbulent demagogue who opposes the Government in a secret and unlawful manner.

Jacobite, jakko-bite. In English history, one who asserted the rights of King James and his family, disavowing the Revolution of 1688, and vindicating the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance with respect to the arbitrary proceedings of princes.

Jacquard Loom. An ingenious invention of M. Jacquard, of Lyons, adapted to a silk or muslin loom, to supersede the employment of draw-boys in weaving figured goods.

Jactitation, jakty-tayshun (Latin, *jactatio*). A tossing of the body; restlessness; throwing; casting; heaving.

Jaculate, jakku-late (Latin, *jaculor*). To dart; to throw.

Jag (Saxon, *saga*, a saw). To cut into notches or teeth; a notch; denticulation.

Jaghire, jag-hire. An East Indian word, denoting an assignment of the Government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a military nature. The holder of a jaghire is styled a *jaghire dar*.

Jagury, jag-ury. In commerce, a Bengalese name for a species of coarse sugar in an impure state.

Jah, ja (Hebrew). Jehovah.

Jalamus, jal-amus. In antiquity, a kind of mournful song, used upon the occasion of death or any other affecting occurrence.

Jalousie, jal-owsy (French). A screen or blind for windows, used in warm climates.

Jamb, jam (French, *jambe*, a leg). The side-piece of a chimney or door; a support or prop.

Janitor, jannit-ur (Latin, *janua*, door, or gate). A door-keeper; a porter; a jailor.

Janizary, janny-zary (Turkish, *yengi cheri*, new soldiers). Formerly, a soldier of the Turkish foot-guards; now abolished.

Jansenists, jansen-ists. A sect of Christians, who followed the opinions of Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, in France.

January, jannu-ary. The first month of the year, named after Janus, a heathen deity, originally the same as the sun.

Japanese, jappan-eez. Pertaining to Japan, or its inhabitants; a native of Japan; the language of Japan.

Jargon, jar-gun (Saxon, *ganire*, to chatter). Unintelligible talk; language which is not understood, either by the speaker or his hearers.

Jarring, jar-ring (Saxon, *yrre*, to clash). Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; quarrelling; disputing; shaking; clashing.

Jasper, jas-pur. A silicious mineral of various colours, and capable of being highly polished; the colours are generally owing to the presence of oxide of iron, &c. It is commonly found in rocks of volcanic origin.

Jaundice, jahn-dis (French, *jaune*, yellow). A disease, of which the distinguishing peculiarity is, that the whole skin becomes yellow. It proceeds from an affection of the liver and gall-bladder and

is often superinduced by long continuance of melancholy and painful emotions; hence, a person who talks in a gloomy strain of anything, is said to take a jaundiced view of it.

Jaunt, jahnt (French, *janter*). A ramble; an excursion; a short journey; a trip; a tour.

Jaunty, jahn-ty. Airy; gay; finical; showy.

Javanese, javvan-eez. Pertaining to Java; a native of Java.

Jehovah (Hebrew). The Scripture name of the Supreme Being.

Jefune, je-joon (Latin, *jejunus*, dry). Fasting; hungry; empty; dry; barren; wanting in substance or interest.

Jemidar, jemmy-dar. In military affairs, a native officer, who has the same rank as a lieutenant in the East India Company's service.

Jennet, jen-nit. A small Spanish horse.

Jeopardy, jeppur-de (French, *j'ai perdu*, I have lost; or *jeu parti*, a hazardous game). Exposure to death; danger, loss, or injury; hazard; peril.

Jered, jer-eed. A short club or blunt javelin, darted by Turks in sport.

Jeremiad, jeree-me-ad. Lamentation; a tale of grief; a wail of sorrow or lament, so named from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.

Jerkin, jer-kin (Saxon, *cyrtelkin*, a tunic). A jacket; a short coat.

Jesting, jes-ting (Italian, *gesture*, to mock by gestures). Joking; sarcasm; acting or speaking with a want of seriousness.

Jesuits, jezu-its. The *Society of Jesus*, an order in the Romish Church, political and religious, corresponding with a chief at Rome, and possessing great influence in all countries where they are tolerated. The term is applied by way of reproach to any crafty person; or one who acts untruthfully, artfully, insincerely.

Jet d'Eau, zhay-do. A French term, used to signify a fountain which casts up water to a considerable height in the air.

Jetsam, jet-sam. In maritime law, the throwing overboard any portion of a ship's freight, with a view to save the remainder, by enabling the vessel to weather the storm or get off a shallow. When such an occurrence takes place, the parties interested divide the loss among them.

Jetty. A projection of stone or wood, affording a convenient place for landing from, and discharging vessels or boats; or simply intended as a breakwater, in forming an entrance into a harbour.

Jeu d'Esprit, zhud-spre (French). A witticism; a play of wit.

Jezebel, jezzy-bel. An impudent, daring, vicious woman; from a woman of this name and character mentioned in Scripture.

Jib-boom. In nautical language, a spar run out from the end of the bowsprit of a vessel continuing it.

Jockey, jok-e. The diminutive of *Jack*; hence a little boy, also a horse-rider, because boys or small persons are usually employed in that capacity. Hence, also, jockey, to trick, to cheat; because the success of a jockey depends, in a great measure, upon artifice and cunning.

Jocose, jo-kose (Latin, *jocosus*). Given to jest; mirthful; humorous; facetious; pleasant; waggyish.

Jocund, jok-und (Latin, *jocundus*). Merry; gay; sportive; full of animation and enjoyment.

Jogging, jog-ing (Dutch, *shocken*, to shake). To move, as it were, by a succession of shakes or shocks; to proceed at the slow space of a shaking trot.

Joint Stock. In commerce, a stock or fund formed by the union of several shares from different persons.

Jointure, joyn-ture. A settlement on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's death.

Joist, joyst (French, *ajuster*, to adjust). One of the cross or secondary timbers on which the boards of a floor rest.

Jolly Boat (a corruption of *yawl boat*). A small boat belonging to a vessel.

Jour Maigre, joor may-gr (French). The day of abstinence from flesh-meat, appointed by the Romish Church, usually the Friday in every week, together with other special occasions.

Journalist, jurnal-ist (French, *jour*, day). A name given to a person employed in a literary capacity on the public journals or newspapers.

Journeyman, jurny-man (French, *journee*, a day or day's work). Strictly, a man employed to work by the day; but

commonly applied to any mechanic who is hired to work for another.

Joust, just (French, *joute*). Tilt; tournament; mock fight.

Jovial, jove-yal (French). Gay; merry; joyous; born under the influence of the planet Jupiter (or *Jove*).

Jubilant, juby-lant (Latin, *jubilo*, to shout for joy). Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting for joy. This word is supposed to be primarily derived from *Jubal*, the name of the originator of musical instruments.

Jubilee, juby-le (Latin, *jubilum*). A grand festival celebrated every fiftieth year, by the Jews, in commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt; also, a festival celebrated among us upon the occasion of a monarch reigning fifty years; an institution having reached the fiftieth year of its existence, &c.

Judaism, ju-dayizm. The religion of the Jews; the laws of the Jews; Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaize, juda-ize. To conform to the doctrines, rites, and manners of the Jews.

Judicial, ju-dishal (Latin, *judex*, a judge). Pertaining to courts of justice; proceeding from a court; inflicted as a penalty.

Jugular, ju-gular (Latin, *jugulum*, the neck). Belonging to the neck or throat. *Jugular veins*, the veins which bring the blood from the head, descending upon the sides of the neck.

Julian, jool-yan. Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by *Julius* Cæsar.

July, ju-li. The seventh month of the year; so named from *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in it.

Jumble, jum-bul (French, *combler*). A confused mixture; a mass thrown together in disorder.

Junction, junk-shun (Latin, *jungo*, to join). The act of joining; union; coalition; combination.

Juncture, junkt-yur (Latin, *jungo*, to join). A joining; time or point where two things are joined together; union; a critical point of time.

June. The sixth month in the year; so named from the festivals given in honour of *Juno*.

Jungle, jung-gul (Hindoo). In Asia, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs.

Junior, joon-yur (Latin). Younger; later born; not so old as another.

Junk. A Chinese boat or ship; pieces of old rope or cordage; a sea term for hard salt beef.

Junket, jun-ket (Italian, *giuncata*). A sweetmeat; a delicacy; a festive entertainment.

Junta, jun-tah } A select council in
Junto, jun-to } Spain, for taking cognisance of important matters in politics, commerce, &c. Applied in a general sense to a band or knot of people; a combination or confederacy.

Jurat, ju-rat (Latin, *juratum*, a person sworn). The name given to magistrates resembling aldermen, appointed for the government of some corporations.

Jure Divino, ju-re de-vino (Latin). By Divine right.

Juridical, ju-riddy-kal (Lat., *juridicus*). Pertaining to the administration of the law; belonging to courts of law or justice; relating to a judge.

Jurisdiction, jewis-dikshun (Latin, *jurisdictio*). Legal authority; extent of power; district to which authority extends.

Jurisprudence, jewis-prudens (Lat., *ius*, right; *prudens*, prudent). The science of law; knowledge of law.

Jurist, ju-rist (French, *juriste*). One versed in civil law; one versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

Jurymast, jury-mast. A temporary mast put up in the place of one which has been carried away by accident, or erected in a new vessel for the purpose of navigating her to the place where she is to be properly fitted out.

Jus Gentium, jus jenshy-um (Latin). The law of nations.

Juste Milieu, zhoost mil-yoo (French). Intermediate course; midway; happy medium.

Justiciary, jus-tishy-e-ary (Latin, *justus*, just). One who administers justice.

Justifiable, justy-fiah-bl (Lat., *justus*, just). Defensible by law or reason; that can be justified.

Juvenescent, juvy-nessent (Latin, *juvenis*, youth). Becoming young; growing youthful.

Juvenile, juven-ile (Latin, *juvenis*, youth). Young; youthful; pertaining to or suitable for youth.

Juxtaposition, juk-stah-po-sishun (Latin, *juxta*, even; *positum*, placed). A placing, or being placed near.

K.

Kaffer, kaf-fur (Arabic). An unbeliever; a name given to the Hottentots, who reject the Mohammedan faith.

Kaland, kal-and (German). The name of a lay fraternity instituted in the thirteenth century, for the purpose of doing honour to deceased relatives and friends.

Kale, kale (Gorman, *kohl*). An esculent plant; a kind of cabbage, with a curly and wrinkled leaf.

Kaleidoscope, ka-lydo-skope (Greek, *kalos*, beautiful; *eidos*, resemblance; *skopeo*, to view). An optical instrument which exhibits to the eye symmetrical and beautiful combinations of images, by a particular arrangement of mirrors adjusted to a tube.

Kali, kay-la. The name given by the Arabians to an annual plant, which grows near the sea-shore, and from the ashes of which they obtain their alkali for making soap; the ashes of this plant are also used in the manufacture of glass.

Kalotype, kay-lo-tipe (Greek, *kalos*, beautiful; *typos*, an impression). The art of fixing photographic images upon surfaces of silver.

Kami, kay-me. The name given in Japan to certain spirits, the belief in which is the foundation of the Japanese religion.

Kamsin, kam-sin. A hot and dry southerly wind, which prevails in Egypt and the deserts of Africa at certain seasons of the year; named also *simoon* and *samiel*.

Kantian, kan-te-an. Relating to Kant, the German metaphysician, or his system of philosophy.

K.C.B. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Bath.

Keblah, keb-lah. The name given by the Mohammedans to that point of the compass, the direction of which is towards the temple of Mecca.

Keekle, kek-ul. To wind old rope around a cable, to preserve it from being fretted.

Kedge, kej. A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, especially at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a har-

bour to another; to warp as a ship; to move off by kedging.

Keel. The main and lowest timber in a vessel, extending at the bottom from stern to stern, and forming the basis of the whole structure. The vessels employed in collieries are also called *keels*.

Keelhaul. To haul under the keel of a ship. *Keelhauling* is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offences. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard-arm, with weights to his legs, and a rope fastened to him, which passes under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard-arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

Keeve, keev. A large vessel for fermenting liquor; a mashing tub.

Kelp. The calcined ashes of sea-weed, producing carbonate of soda.

Kelpie, kel-pa. A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland, having the form of a horse.

Kén (Saxon, *cennan*). The primary meaning is probably to see; thus, to view at a distance; to know; to understand; limit of view; reach of sight.

Keosk, ke-osk (Turkish). A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, supported by pillars.

Kepler's Laws. In astronomy, certain analogies between the distances of planetary bodies and their times of periodic revolution; as also between the rate of motion of any revolving body, whether primary or secondary, and its distance from the central body about which it revolves; first discovered by John Kepler, of Wirttemberg. *Kepler's Problem*, the determining of the true from the mean anomaly of a planet, or the determining its place in the elliptic orbit, answering to any given time; first proposed by Kepler.

Kerchief, ker-chif (French, *couvre-chef*). Literally, a cover for the head; a head-dress; any loose cloth used in dress.

Keri-ohetib (Hebrew, what is read or written). In Biblical literature, a term used to denote various readings—*keri*, signifying that which is read, and *chetib*, that which is written. When any such wrong readings occur, the wrong reading is written in the text, and that is called the *chetib*; and the correct reading is written in the margin, with ¶ under it, and called the *keri*.

Kern (Dutch, *kerne*). That which is surrounded or inclosed in a shell or other envelope; that which has a resemblance in form or taste, or in other qualities, to those of the kernels of fruit.

Ketch, ketch (Italian, *caicchio*, a chest or tub). An old English term, nearly synonymous with the modern name of *yacht*. It is still applied to a small ship of burden.

Kettledrum. An instrument of martial music, composed of copper or brass, and covered with vellum or goat-skin; shaped like a kettle.

Key. In music, the particular diatonic scale in which a composition begins and ends, and which prevails more or less in a given piece of music. There are twelve major and twelve minor keys.

K.G. An abbreviation for Knight of the Garter.

Khan, kan. An Asiatic governor. In the north of Asia this title expresses the full regal dignity; but there are also *khans* of provinces, cities, &c.; and in Persia, the title is also conferred on all officers of a certain rank.

Kidnap, kid-nap (German, *kinderdieb*). To rob or steal children, or others; to forcibly take or steal any person from his own country to another.

Kidney Bean. A tough kind of bean, so called from its kidney shape.

Kilderkin, kilder-kin. A cask of sixteen or eighteen gallons; the eighth part of a hogshead. The derivation of this word is said to be, because the quantity of fluid so contained bears the same proportion to a whole cask as a child bears to the grown man.

Kilogramme, killo-gram. A French measure of weight of 1000 grammes, or about 2½ pounds.

Kilolitre, killo-lestur. A French measure of 1000 litres, or 264 gallons; about 4 hogsheads.

Kilometre, killo-mètur. A French measure of 1000 metres, or about five-eighths of a mile.

Kimbo, kim-bo (Saxon, *cam*, crooked). Bent; arched; crooked. To set the arms *a-kimbo*, is to place the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

Kin (Saxon, *cyn*). Born of the same parents, immediate or remote; belonging to the same ancestors; descended or pro-

duced from the same stock or race; relationship by blood, or by inter-marriage; having the same or similar natural qualities.

Kindred, kin-dred (Saxon, *cyn*). Relation by birth; affinity; the connection or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestors. In a general sense, congenial; of the like nature; possessing similar properties.

Kine, kine (Dutch, *koeyen*). Plural of *cow*, now superseded by the regular plural, *cows*.

King-at-Arms. An officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. There are three kings-at-arms; namely, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy.

Kingcraft, king-kraft. The art of governing, usually in a bad sense.

King's Evil. A scrofulous disease, in which the glands are ulcerated. The gift of curing this disease was formerly attributed to the kings and queens of England and had its origin in the time of Edward the Confessor.

Kipper, kip-per (Scotch). A salmon that has recently been spawned, and therefore unfit to be taken. *Kipped salmon* are those which have been salted and dried, as not fit to use while fresh, because just from spawning.

Kipskin, kip-skin. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, between calf-skin and cow-hide.

Kirk, kurk (German, *kirche*). The Church of Scotland.

Kirtle, kir-tel (Saxon, *cyrtel*). An upper garment; a name applied generally to any article of dress which is adjusted by a girdle.

Kit. A term among soldiers, to express the complement of regimental necessaries, which they are obliged to keep in constant repair.

Kit-Cat. A name given to a club to which Addison, Steele, and other eminent persons belonged, for the purpose of uniting their zeal in favour of the Protestant succession of the House of Hanover. The same name is given to a three-quarter length portrait, of which many were taken for the club in question. The name of *kit-cat* was derived from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, who supplied the club with tart.

Kith (Saxon, *cyththe*). Kindred; alliance; acquaintance, as distinguished from *kin*.

Knag, nag (Danish). A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; the shoot of a deer's horn.

Knell, nel (Saxon, *cnyllan*). The sound of a funeral bell; a tolling for the dead.

Knight, nite (Saxon, *cniht*). Originally, a young man after he had been admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprang the honourable title of knight, in modern usage, which ranks next to baronet, and entitles the person on whom it is conferred to be styled *Sir*, and his wife *Lady*. The knight of a shire is a representative of a county in Parliament, originally a knight, but now any private gentleman.

Knight Service. A tenure of lands, originally consisting in investiture of lands, upon express condition that the person so invested shall serve in the wars of his lord.

Knout, nowt. An instrument of torture used in Russia for inflicting punishment on criminals; it consists chiefly of a strip of leather narrowing to a point, and about two feet in length.

Kobold, ko-bold (German, *kobold*, spirit). The name given to a supposed spirit, answering to the English goblin, imagined, in Germany, to preside over all domestic operations. From this word the name of the metal cobalt is derived.

Kopek, ko-pek. A Russian copper coin, about the value of a halfpenny.

Koran. See *Alcoran*.

Kotbah, kot-bah (Arabic). A particular kind of prayer used in Mohammedan countries, at the commencement of public worship in the great mosques on Friday, at noon. It consists chiefly of a confession of faith, and a petition for the prosperity of the Mohammedan religion.

Kraal, kray-al. A South African village or hamlet, being a collection of huts ranged in a circular form, so named by the early Dutch settlers, from *kraal* or *coral*, a string of beads.

Kraken, kray-ken. A supposed sea-animal of vast bulk, said to be seen occasionally on the coast of Norway, and of late years on the North American coasts.

Kremlin, krem-lin. The imperial palace at Moscow, containing several

It is of a triangular form, and about two miles in circumference.

Kreosote, kreeso-sote (Greek, *kreas*, flesh; *soto*, to preserve). The antiseptic principle of wood-smoke.

Kufic, kew-fik (from *Kufa*, a town on the Euphrates). An epithet applied to the ancient Arabic characters.

Kurd. A native of Kurdistan, a country comprehending the larger portion of that mountainous region which divides the elevated table-land of Persia from the low plains of Mesopotamia.

Kyloe, ki-lo (Scotch). The designation given to the small black cattle brought from the Isle of Skye. The word is also applied to Highland black cattle of any district.

Kyrie, ke-re-ay (Greek, *O Kyrios*, O Lord). A word used in the celebration of the mass of the Roman Catholic Church, in connection with another Greek word, *eleison*, which signifies, "O Lord, have mercy upon us."

Kyriological, keereo-lojij-kal (Greek, *kyros*, proper; *logos*, a discourse). An epithet applied to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics in which a part is put to represent a whole, as a pair of armed hands for a battle, a scaling-ladder for a siege, &c.

I.

Labefaction, labby-fakshun (Latin, *labefactio*). A weakening or loosening; failing; downfall; decay; ruin.

Labial, laby-al (Latin, *labium*, a lip). Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; a letter or character representing an articulation of the lips, as *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

Laboratory, lab-orrah-turry (French, *laboratoire*). The room or place where a chemist performs his operations.

Labyrinth, labby-rinth (Greek, *labyrinthos*). A place full of windings and turnings; a maze; something extremely difficult; intricacy; perplexity.

Lac, lak. In commerce, an East India term denoting 100,000 rupees, or £12,500 sterling.

Lacerate, lassy-rate (Latin, *lacer*, torn). To tear or rend asunder; to separate by violence or tearing; figuratively, to rend the heart, or wound the feelings.

Lache, lash. } (Latin, *laxus*, loose).
Laches, lash-iz. } A failure; a defect; negligence; slackness; remissness.

Lachrymal, lakry-mal (Latin, *lachryma*, a tear). Generating or secreting tears; conveying tears.

Lachrymose, lakry-moze (Latin, *lachryma*, a tear). Shedding tears; betraying a tearful aspect.

Lack, lak (Dutch, *teeg*). Want; need; destitute; failure; deficiency.

Lacker.—See **Lacquer**.

Lack-lustre, lak-lus-tur. A want of lustre or brightness; dimness of the eyes.

Laconic, la-konnik (from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words). Sparing of speech; brief; apathetic; expressing much in a few words.

Lacquer, lak-ur. To varnish; to apply a solution of shell-lac in alcohol.

Lactation, lak-tayshun (Latin, *lac*, milk). The act of giving milk; the time of suckling.

Lacteals, lak-te-als (Latin, *lac*, milk). In the animal economy, minute vessels which absorb or take up the chyle, or milk-like fluid, from the alimentary canal.

Lactometer, lak-tommy-tur (Latin, *lac*, milk; Greek, *metron*, a measure). A graduated glass table for ascertaining the relative quantity of cream afforded by milk.

Ladavee, ladah-vee. In commerce, a release or acquittance of any kind in India.

Lady Chapel. The name given to a small chapel, generally found in ancient cathedrals, behind the screen of the high altar. It is usually dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called by Roman Catholics *our Lady*.

Lady Day. The day of annunciation of the holy Virgin; March 25th.

Lagan, lay-gan (Saxon, *lygan*, to lie). In law, goods sunk in the sea, and the right which the chief lord of the fee has to take such goods.

Laggard, lag-gurd (Saxon, *lagg*). Backward; sluggish; slow.

Lagoon, lay-goön (Italian, *lagone*). A fen, marsh, or shallow pond; a sheet of water formed either by the encroachments of rivers or seas upon the land, or by the separation of a portion of the sea by the intervention of a bank.

Laic, lay-ik } (Greek, *laos*, the
Laical, layik-al } people). Belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy.

Lair, lare (German, *lager*). The couch of a wild beast; a place of rest for animals, the land or pasture where animals lie.

Laird, layrd. In Scotland, a landholder or owner of a manor, under the degree of a knight; the proprietor of a house or of houses.

Laity, lay-e-te (Greek, *laos*, the people). The people as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; the state of a layman.

Lake (Swedish, *leta*). A large expanse of water surrounded by land, or having no immediate connection with the sea.

Lallation, lal-layshun. That species of imperfect or affected pronunciation in which the letter *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r*.

Lama, lam-ah. The object of worship in Thibet and Mongolia, called more commonly *the Grand Lama*; the title of a kind of priesthood or sacred order in those countries.

Lambent, lam-bent (Latin, *lambo*, to lick). Playing about; licking; touching lightly, as with the tongue; playing over the surface.

Lambkin, lam-kin. A young or small lamb.

Lamellated, lammel-layted (Latin, *lamella*, a thin plate). Covered with thin scales; formed in thin plates or flakes.

Lamia, lam-ya (Latin, *lamia*, a hag). In antiquity, an imaginary being, represented as a monstrous animal, a spectre, or vampire.

Laminated, lammin-ayted (Latin, *lamina*, a plate). Consisting of plates or scales; lying in plates.

Lammas Day. The first day of August. The term is derived from the Saxon *loaf-mass*, because probably on that day an offering was made of bread baked from new corn.

Lampadary, lampah-dary. An officer in the ancient church of Constantinople, so called from his employment, which was to take care of the lamps, and carry a taper before the emperor or patriarch when they went to church or walked in procession.

Lampass, lam-pass (French, *lampas*). A disease in the palate of a horse's mouth, consisting of a fleshy lump situated behind the fore teeth.

Lamp-black, a colour procured from the soot of a lamp; or more properly speaking, a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch, or some resinous substance, in a chimney, terminating in a cone of cloth.

Lampoon, lam-poon. A personal satire; abuse; generally directed to a person's peculiarities, or failings. The word is supposed to be derived from the French *lampoons*, a drunken song.

Lancer, lan-ser. A soldier who carries a lance; originally a Polish soldier, but now introduced in England.

Lanciform, lancy-fawrm. Having the form of a lance.

Lancinate, lancy-nate (Latin, *lancino*). To tear; to cut; to lacerate.

Landamman, land-am-man. The name given in Switzerland to the president of the Helvetic republic; also the highest magistrate of the ten cantons.

Landau, lan-dau. A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which may be thrown back. It is so called from having been first made at *Landau*, a town in Germany.

Land-breeze. A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

Land-fall. Among seamen, the first sight of, or the making of land, after being out at sea.

Land-force. A military force; an army serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

Land-grave (German, *land*, earth; *graf*, judge or count). A title in Germany corresponding to earl in England, and count in France. It is now a title of certain princes who possess estates or territories, called *landgraviates*.

Landreeve, land-reev. An assistant to the steward of an estate.

Landscape, land-scape (Swedish, *landskap*). A portion of country which the eye can comprehend in a single view. *Landscape gardening*, that particular art which succeeds, by due study of natural beauties in landscape, to combine the best of their peculiarities in an artificial way. *Landscape painting*, the art of delineating purely natural scenes, and their proper atmospheric effects.

Landslip, land-slip. A sliding down of a considerable portion of land from a mountain, cliff, or other elevated place.

Landman. A nautical term for one who lives or serves on land.

Landwehr, land-wer (German, *land-guard*). The militia of Prussia and Austria.

Langrage, lang-grafe. } A particular
Langrel, lang-gril. } kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and destroying rigging. It is formed of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron tied together, but is seldom used except by privateers and merchantmen.

Lang syne. A Scotch term, signifying long ago; in the olden time.

Languente, langu-enty (Italian). In music, a direction signifying that the part is to be performed softly or languishingly.

Languid, lang-wid (Latin, *languéo*, to languish). Faint; weak; indisposed to exertion through feebleness and exhaustion; without animation or activity.

Languor, lang-gwur (Latin, *languéo*, to languish). Faintness; feebleness; lassitude of body; exhaustion of strength.

Laniard, lan-yard (French, *lanière*, a strap). Short pieces of rope or line fastened to several things in a ship, to secure them in their places, or to manage them more conveniently. The name is more especially given to the cords or braces which serve to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead eyes.

Lank (Saxon, *lunca*). Long or lengthened to excess; slender; spare; meagre; loose or lax, and yielding easily to pressure.

Lansquenet, lanksy-net (German, *lanz-knecht*). A German foot soldier; the name of a game of cards of French origin.

Lantern, lant-urn. In architecture, this term is applied to a small turret raised above the roof of a building, having windows all round it.

Laocoon, lay-okko-on. In fabulous history, the priest of Apollo or Neptune, during the Trojan war, who, while engaged in sacrificing a bull, was, with his two sons, crushed to death by an enormous serpent. The subject forms one of the most exquisite groups of sculpture in ancient art.

Laodicean, layo-deesy-an. An epithet applied to persons who are lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of Laodicea.

Lapel, lah-pel. That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

Lapidary, lappid-ary (Latin, *lapis*, a stone). One who polishes and engraves stones and gems; a virtuoso skilled in the nature, kinds, and values of precious

stones; a dealer in precious stones. *Lapidary style* denotes that which is proper for monumental or other inscriptions.

Lapidific, lappy-diffik (Latin, *lapis*, a stone; *facio*, to make). Forming or converting into stone.

Lappet, lap-pet. Part of a garment hanging loose.

Lapse, laps (Latin, *lapsus*). A gliding, slipping, or passing away; a fault committed through inadvertence; a deviation from rectitude. In ecclesiastical law, the omission of a patron to present to a benefice within six months.

Lap-sided, lap-si-ded. The state of a ship when built in such a manner as to leave one of the sides heavier than the other, and by consequence to retain a constant heel or inclination to the heavier side.

Lapsus linguae, lap-sus ling-gwe (Latin). A slip of the tongue; something inadvertently said; a mistake in uttering a word.

Larboard, lar-borde. The name given by seamen to the left-hand side of the ship when the face is turned towards the stem or head. *Larboard tack*, is when the ship is close-hauled, with the wind blowing on her larboard side. *Larboard watch*, is the division of a ship's company on duty when the other is relieved from it.

Larceny, larsen-ny (French, *larcin*). In law, the crime of theft. The stealing of anything below the value of twelve pence is *petty larceny*; above that value, *grand larceny*.

Larder, lar-dur (old French, *lardier*, from Latin, *lardum*, the fat or lard of swine). A place or room where meat is kept; a store-room.

Lares, lay-res (Latin). The household deities of the Romans, which the family believed to be souls of their deceased ancestors, and which they honoured as their protectors. They were represented by images of wood, stone, or metal, and generally stood upon the hearth in a kind of shrine.

Largess, lar-jes (French, *largesse*). A gift or donation; proceeding from the largeness of the donor's bounty. In antiquity, a free donation of corn, provisions, or clothes, which was made to the Roman people.

Larghetto, lar-getto (Italian). In music, a diminutive of *largo*, slow, but less slow than *largo*.

Largo, lar-go (Italian). In music, a term for a slow movement, one degree quicker than *adagio*.

Larum, lar-um (German, *lärm*, noise, bustle). A noise giving notice of danger.

Larva, lar-va (Latin, a visor or mask). In entomology, the grub or caterpillar state of an insect.

Larynx, lar-inks (Greek). The wind-pipe; the organ of voice; a cartilage forming the protuberance in the throat, and vulgarly called Adam's apple.

Lascar, las-kar. The name given to the native sailors of India.

Lascivious, las-sivvy-us (Latin, *lascivus*). Luxurious; wanton; lustful; lewd.

Lassitude, lassy-tude (Latin, *lassus*, weary). Weariness; fatigue; weakness; languor of body or mind.

Lasso, las-so. A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Latent, lay-tent (Latin, *lateo*, to be hid). Lying hidden or concealed; secret; remote from view. *Latent heat*, that which is insensible to the thermometer, upon which the liquid and æriform state of bodies depend, and which becomes sensible during the conversion of the vapours into liquids, and the liquids into solids.

Lateral, lattur-al (Latin, *latus*, the side). Of or pertaining to the side; belonging to or proceeding from the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

Lateran, latter-an. Originally the name of a person, from whom it descended to the ancient palace in Rome, and to the buildings since erected in its place, particularly a church called St. John of Lateran. *Councils of the Lateran*, those held in the basilica of the Lateran. *Canons regular of the congregation of the Lateran*, of which that church is the principal seat.

Lathe, lathe. The machine of a turner, the implement by which pieces of wood, ivory, metal, &c., are turned or cut into a smooth, round form.

Lathreve, lath-reev. } An officer
Leidgreve, lede-grev. } under the
Saxon Government, who had authority over a third part of the country.

Latin, lat-in. Pertaining to the Roman language, or language spoken by the people of *Latium*, in Italy.

Latinise, latin-ize. To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin.

Latitat, latty-tat (Latin, *he lies hid*). In law, a writ which pre-supposes that the defendant lies concealed, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is gone to some other county, to the sheriff whereof the writ is directed.

Latitude, latty-tude (Latin, *latitudo*, breadth). In geography, the distance of any place on the globe north or south of the equator; a particular degree, reckoned from the equator north or south. The small circles parallel to the equator are hence called *parallels of latitude*, and show the latitude of places by their intersections with the meridians. The *difference of latitude* is an arc of the meridian, or the nearest distance between the parallels of latitude of two places.

Latitudinarians, latty-tewdy-nary-ans. In ecclesiastical history, a sect of divines, in the time of Charles II., opposed equally to High Churchmen and Dissenters. The term is now applied to those who do not adopt the more rigid interpretation of Scripture, or merely as a party term.

Letria, lay-treah. In the Roman Catholic Church, the highest form of worship, or that paid to God, in distinction to that paid to saints.

Latten, lat-ten (French, *laiton*). A name sometimes given to tin plates, or iron plates tinned over, of which canisters are made.

Latitude, lat-tis (French, *latte*, a lath). A window fitted with cross-bars of wood or iron, crossing each other at small distances.

Laudable, lawdah-bl. (Latin, *laus*, praise). Praiseworthy; commendable.

Laudanum, loddah-num (Latin, *laudo*, to praise). An extract or preparation of opium, so called from its praiseworthy efficacy.

Launch, lahnh. Literally, to hurl a lance; hence, to propel with velocity, as a ship into the water.

Laureate, lawry-ate (Latin, *laurea*, a laurel). To adorn, to deck, or crown with laurel. *Poet laureate* was formerly an officer of the royal household, whose business it was to compose a birthday ode for the monarch, and another for the new year. These obligations have been dispensed with, and the honour of the laureateship, with the salary, is now given as the reward of poetic excellence.

Lava, lav-ah (Latin, *lavo*, to wash away). The matter which flows in a melted state from a volcano, but which hardens when cool.

Lavatory, la-vah-turry (Latin, *lavo*, to wash away). A place for washing; a wash or lotion for some diseased part.

Lave (Latin, *lavo*, to wash away). To wash; to bathe; to cleanse or purify with water.

Lavish, lav-ish. Prodigal; wasteful; expending or bestowing with profusion; liberal to a fault; unrestrained.

Lawsuit, law-sute. A process in law, instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice, or for the recovery of a supposed right.

Lax (Latin, *laxus*). Loose; unconfined; unrestrained; inexact; not strict.

Laxative, laksah-tiv (Latin, *laxus*). Having the power of loosening; in medicine, an aperient.

Lay brothers. Persons received into convents of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

Lay-days. In maritime affairs, the number of days stipulated in a charter-party, or allowed by custom for shipping or discharging a cargo.

Lay elders. In Presbyterian churches, persons who assist the pastor of each congregation, but not ordained as clergymen.

Layer, lay-yur (Saxon, *læggan*). A stratum; a bed; one body spread over another; one surface laid on the top of a preceding one; a shoot or twig of a plant, laid under ground for growth or propagation.

Lay figure. Among artists, a wooden figure with free joints, contrived for the study of drapery.

Layman (Greek, *laos*, the people). One who is not a clergyman.

Lazar, lay-zar (from *Lazarus*). A person infected with a loathsome disease.

Lazaretto, lazer-etto (Spanish, *lazar-eto*). A pest-house for diseased persons; a hospital for quarantine.

Lazaroni, lazah-ro-ne. A name given in Italy to the poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation. They are divided into regularly organised bands, have chiefs belonging to them, and are capable of working considerable mischief when acting in concert.

Lea, lee (Saxon, *ley*). Plain, or pasture land. In agriculture, a term applied to lands which are kept under grass or pasturage for a short period. For example, in a rotation of fallow, wheat, clover, and rye-grass, for three years, the ground, when under the clover and rye-grass, is said by agriculturists to be in *lea*.

Leading Strings. Strings which are used for supporting children when learning to walk; hence figuratively, a person is said to be in *leading strings* who places himself entirely under the guidance and direction of another.

Leaflet, leef-let. A small leaf formed by the petiole of a leaf branching out and separating the cellular tissue of the lamina into more distinct portions than one.

League, leeg (Latin, *ligo*, to bind). A confederacy; an alliance; a combination; union for mutual interest or friendship.

League, leeg (Welsh, *llec*). A distance of three miles.

Lean-to, leen-too. In architecture, a low building, the roof of which slants down from a higher one.

Lease, leess (Saxon, *lesan*). A contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands. A deed or instrument by which any lands or tenements are let. Metaphorically applied to any time or term granted, as a *lease* of a person's life. *Lessor*, is the party letting the lands, &c. *Lessee*, the party to whom such are let.

Leash, leesh (Italian, *lassa*). A lash or thong of leather; among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three. To *leash* dogs is to tie or fasten them together.

Leaven, lev-vn (Latin, *levis*, light). To raise or lighten by the intermixture of another ingredient, especially as applied to the mixture of yeast with bread. Metaphorically, to intermix with a substance of less purity; to savour or season, stain, tinge, or imbue.

Lecherous, letsher-us. Addicted to lewdness; lustful.

Lecture, lek-shun (Latin, *lego*, to read). A reading; a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in Divine service.

Led Captain. A term of reproach applied to a humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

Ledger, lej-jur. In book-keeping, the principal record of commercial transac-

tions; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.

Lee. In nautical language, the side opposite to the wind. The *lee-shore* is that on which the wind blows. A *lee-tide* runs in the same direction as the wind blows.

Leer, leer (Saxon, *hlear*). An oblique look; an affected expression of the countenance.

Lees, leez (French, *lie*). Dregs; sediment; the grosser parts of a liquid which settle at the bottom of a vessel.

Leet, leet (Saxon, *leth*). An assembly; a court; a convention. The *court leet* is a court of record ordained for punishing offences against the Crown, and said to be the oldest in the land.

Legate, leg-ate (Latin, *lego*, to send). A deputy; any one sent to act for or according to the directions of another; an ambassador, especially applied to the Pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.

Legatee, leggah-tee. One to whom a particular thing or certain sum of money is bequeathed.

Legend, le-jend (Latin, *lego*, to read). A narrative or relation; a record or register; anything told; chronicle of the lives of saints, and from the abuse of truth in these last, the term is applied to any fictitious and incredible story. Also, specially used in numismatics for the inscription placed on the edge of a coin or medal.

Leger, lej-ur (Dutch, *leggen*). That which lies by or at hand; anything that lies in a place. *Leger* ambassador, one sent to remain or continue. *Leger-line*, in music, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more than that number is wanted, to designate ascending or descending notes.

Legerdemain, lejjur-de-mane (Fr., *leger*, light; *de main*, off-hand). Sleight of hand; juggle; trick; power of deceiving the eye by dexterity of hand.

Legibility, lejji-billit-te (Latin, *lego*, to read). The quality or state of being legible, or easy to be read.

Legion, le-jun (Latin, *legio*). Among the ancient Romans, a body of infantry, consisting of different numbers at different times; it is now used in a general sense to express a vast number. *Legion of Honour*, an order of merit in France instituted by Napoleon Buonaparte, as a recompense for military and civil services.

Legislature, lejiss-lay-ture (Latin, *lex*, law; *latum*, to enact). The body of persons in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state.

Legitimate, le-jittim-ate (Latin, *legitimus*). Born in marriage; lawfully begotten; lawful; according to law or established usage; genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source.

Leguminous, le-gewmin-us (Latin, *legumen*, a pod). Pertaining to pulse, as beans, peas, &c.

Leman, le-man (Saxon, *leafman*). Any one loved; generally applied to one loved illicitly, or with mere gallantry.

Lemma, lom-ma (Greek, *lemma*, a thing taken or assumed). In mathematics, a preparatory proposition borrowed from another subject, or from another part of the same subject, and introduced at the point where it becomes indispensable.

Lenient, leany-ent (Lat., *lenis*, gentle). Having or noting the quality of gentleness, softness, or mildness. Mitigating; mild; soothing.

Lenitive, lenny-tiv (Latin, *lenis*, soft). Softening; mitigating; emollient; an emollient medicine; anything medicinally applied to heal pain.

Lens, lenz (Latin, *lens*, a bean or lentil). Literally, a pulse, and from the shape of its seed, somewhat convex on both sides, a glass so formed, for a telescope or burning glass, is thus named.

Lent (Dutch, *lenten*, to dissolve, because the severity of the winter is then dissolved). The forty days' fast, commencing on Ash-Wednesday.

Lenten, len-tn. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; abstemious; sparing.

Lentiform (Latin, *lens*, a bean; *forma*, form). Of the form of a lens.

Lentil, len-tl. (Latin, *lens*, a bean). A plant resembling a bean.

Lento, len-to. In music, an Italian word meaning slow, and used to denote a movement between *largo* and *grave*.

Leo, le-o (Latin). The lion; in astronomy, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

• **Leod**, le-od (Saxon). The people; a nation, or country.

Leonine, le-o-nine (Latin, *leoninus*). Having the qualities of a lion; resembling a lion. *Leonine verses*, a certain species of verse having a word in the middle which

rhymes with a word at the end; so called from Leo X.

Leprosy, lepproh-se (Greek, *leprosis*). A loathsome disease, which generally consists of a universal cancer of the whole body, and having dry, white, scurfy scales.

Le roi le veut (French). The sovereign wills it. The form of royal assent to the passing of bills in parliament, pronounced by the clerk.

Lese Majesty, le-se majjes-te. Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state.

Lethargy, leth-arjy (Greek, *lethe*, forgetfulness; *argos*, idle). Morbid drowsiness; dulness; a sluggish forgetfulness; sleepiness to excess.

Lethe, le-the (Greek, *lethe*, forgetfulness). Oblivion; causing forgetfulness; death. In Greek mythology, *Lethe* was the river Oblivion, the waters of which were fabled to possess the quality of making those who drank them forget the whole of their former existence.

Letterpress. Print; letters and words impressed on paper, or other material, by types.

Lettre de Cachet, letrd'-kashay (French, a sealed letter). Formerly, in France, an arbitrary warrant of imprisonment, without accusation or trial.

Levant, le-vant (French, *levant*, rising). The east; a wind coming from the east; the eastern part of the Mediterranean; called *levant*, because there the sun rises.

Levee, lev-ee (French, *lever*, to rise). An assembly of visitors at or soon after the time of rising; the ceremonial visits which distinguished personages receive in the morning. It is now specially applied in this country to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives visits from such persons as are entitled by rank, fame, or fortune, to that honour.

Levée en Masse, levvay-ong-mass (French). A military expression for the patriotic rising of a whole people, including all capable of bearing arms, who are not otherwise engaged in the regular service; and which is the most formidable obstacle an enemy can encounter.

Leveller, level-ul-ur. One who levels or destroys distinctions.

Levelling, level-ling. The finding of a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, to determine the height of

depth of one place in relation to another; usually performed by means of an instrument called a *level*, with levelling staffs, &c.

Lever, le-vur (Latin, *levo*, to raise). In mechanics, a bar of metal, wood, or other flexible substance, turning on a fulcrum or prop, and usually regarded as one of the simple mechanical powers.

Leveret, lev-vur-it (French, *lièvre*, a hare). A hare in the first year of her age.

Leviathan, le-viah-than. A Hebrew word, signifying a great fish, or sea animal; it is metaphorically applied to anything of gigantic proportions.

Levigate, levvy-gate (Latin, *lavigo*, to make smooth). To reduce to a fine powder; to make smooth; to polish.

Levitation, levvy-tayshun (Latin, *levis*, light). Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

Levitical, le-vitty-kal. Belonging to the Levites or tribe of *Levi*; making part of the religion of the Jews; pertaining to the priesthood.

Leviticus, le-vitty-kus. A canonical book in the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests, Levites, and sacrifices.

Levity, levvit-e (Latin, *levis*, light). Lightness; the want of weight in a body compared with another which is heavier; hence, lightness of character; frivolity; fickleness; inconstancy.

Levy, lev-o (French, *lever*, to raise). To raise; to collect; to gather, as to *levy* an army, to *levy* a tax.

Lewd, lude (Welsh, *Uodig*). Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; sensual; impure.

Lexicographer, leksy-kograh-fur (Greek, *lexicon*, a dictionary; *grapho*, to write). The writer or compiler of a dictionary.

Lexicology, leksy-kollo-je (Greek, *lexicon*; *logos*, a treatise). The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

Lexicon, leksy-kon (Greek). A dictionary; a book in which words are explained; the term *lexicon* is retained with us as relating to the Greek dictionary.

Lex non scripta, leks non skrip-ta (Latin). The unwritten law; custom long

established. The *lex non scripta* means especially the ancient common law of England, which existed in full force for centuries, without ever having been written. The *lex scripta* means the statute laws of England.

Lex talionis, lex taly-onis (Latin). The law of retaliation or requital in kind, such as is alluded to in the Scripture,—“an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.”

Ley, lay (Latin, *lavivum*). The liquor in which saline and soluble particles of the residues of distillation and combustion are dissolved; the solution made by levigating ashes which contain alkali.

Leyden jar, lyden jar. A jar used for accumulating electricity, and employed in electrical experiments; it was the invention of M. Vanleight, of Leyden.

Liaison, le-ah-zong (French). Bond of union; illicit connection.

Libation, li-bayshun (Latin, *libo*, to pour out). The act of pouring out wine in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

Libel, li-bel (Latin, *libellus*, a little book). A defamatory writing; any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture, containing misrepresentations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision; also, a writ, citation, or process, containing the substance of the suit upon any action; also a bill, certificate, request, or supplication in writing.

Liberal, libber-al (Latin, *liberalis*). Free; generous; ready to give or bestow; bounteous; munificent. In politics, one who professes enlarged views for the public good, and who advocates the bestowal of the greatest number of privileges upon the people. *Liberal arts*, those arts which depend more on intellectual exertion and refined taste, as distinguished from those which require great mechanical labour.

Liberate, libber-ate (Latin, *libero*). To release from confinement; to set free; to emancipate from bondage.

Libertine, libber-tin (Latin, *libertinus*). Literally, a free man; hence, in an evil sense, one free from restraint; licentious; immoral; irreligious.

Libidinous, lib-iddin-us (Latin, *libida*, desire). Lewd; lustful.

Libra, li-brah (Latin). The balance; the seventh sign of the Zodiac. It denotes the first month of spring, and extends from the 20th of March to the 20th of

April. This month answers to the vernal equinox, and the equality, or *balance*, of the days and nights.

Librarian, li-brary-an (Latin, *liber*, a book). One who has the care of a library; the keeper of a library.

Libration, li-brayshun (Latin, *libra*, a balance). The act of poising or balancing; equipoise; the apparent oscillatory motion of the moon, which brings into view at one time small portions of its surface, which are at other times invisible.

Libratory, libray-tury. Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

License, li-sens (Latin, *licet*, it is permitted). A right, authority, or permission; excess of liberty; abuse of freedom.

Licentiate, li-senshy-ate (Latin, *licentia*). One who has a license to practice any art or faculty. *Licentiate in Medicine* is a physician who has a licence to practice, granted by the College of Physicians.

Lichen, li-ken or lik-en (Greek, *leichen*). A plant; rock-moss; an order of plants of the most simple organisation, requiring free access to light and air, and forming irregular patches upon the surface of stones, trees, the earth, and other bodies.

Lictor, lik-tur. The name of a Roman officer, or beadle, who attended on the magistrates, and inflicted punishment on the condemned. Each lictor carried on his shoulder the *fusces*, or bundle of rods, with an axe in the middle.

Lief, leef (Saxon, *leaf*, loved). With free consent; gladly; willingly.

Liege, leej (Latin, *ligo*, to bind). Bound by feudal tenure; subject; obliged to be loyal and faithful to a superior; the word is also applied as if the bond were only to attach the people to the prince, and in this sense *liege* is sovereign, or supreme head or chief.

Lien, le-en. (Obsolete participle of *lie*). A legal claim to property to satisfy a debt; the right by which a possessor of property holds it against the owner, in satisfaction of a demand.

Lieu, lu (French). Place; room; stead. Used only with *in*, as *in lieu*, instead.

Life-boat. A boat constructed so that it cannot sink or be swamped; used in saving the lives of shipwrecked persons.

Ligament, liggab-ment (Latin, *ligo*, to bind). Anything that ties or binds one thing to another. In anatomy, ligaments

are those insensible strings seated within or near a joint, and which serve to hold the various articulations of the animal body together.

Lighter, li-tur. A large open flat-bottomed vessel, which attends upon ships of burden, and *lightens* them of their lading.

Lighthouse, lite-hous. A building, usually in the form of a tower, built upon or adjacent to dangerous rocks, for the purpose of warning ships of their situation; or along the sea-coast as landmarks, lights of various descriptions being introduced upon the top at night.

Lights, lites. The lungs, so called from their lightness; being lighter in proportion to their bulk than any other part of the body.

Ligneous, lig-ne-us (Latin, *lignum*, wood). Woody or wooden; having the substance of wood.

Lignum vitæ, lig-num vi-te (Latin, wood of life). The gnaaiacum or pockwood. The common *lignum vitæ* tree is a native of the warm latitudes of America. It is a large tree, and the wood is hard, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish-yellow colour in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste.

Lilliputian, lilly-pewshan. Anything of very small proportions; a pigmy; so called from the people of Lilliput mentioned in "Gulliver's Travels," by Dean Swift.

Lilt, lilt. To sing or dance merrily and with vivacity.

Limation, li-mayshun (Latin, *limo*, to file). The act of filing or polishing.

Limber, lim-bur (Danish, *temper*). Flexible; easily bent; pliant; yielding.

Limbo, lim-bo (Latin, *limbus*, a hem or edge). The purgatory of the Roman Catholic Church, supposed to lie on the edge of the neighbourhood of the infernal regions; a middle state, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, a place of confinement; a prison.

Limit, lim-it (Latin, *limes*). A bound, a border; utmost reach; the part or thing which terminates.

Limited Liability. In commerce, the liability of a shareholder in a company, or a partner in a firm, for a specified amount, such as the amount of his shares, and no more. It is a recent introduction into England, and differs from the former system, where, if a person had only one

share in a concern, he was held equally liable with the rest.

Limner, lim-nur (French, *enlumineur*). A painter; a painter who works chiefly in water-colours.

Limpid, lim-pid (Latin, *limpidus*). Clear; transparent; pure; characterised by clearness or transparency.

Linchpin, linsh-pin (Saxon, *lynis*). A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage sliding off the axle-tree.

Line (Latin, *linea*). In geometry, anything extended in length without breadth or thickness. Lines are either curves or right lines. In fortification, whatever is drawn on the ground of the field, as a trench or a row of gabions, &c.

Line of battle. The disposition of an army, which is usually drawn up in three lines—the vanguard, main body, and rear-guard. *Line of march* signifies any distance of ground over which armed bodies move in regular succession. *Line of demarcation*, a line which is drawn by the consent of the parties interested to ascertain the limits of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers. In navigation the word is used in different senses, as a *ship of the line*, any vessel of war large enough to be drawn up in the line of battle; *deep-sea line*, a long line marked at every five fathoms; *whale line*, that which has not been tarred, in distinction from the tarred line.

Lineage, linny-aje (Latin, *linea*, a line). Family, line, or race; either ascending or descending; genealogy.

Lineal, linny-al (Latin, *linea*, a line). Composed of lines; in the direction of a line; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; allied by direct descent.

Lineament, linny-a-ment (Latin, *linea*, a line). Feature; form; outline; any mark either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

Linear, lin-yeer (Latin, *linearis*, strap-shaped). Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; like a line; in a straight direction. *Linear equations*, in the integral calculus, are those in which the unknown quantity is only of the first degree. *Linear perspective* is that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of objects.

Liners. A name given to packet ships regularly trading to and from certain far distant ports beyond seas.

Lines of growth. Those concentric lines or markings in a shell, trunk of a tree, &c., which denote the growth of the individual, are thus named.

Ling. A termination of Saxon origin; it was customary to subjoin it to the name of the father, as *Eadmund*, *Eadmon-ling*; it was further subjoined to designate offspring, or progeny, as *duck*, *duckling*. It always denotes belonging or pertaining to; and is frequently used to express the added circumstances, or connection with or dependence upon.

Linguadental, ling-gwa-dental. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

Lingua Franca, ling-gwa frang-ka. A species of corrupt Italian, spoken chiefly on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Lingual, ling-gwal (Latin, *lingua*, a tongue). Pertaining to the tongue.

Linguist, ling-gwist (Latin, *lingua*, a tongue). A person skilled in languages.

Liniment, linny-ment (Latin, *linio*, to anoint). An ointment to be spread or smeared over sores; a remedy for external use by means of friction.

Link, link (German, *lenken*, to bend). The parts by which a chain is extended in its length; the parts of which a chain is formed; anything connecting; hence metaphorically, the *links* in a chain of evidence, the *links* of society.

Linnean, lin-neean. Pertaining to *Linnaeus*, the naturalist, or his system, which consisted of a scientific arrangement of all natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, into three kingdoms, subdivided into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, with a description of their generic and specific characters.

Linstock, lin-stok. A staff with a match at the end, used in firing a cannon.

Lintel, lin-tel (Spanish, *lintel*). The horizontal or head-piece which covers the opening of a door or window; the part of the frame which lies on the side pieces.

Lipogram, lippo-gram (Greek, *leipo*, to leave; *gramma*, a letter). A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Liquefaction, likwe-fakshun (Latin, *liqueo*, to melt). The act of melting; the conversion of a solid into a liquid; the state of being melted.

Liqueur, le-kure (French). The French name for any liquor. Applied

most commonly to a spirituous compound, or to medicated, aromatised liquors.

Liquidate, likwid-ate (Latin, *liquo*, to melt). Literally, to clear away by making liquid; hence, to pay off as a debt; to settle or adjust accounts.

Liripoop, lorry-poop (French, (*liripion*)). A graduate's hood.

Lissome, lis-sum (Saxon, *lesan*, to loose). Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.

List (French, *liste*). Originally a long, narrow strip, as on the outer edge of cloth; hence, a roll or collection, as a *list* of names, a *list* of books. In nautical language, an inclination to one side; also, to hearken; to attend; contracted from *listen*.

Listless, list-less (Saxon, *lystan*). Indifferent; heedless; careless; without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another.

Litany, littah-ny (Greek, *litanevo*, to beseech). A form of prayer and supplication used in divine worship, to appease God's anger, to avert evils, and to request those blessings and virtues which are most needed.

Literal, litter-al (Latin, *littera*, a letter). According to the letter; the primary and obvious sense of a thing, opposed to figurative; following the letter, or word for word, as a *literal* translation.

Literary, litter-ary (Latin, *littera*, a letter). Relating to letters and learning; devoted to learning; pursuing learned studies; derived from erudition; versed in letters.

Literati, litter-ay-te. The learned; men of learning; literary men as a body.

Literatim, litter-aytim (Latin). Literally; letter for letter.

Literature, litterah-ture. Learning; skill in letters; acquaintance with letters or books; literary compositions.

Litharge, lith-arj (Greek, *lithos*, a stone; *argyros*, silver). A scum usually produced in the purification of silver from lead, and the refining of gold and silver by means of this metal.

Lithe, lyth (Welsh, *lyth*). Flexible; easily bent; soft; gentle; compliant.

Lithesome, lyth-sum. Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lithography, lith-ograh-fe (Greek, *lithos*, a stone; *grapho*, to write). The

art of taking impress on upon paper of writing and figures previously traced upon a stone. The ink with which the lines are traced is essentially composed of some fatty matter, and firmly adhering to the smoothly polished surface of the stone, attracts the printing-ink from the roller as it passes over the surface.

Lithology, lith-ollo-je (Greek, *lithos*, a stone; *logos*, a treatise). The science or natural history of stones; a treatise on stones found in the body.

Lithotomy, lith-otto-me (Greek, *lithos*, a stone; *temno*, to cut). The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone.

Lithotritty, lith-ottry-ty (Greek, *lithos*, a stone; Latin, *tero*, to break). The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder.

Litigation, litty-gayshun (Latin, *lis*, strife). Judicial contention; a contest carried on by suit at law for the recovery of a right or claim.

Litigious, le-tijus (Latin, *lis*, strife). Inclined to law-suits; fond of going to law; quarrelsome; contentious.

Litmus, lit-mus. A blue pigment formed from archil, a kind of lichen.

Litre, letr. A French measure of capacity equal to one thirty-fifth of an English bushel.

Litter, lit-tur (Latin, *lectus*, a bed). A bed or couch on which persons are carried; straw laid under animals; a brood of young; untidiness; disarrangement; disorder.

Litterateur, littay-rah-tur (French). A literary man; a man of letters; a dabbler in literature.

Liturgy, littur-je (Greek, *leitros*, public; *ergon*, work). A term applied in the Christian Church to a form of public devotion; a form of prayer and thanksgiving, to be ministered in public. The English liturgy was first composed, confirmed, and approved in Parliament in the year 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the same order as they stand at present, excepting that there was no confession and absolution, the office beginning with the Lord's prayer.

Livery, liver-e (French, *livrer*, to deliver). This word formerly denoted the clothes, food, &c., *delivered* and distributed by masters to their servants; now to the clothes, or marks upon the clothes, by which the servants of one master may be known from those of another.

Livery of Seisin. In law, a delivery of possessions to one who is entitled to them.

Liveryman. A term especially applied to certain citizens of London, who are chosen from among the freemen of each company. Out of this body, the common council, sheriffs, and other superior officers are elected.

Live Stock. Cattle, horses, and other animals.

Livid, liv-id (Latin, *lividus*). Black and blue; discoloured as with a blow; a dead, earthy, leaden hue.

Livraison, leevray-zong (French). A part or a number of a work published serially.

Livre, le-vur. A French money of account formerly used, equal to about ninepence-halfpenny sterling; also, the French name for a pound weight.

Lixivial, liks-sivvy-al (Latin, *lixivium*, lye). Made from lye; impregnated with salts; having the quality of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

L.L.D. Letters standing for the Latin, *Legum Doctor*; that is, Doctor of Laws.

Lloyd's. *Lloyd's List* is a London periodical, in which the shipping news received at *Lloyd's Rooms* is regularly published. These rooms form a part of the Royal Exchange, and are under the management of a committee, for the convenience of underwriters and other subscribers interested in shipping. Agents, commonly styled *Lloyd's Agents*, are appointed to all the principal ports of the world, who forward regularly to Lloyd's, accounts of the departures from and arrivals at their ports, as well as of losses and other casualties, and all such information as may be supposed of importance towards guiding the judgment of the underwriters.

Load-star. The leading star; the pole-star.

Loadstone (corruption of *lode-stone*.—See *Lode*). A native magnet; a magnetic iron, which is black, with a slight metallic lustre. It is so called because it is capable of attracting or *leading* iron or steel.

Loafer, lofur (German, *laufen*). An indolent person, who lounges about with no settled employment.

Loam, lome (Saxon, *liman*, to stick or bind together). Earth of an adhesive and tenacious quality; any soil which does not

cohere so strongly as clay, but more intimately than chalk, is designated loam; a mixture of sand and clay.

Loan, lone (Saxon, *læn*). Anything lent; anything intrusted or transferred to another on condition of return or repayment; permission to use; grant of use.

Loathe, lothe (Saxon, *lathian*, to detest). To hate; to hold in hatred; to detest; to abhor; to feel disgust, dislike, or reluctance at or towards; to be backward or unwilling.

Lobe, lobe (Greek, *lobos*). A division; a distinct part; the lower part of the ear; a part of the lungs; a division of a simple leaf.

Loblolly, lob-lolly. Among seamen, spoon-victuals. *Looblolly-boy*, the surgeon's attendant on ship-board.

Lobule, lob-ule (Spanish, *lobulo*). A little lobe.

Local, lo-kal (Latin, *localis*). Relating to a limited portion, and not the whole, as a local disease, custom, &c. *Local colours* are such as are natural and proper for particular portions of a picture. *Local medicines* are designed to act on particular parts. *Local actions* must be brought in a particular county. *Local militia* are exercised within prescribed limits of the country.

Locate, lo-kate (Latin, *locatus*). To set or place in a particular spot or position; to settle in a place.

Loc. cit., lok-sit (Latin, contraction of *loco citato*). A term signifying in the passage before quoted.

Loch, lok (Gaelic). A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.

Lock, lok (Saxon, *loc*). The barrier or works of a canal, which confines the water where a change of level takes place, and facilitates the passage of boats from one level to another.

Loco foco, lo-ko fo-ko. A name given in the United States of America to an ultra-democrat.

Locomotion, loko-mo-shun (Latin, *locus*, a place; *motio*, a moving). The power of changing place; the act of moving from place to place.

Locomotive, lo-ko-mo-tiv (Latin, *locus*, a place; *motio*, a moving). Changing place. *Locomotive engine*, a steam-engine, usually constructed on the high-pressure principle, employed in land carriage, chiefly on railways. *Locomotive power* is

any power applied directly to the transport of goods, in distinction from stationary power.

Locoparentis, loko pay-rentis (Latin). In the place, or position, of a parent.

Locum tenens, lokum teenens (Lat.). A substitute; a deputy; a person acting in the place of another.

Locus in quo, lo-kus in kwo (Latin). The place in question; the spot mentioned.

Locus standi, lo-kus stan-di (Latin). Recognised position; acknowledged right or claim.

Locution, lo-kewshun (Latin, *locutum*). Speech; mode or manner of speech.

Lode, lode (Saxon, *lōdan*, to lead). In mining, a vein of ore. The term is used to signify a regular vein or course, whether metallic or not; but most commonly it is applied to a metallic vein.

Lodgement, loj-ment. In fortification, a work raised with earth, gabions, fascines, &c., to cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire, and enable them the better to hold a position which they have taken.

Log, log (Saxon, *leccan*, to lay). A bulky piece of wood; an instrument for measuring the velocity of a ship through the water.

Logarithms, loggah-rithumz (Greek, *logos*, a ratio; *arithmos*, number). A series of numbers adapted in a certain way to a series of natural numbers, to facilitate the processes of numerical computation. A simple idea of this system may be acquired by taking a set of numbers, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, having for their common difference the first number of the series; and placing under them another set of numbers, which proceed by continued multiplication by the first number of the series, as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. The former set are the *logarithms* of the latter, which are called *natural numbers*.

Log-book. In nautical affairs, a journal kept by the chief mate or first officer, in which the situation of the ship from time to time, the winds, weather, courses, and distances, the misconduct or desertion of any of the crew, and everything of importance, are carefully noted down.

Loggerhead, log-gur-hed. Literally, a head hard and thick as a log; to fall to loggerheads, or go to loggerheads, to scuffle; to come to blows; to fight without weapons.

Logic, loj-ik (Greek, *logos*, a word, or wisdom). A term which, in its most ex-

tensive application, means the science as well as the art of reasoning. So far as it institutes an analysis of the process of the mind in reasoning, it is strictly a science; while, so far as it investigates the principles on which argumentation is conducted and furnishes rules to secure the mind from error in its deductions, it may be called the art of reasoning; the use of words in the art of reasoning; the art of reasoning justly in the investigation of truth.

Logician, lo-jishan. One skilled in the art of logic.

Log-line, log-line. A line or cord fastened to a piece of board, and wound upon a reel; used to ascertain the rate at which a ship is sailing.

Logography, lo-gograh-fe (Greek, *logos*, a word; *grapho*, to write). A method of printing in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.

Logy. A termination in constant use for the formation of scientific terms; derived from the Greek word, *logos*, a discourse.

Lollards, lol-lards. A sect of early reformers in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliffe. The name was at that time applied to them as one of infamy, the Romish Church treating them as the vilest heretics.

Lombard, lum-bard (Latin, *longa barba*, long beard). An ancient name in England for a banker, because the people of Lombardy first followed this branch of commerce. Hence the name of *Lombard-street*, so long noted for its numerous banking-houses.

Longboat. The largest boat belonging to a ship; built full, flat, and high, so as to carry a great weight; it is also called the *launch*.

Longevity, lon-jevvy-ty (Latin, *longus*, long; *ævum*, age). Length or duration of life; great length of life.

Longimetry, lon-jimmy-tre (Latin, *longus*, long; Greek, *metron*, a measure). The art or practice of measuring distances or heights.

Longitude, lonjy-tude (Latin, *longitudo*, length). In geography and navigation, the measure of the angle included between the meridian of any place, the longitude of which is required, and a certain fixed meridian, from which the longitude is reckoned; or it is the number of degrees, minutes, &c., intercepted between

a certain fixed point of the equator and the intersection of the meridian of the place with the same circle. It is usual to reckon longitude from the first meridian, whether eastward or westward, until we reach the opposite meridian; therefore the longitude of a place in either hemisphere can never exceed 180 degrees. The longitude of a celestial body is an arc of the ecliptic contained between the vernal equinoctial point, and a circle of longitude passing through the centre of the body.

Longitudinal, lonjy-tewdin-al. Relating to longitude or length; running in the longest direction, as distinguished from transverse or across; measured by the length.

Loom, loom (Saxon, *leoman*, to shine). To appear large above the surface; to appear larger than natural.

Looming, loom-ing. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere.

Loon (Saxon, *lun*, needy). A rascal; a scoundrel; a sorry fellow; an ill-conditioned person.

Loquacity, lo-kwassy-te (Latin, *loquor*, to speak). Talkativeness; freedom of speech; the habit of talking continually or immoderately.

Lord. A title of courtesy given to all Bishops and Irish noblemen, from the baron upwards; to the eldest sons of earls; to all the sons of marquesses and dukes; and as an honorary title, to certain official characters. The title is from Saxon, *hleford*, usually derived from *hlaef*, loaf, and *ford*, or *afford*, to give; and hence *lord* is interpreted a bread-giver. A *lord*, in law, is one who possesses a fee or manor.

Lore, lore (Saxon, *lar*). Learning; doctrine; instruction.

Loricat, lawry-kate (Latin, *lorica*, a coat of mail). To plate or cover over; to protect as with a breast-plate.

Lorn, lawrn (Saxon, *loren*, to lose). Utterly lost; deserted; forsaken; destitute; solitary.

Losel, loz-el (from the root of *loose*). A wasteful, worthless fellow.

Louis d'or, looy-dore. A French gold coin, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis the Thirteenth; value, twenty-five shillings sterling.

Louver, loo-vur (French, *l'ouvert*). An opening for the emission of smoke.

Love Feasts. Religious festivals, celebrated periodically by certain sects.

Lowing, lo-ing (Saxon, *hlowan*, to bellow). The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Loyalty, loyall-te (French, *leal*). Fidelity to a prince, lady, or lover; firm and faithful devotion to a cause.

Lozenge, loz-enj (French, *losange*). A rhomb; a four-cornered figure. In heraldry, a figure on which is represented the coats of arms of maidens and widows. In confectionary, a small cake of preserved fruit or of sugar, so called from its original rhomboidal form.

Lubricate, lewbry-kate (Latin, *lubricus*, slippery). To make smooth or slippery.

Lucid, lu-sid (Latin, *lucidus*, from *lux*, light). Shining; bright; clear; bright with the radiance of intellect; without any darkness or disorder of the mind.

Lucifer, lewsif-ur (Latin, *lux*, light; *fero*, to bring). The planet Venus; also, a name given to Satan.

Lucimeter, lu-simmy-tur (Latin, *lux*, light; Greek, *metron*, measure). An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies.

Lucrative, lewkrah-tiv (French, *lucrative*). Profitable; tending to increase wealth; productive of gain or emolument.

Lucre, lu-kur (Latin, *lucrum*). Gain; profit; emolument, or advantage; generally applied in an ill sense, and denounced as *filthy lucre*.

Lucubration, lu-ku-brayshun (Latin, *lucubro*, to study or work by candle-light). Study by lamp or candle-light; anything composed by night or in retirement; applied in a general sense to meditation, reflection, study.

Luculent, lu-ku-lent (Latin, *luculentus*). Enlightening; bright; clear; full of light.

Ludicrous, lewdy-krus (Latin, *ludo*, to sport). Playful; sportive; tending to excite laughter; burlesque.

Luff, luf. In nautical language, the order to the helmsman to put the rudder towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to make it sail nearer in the direction of the wind.

Lugger, lug-gur (Dutch, *loger*). A small vessel carrying either two or three masts, with a running bowsprit, upon

which are set lug-sails, and occasionally with topsails adapted to them.

Lugubrious, lu-gewbry-us (Latin, *luges*, to mourn). Doleful; sorrowful; mournful.

Lukewarm, luke-warm (Saxon, *wlaco wearm*). Moderately warm; indifferent; without fervour, ardour, or zeal.

Lull, lul (Dutch, *tullen*). To soothe; to compose; to assuage; to calm; to become tranquil; to subside.

Lullaby, lullah-bi (Dutch, *tullen*). A song to lull asleep, especially infants; that which quiets.

Lumbago, lum-baygo. (Latin, *lumbi*, the loins). A troublesome fixed pain about the loins and ligaments of the back.

Lumbar, lum-bar. In anatomy, pertaining to the loins.

Lumber, lum-bur (German, *lumpen*). Anything useless or cumbersome; articles of furniture not in use or orderly arrangement, thrown together in a lump; anything of more bulk than value.

Luminary, lewmin-ary (Latin, *lumen*, light). Any orb or body which gives light; any one who illustrates a subject, or enlightens mankind.

Lumpers, lum-purz. A name given to labourers employed to load and unload merchant ships when in harbour; more particularly applicable to such as contract to do work by the *lump*.

Lunacy, lewnah-se (Latin, *luna*, the moon). Mental derangement; madness; insanity of the mind; so called because it is popularly supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.

Lunar, lu-nar (Latin, *luna*, the moon). Relating to the moon; resembling the moon; under the influence of the moon. *Lunar caustic*, fused nitrate of silver. *Lunar observation*, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude. *Lunar rainbow*, a rainbow caused by the reflection of the light of the moon.

Lunar Mouth. The interval in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.

Lunar Year. The period of twelve lunar months, or about three hundred and four days and one-third.

Lunette, lu-net (French, *lunette*). In fortification, the name of small works on each side of a ravelin to strengthen it,

In optics, a species of glasses; also, a small window in a concave ceiling.

Lurch, lurtsh (Welsh, *llerc*). In nautical language, the sudden jerk or rolling of a ship on either side, caused by a heavy wave striking either upon the rudder or quarter; a *lea lurch*, a rolling or heaving to leeward when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather-side; *to leave in the lurch*, to abandon in a difficult or embarrassing condition.

Lurcher, lurtsh-ur. A sporting dog that watches for his game.

Lure, lure (French, *lurre*). An enticement; a temptation; a snare; to induce or attract by some inducement.

Lurid, lu-rid (Latin, *luridus*). Gloomy; dismal; ghastly pale; ghostlike.

Luscious, lush-us (Saxon, *lewish*, full of juice). Sweet to excess; swollen with juice; sweet or rich, so as to clog or nauseate; pleasing; delightful; grateful to the taste.

Lustral, lus-tral (Latin, *lustrum*, to purify). Used in purification, or pertaining to it.

Lustrum, lus-trum. In ancient Rome, a period of five years, at the beginning of which the Romans paid the tribute laid on them by the censors.

Lusty, lust-e (Danish, *lustig*). Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body; robust; sturdy.

Lusus Nature, lu-sus na-tewry (Lat.) Freak of Nature; deformed production, as a sheep born with two heads, a dog with five legs, &c.

Lutarious, lu-tary-us (Latin, *lutarius*). Pertaining to mud; of the colour of mud.

Lutation, lu-tayshun. The act of luting, or cementing chemical vessels close together.

Lute, lute. A stringed musical instrument, containing at first five rows of strings, to which were afterwards added six more, with nine or ten stops.

Lutheran, lewther-an. A disciple or follower of Luther, the German reformer, who separated from the Church of Rome in the year 1517, and took the lead in what is now called the Reformation.

Luting, lu-ting (Latin, *lutum*). A composition of soft clay and other substances, employed in stopping the pores of apparatus, and coating vessels which are exposed to the action of fire,

Luxate, lux-ate (Latin, *luxo*). To put out of joint; to disjoint; to dislocate.

Lyceum, li-socum (Greek, *lykeion*). In Greece, a place where Aristotle taught; a place appropriated to instruction by lectures and disquisitions; a literary association.

Lydian, liddy-an. Noting a kind of soft, slow, and flowing air in music, used first by the natives of *Lydia*.

Lye, li. Solution of an alkali in water, particularly applied to dissolved potash.

Lying-to. In nautical language, the situation of a ship when she is retarded in her course, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other with nearly equal effect.

Lymph, limf (Latin, *lympa*). A colourless fluid in animal bodies.

Lynch-law, lintsh-law. The infliction of punishment without the forms of a regularly constituted tribunal; punishment or putting to death by the mob.

Lynx-eyed, links-ide. Having sharp and keen sight, such as the lynx is fabled to possess.

Lyre, lire (Latin, *lyra*). A stringed musical instrument, somewhat resembling the harp; much used by the ancients.

Lyric, lir-ik. Pertaining to a lyre, to poetry sung to a lyre. *Lyric poetry* consists chiefly of songs, odes, and verse of the lighter kind.

M.

Mac, mak. A prefix in Scotch and Irish names, signifying *son*.

Macadamize, ma-kaddam-ize. To cover a roadway or path with small broken stones of a uniform size. The name is derived from the projector, *Macadam*; and the principle is, that the pulverised stones, when laid on the surface and subjected to the pressure caused by ordinary traffic, bind with the earth, and thus form a solid mass.

Macaroni, makkah-rony. A kind of edible paste drawn into long hollow tubes; also applied to a droll or fool; a conceited fop; a frivolous pretender.

Macaronic, makkah-ronik. Resembling macaroni; a mixture; a confused heap; hence *Macaronic verses*, a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages with words of the vulgar tongue, mixed up with Greek and Latin words or terminations,

Maccabees, makkah-beez. The name of two apocryphal books of Scripture, containing the history of Judas and his brothers, and their wars against the Syrian kings in defence of their religion and liberties.

Mace, mase (Italian, *mazza*). A spice; the middle bark of the nutmeg.

Mace, mase (Flemish, *masse*). An ensign of authority borne before mayors, magistrates, and other official persons by a mace bearer. Originally it was a club or instrument of war, made of iron, and used by cavalry.

Macedonian, massy-dony-an. A native of Macedonia, a country of Greece. In ecclesiastical history, one of a sect of Christians who sprung up in the fourth century, denominated after a bishop of Constantinople, who denied the existence of the Holy Ghost.

Macerate, massy-rate (Latin, *macer*, lean). To make lean; to mortify; to weaken or bring down; to harass with bodily hardships; to steep almost to solution.

Machiavelian, mak-eah-vel-yun. According to the principles of Machiavel; cunning; crafty; subtle.

Machiavelism, mak-eah-vel-izn. The principles inculcated by Machiavel, an Italian writer on politics; in ordinary practice, seeking to accomplish a design by stratagem and artifice, and without any regard to the welfare of others, or the dictates of honour and honesty.

Machination, makky-nayshun (Gr., *mechanè*, a contrivance). An artifice; a plot; a malicious scheme; an evil purpose formed with deliberation.

Machine, ma-sheen (Latin, *machina*). Any complicated work; an instrument of force; an instrument contributing to or producing motion; an engine.

Machinist, ma-sheenist. A constructor of machines; an inventor of engines; one versed in the principles of mechanics.

Mackintosh. A name given to waterproof clothing, from its inventor.

Macrocosm, makro-kozm. (Greek, *makros*, great; *kosmos*, the world). The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or the world of man.

Macrology, ma-krol-ojy (Greek, *makros*, long; *logos*, a discourse). Lengthened and tedious discourse; superfluous

illustration of a subject; redundant copiousness, or accumulation of words without meaning.

Macrometer, ma-krommy-tur. (Gr., *makros*, great; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring objects that are inaccessible.

Maotation, mak-tayshun. (Latin, *macto*, to kill). The act of killing for sacrifice.

Maculate, makku-late (Latin, *macula*, a spot). To spot, or stain with spots; to taint.

Madam, mad-um (French *ma*, my; *dame*, lady). A complimentary title, or style of address, generally applied to elderly or to married ladies.

Madcap, mad-kap (*mad*, and Latin, *caput*, the head). A rash, hot-headed person; a madman.

Madder, mad-der (Dutch, *meeden*, to dye, to tinge). A plant, the root of which affords a fine scarlet colour for dyeing, calico printing, &c. It is also used in medicine.

Madefaction, maddy-fakshun (Latin, *madefacio*, to moisten). The act of making wet.

Madeira, ma-deer-rah. A wine made in Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwaw-zel (Fr.). An appellative given to a young woman, or unmarried lady; a term of address equivalent to *miss*.

Madonna, ma-donnah (Italian). A name given to pictorial representations of the Virgin Mary; a term of address, "My lady;" called also *madona*.

Madrigal, maddry-gal (Spanish). Originally a pastoral song; now applied to a short amorous poem of a certain number of unequal verses; also a vocal composition in five or six parts.

Maelstrom, mahl-strom. A most remarkable and very dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway; it carries away ships, trees, and everything within its reach; and when it is most boisterous, it is dangerous to come within a mile of it.

Maestoso, mah-es-to-zo. An Italian word, signifying majestic, and used in music as a direction to play the part with force and grandeur.

Magazine, mag-gah-zeen (Arabic, *grasana*, to store). A store of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c.; also the building or place so appropriated; a periodical pub-

lication, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

Maggiore, mad-je-ory. An Italian musical term, implying greater.

Magi, may-ji. An ancient religious sect in Persia and other Eastern countries, taking its rise from the wise men or philosophers of the East. The priests of the magi were the most skilful mathematicians and philosophers of their day; hence they were able to produce effects so astonishing to the ignorant, as to be thought supernatural.

Magian, majee-an. Relating to the magi or philosophers of the East.

Magic, maj-ik. Originally a term synonymous with the more sublime part of philosophy, but latterly a kind of science of producing wonderful effects through the supposed agency of supernatural beings; sorcery; enchantment.

Magister, majis-tur. An appellation given in the Middle Ages to those persons who had obtained some degree of literary or scientific eminence; contracted to *Mister* or *Mr*.

Magisterial, majjis-teery-al (Latin, *magister*, a master). Literally, belonging to a master, and hence to a magistrate; arrogant; dogmatic; proud.

Magistrate, majjis-trate (Latin, *magister*, a master.) A public civil officer; a person judicially empowered to administer the law.

Magna Charta, mag-nah kar-tah (Latin). The great charter of English liberty, so called. It was obtained by the English barons from King John, in 1215.

Magnanimity, magna-nimmy-ty (Latin, *magnus*, great; *animus*, the mind). Greatness of mind; loftiness of feeling, thought, or sentiment; despising mean considerations.

Magnate, mag-nate (Latin, *magnatus*). A person of rank; a distinguished individual.

Magnet, magnet (Greek, *magnes*). The loadstone, so called from *Magnesia*, a country in Lydia. The native magnet is a mineral, consisting of protoxide and peroxide of iron in equal proportions. It possesses the peculiar property of attracting metallic iron; of assuming a determinate position with regard to the axis of the earth, when freely suspended; and of communicating these properties to iron by contact. The artificial magnet

consists of a bar of steel to which these properties have been communicated.

Magnificat, mag-niffy-kat (Latin). A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary.

Magnificence, mag - niffy - sence (Latin, *magnus*, great; *facio*, to make). Grandeur; splendour; richness of appearance, in buildings, clothes, or furniture.

Magnifico, mag-niffy-ko. The title given by courtesy to a nobleman of Venice.

Magniloquence, mag-nillo-kwence (Latin, *magnus*, great; *loquens*, speaking). A lofty manner of speaking; a pompous style of address.

Magnum Bonum, mag num bo-num. A Latin term applied to certain articles, to imply that they possess rare advantages, and excellent qualities.

Mahometan. See **Mohammedan**.

Maiden Assize. In law, an assize in which there are no persons to be brought to trial.

Mail, male (French, *maille*). Literally, net work, or meshes; but applied to the coat formed of meshes collectively.

Mail, male (French, *malle*). A bag or case for conveying letters by post; postal conveyance; a carriage for conveying the mail.

Maim, mame (Greek, *mailan*, to cut off). To wound so as to disfigure; to disable from use; to deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb; to mutilate.

Main, mane (Saxon, *mægn*). Chief; principal; first in size, rank, or importance; powerful; containing the gross bulk or chief part. The *main sea*, or highway of the ocean, is elliptically termed the *main*. *Main-land*, the principal land, the continent. *Main-keel*, the principal keel of a ship, as distinguished from the false keel. *Main-mast*, the principal mast in a ship. *Main-top*, the top of the main-mast of a ship or brig. *Main-sail*, the principal sail of a ship. *Main-deck*, the deck next below the spar deck, in frigates. *Main-yard*, the yard of the main-mast. *Main chance*, the chief object to be regarded, or provided for.

Mainprize, mane-prize (French, *main*, the hand; *pris*, taken). In law, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large.

Maintenance, mainty-nans (French, *main*, the hand; *tenir*, to hold). Means of

subsistence; support; preservation; security.

Maitre d'Hotel, maytr - dote - ol (French). Steward; house-steward; major-domo.

Maize, maze. Indian corn or wheat; the native corn of America.

Majesty, maj-esty (Latin, *majestas*, greatness). Dignity; grandeur; loftiness of thought; greatness of appearance; the quality or state of a person, or thing, inspiring reverence or awe in the beholder; a title given to sovereigns.

Major, may-jur (Latin, *major*, greater). Greater in number, quantity, or extent; elder; superior. In logic, the predicate of the conclusion, so called because it is generally of larger extension than the minor term. In music, an epithet for the modes, in which the third is four semitones above the key-note. In military affairs, an officer next in rank above a captain, and the lowest field officer. In law, a person of full age to manage his or her own affairs.

Major-Domo, mayjur-do-mo (Latin). A master of a house or steward.

Majority, ma-jor-ry-ty (French, *majorité*). The greater number; the state of being greater; in elections or parliamentary divisions, the greater number of votes, full age; the office, rank, or commission of a major.

Makeweight, make - wate. That which is thrown into a scale to make up weight; figuratively, anything added or allowed, as a balance to either superior or inferior qualities.

Mal } (Latin, *malus*, evil). In com-
Mall } position, a prefix denoting ill, or evil.

Mal-administration, mallad-minis-trayshun (Latin, *malus*, bad; *ad*, to; *ministrer*). Bad management of affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.

Maladroit, mallah - droyt (French). Awkward; wanting in dexterity.

Malady, mallah-dy (French, *maladie*). Illness; disease; sickness; a lingering or deep-seated disorder; mental disorder.

Mala fides, mayla - fydez (Latin). Want of good faith; want of integrity.

Malapert, mallah-pert (*mal* and *pert*). Saucy; presumptuous; quick with impudence; exceedingly pert.

Mal-apropos, mallah-propo (French). Unreasonable; ill-timed; out of place.

Mal-*ar*, may-lar (Latin, *mala*, the cheek). Relating to the cheek.

Malaria, mal-ary-ah (Italian, *mal'aria*, bad air). The exhalation of marshy districts, which produces intermittent fevers.

Malaxation, mal-aks-ayshun (Greek, *malasso*, to soften). The act of blending or beating together; the act of softening or kneading into softness; the process of forming a plastic composition of various ingredients.

Malcontent, malkon-tent (French). Dissatisfied with existing government; one who is discontented with the laws or their administration.

Malediction, mally-dikshun (Latin, *malus*, evil; *dicō*, to speak). A curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to a person.

Malefactor, mally-faktur (Latin, *malus*, bad; *facio*, to do). An offender against the law; an evildoer; a criminal.

Malevolence, mal-levro-lens (Latin, *malus*, ill; *volo*, to wish). Ill-will; evil disposition; inclination to harm.

Malfeasance, mal-feezans (French). Evil doing; illegal deed.

Mal-formation, malfur - mayshun. Defective formation; irregular or anomalous structure of parts.

Malic, may-lik (Latin, *malum*, an apple). An acid obtained from the juice of apples is called *malic acid*; pertaining to apples.

Malign, ma-line (Latin, *malus*, evil). Ill-disposed; pernicious; determined upon doing another a mischief; to regard with malice; to defame; to hurt.

Malignant, ma-lignant (Latin, *malus*, evil). Malicious; revengeful; exerting pernicious influence; in a medical sense, infectious; virulent; hurtful to the body.

Malignity, ma-ligny-ty (Latin, *malus*, evil). Malice; ill-will; evil intention; extreme enmity, or malevolent disposition evinced towards another.

Mallard, mal-lard. The drake of the wild duck.

Malleable, mal-leah-bl (Latin, *mallens*, a hammer). That may be beaten or hammered out; capable of being drawn out or extended by beating.

Mal-practice, mal-praktis. Illegal practice; evil or immoral conduct; practice contrary to equity or established rules.

Malthusian, mal-thewzy-an. According to the political doctrines of Malthus, as laid down in his "Essay on the Principles of Population."

Mal-treatment. Ill-treatment; rough or unkindly usage.

Malum in se, maylum in se (Latin). In law, a term distinguishing an evil in itself, from *malum prohibitum*.

Malum prohibitum, maylum prohibit-um (Latin). In law, that which is wrong because it is forbidden.

Malversation, malver-sayshun (Latin, *mal*, ill; *versor*, to behave). Improper conduct or behaviour; fraud, especially in office; mean artifices; fraudulent tricks.

Mamalukes, mamma-lewks. The former military force of Egypt. The Mamalukes were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, but afterwards masters of the country. Their power was annihilated by Mehemet Ali, in 1811.

Mamma, mam-mah. A familiar word for mother. The word is derived from the Latin *mamma*, a breast. The word *mam*, or *mamma*, may also be said to be formed by Nature herself, since most infants begin to speak with this word.

Mammalia, ma-may-lyah (Latin, *mamma*, a teat). The first grand division of the animal kingdom, including all that suckle their young.

Mammifer, mammy-fer (Latin, *mamma*, a breast; *fero*, to bear). An animal having breasts, and which suckles its young.

Mammon, mam-mun (Syriac). Riches; wealth; the god of riches.

Manacle, mannah-kl (Latin, *manus*, the hand). An iron instrument for binding fast the hands; to shackle; to confine the hands, by means of an iron instrument, or other fastening.

Manciple, mansy-pl (Latin, *manus*, the hand; *capio*, to take). The steward of a community; a purveyor, particularly of a college, or inn of court.

Mandamus, man-daymus (Latin, *mando*, to order). In law, a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the performance of something; and so named from the initial word of the writ.

Mandarin, mandah-rin. The general name given to magistrates, governors, and chief officers in China. They are chosen from among the most learned men of every part of the empire, who, having obtained

their degrees, and passed their examination, have their names inscribed, and kept in a court of record for that purpose.

Mandate, man-date (Latin, *mando*, to bid). A command; a charge or order given. In canon law, a rescript of the Pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.

Mandible, mandy-bl (Latin, *mandibulum*, a jaw). The upper jaw of an insect.

Mandoline, mando-lin. A musical instrument of the lute kind, having four strings, which are tuned as those of the violin.

Manege, man-ayzh (French). A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding school.

Manes, may-nez (Latin). In the Pagan system of theology, this term included the souls of deceased persons. It was usual to erect altars and offer libations to the manes of deceased friends and relations, with a view of propitiating them. Also when it was not known whether a corpse was buried or not, a cenotaph was erected, and the manes solemnly invited to enter there, so that they might be spared the pain of wandering about the world in search of the body which they once inhabited.

Mangel-wurzel, mang-gul wur-zel (German, *mangold wurzel*, scarcity root). The field beet, a plant extensively cultivated in England as a food for cattle.

Manheim gold, man-him golde. An alloy, consisting of three parts copper and one of zinc.

Mania, mano-yah (Greek, *mania*). Madness; an excessive passion for anything.

Manichees, mani-kees. A sect of Christian heretics, of the third century, the followers of Mani, a person who gave himself out to be a second Christ.

Manifest, manny-fest. An inventory of the whole cargo of a merchant-ship.

Manifesto, manny-festo (Latin, *manifestus*). A public declaration made by a prince or sovereign, of his intentions, opinions, or motives, in reference to some public question.

Manifold, manny-fold. Of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

Manipulate, man - ippu - late (Latin, *manus*, the hand). To operate, or work with the hands; to execute a design.

Manna, mannah (Arabic, *manna*, to provide). A substance with which the children of Israel were fed in the wilderness, and which is supposed to have been a kind of honey-dew; also a peculiar saccharine matter, which exudes from many plants, but especially the concrete juice of a species of ash, which grows in the southern parts of Europe.

Mannerism, manner-izm. Uniformity of manner; adherence to the same, as in acting or speaking.

Manor, mannur (Norman, *manoir*, a habitation). A district of ground held by a lord or nobleman in his own possession, for the direct use of his family; his other lands being distributed among his tenants.

Manor-house. The house of the lord or owner of the manor.

Manse, mans (Latin, *mansio*, from *maneo*, to remain). A parsonage-house; farm and land.

Manlaughter, man-slawtur. In its primary signification, murder, or the destruction of the human species. In law, the killing a person without malice pre-pense, as in a sudden quarrel.

Mantology, man-tollo-je (Greek, *man-teia*, divination; *logos*, a discourse). The act or art of divination.

Manual, mannu-al (Latin, *manus*, the hand). Performed by the hand; used by the hand; a hand-book, or small book such as may be carried in the hand.

Manumission, mannu-mishun (Lat., *manus*, the hand; *mitto*, to send). The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Manumotive, mannu-mo-tiv (Latin, *manus*, the hand; *moveo*, to move). Moveable by the hand.

Manuscript, mannu-skript (Latin, *manus*, the hand; *scriptus*, written). A written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have not been printed.

Mar (Saxon, *merran*). To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to hurt; to impair the strength and purity of.

Maranatha, marrah-naytha (Syriac). A form of anathematizing among the Jews, signifying "the Lord will come;" that is, to take vengeance.

Marauding, ma - rawding (French, *maraud*). Roving in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

Maravedi, *mara-veedy*. A small Spanish copper coin, worth about half a farthing English.

Marbles, *mar-blz*. A generic term for a collection of sculpture and statuary, as the Elgin *marbles*, the Arundel *marbles*, &c.

Marches, *marsh-iz* (French). Borders; limits; confines between one country or district and another.

Marchioness, *marshun-ess*. The wife or widow of a marquis, or a female having the same rank as a marquis.

Margin, *mar-jin* (Latin, *margo*, the brink). The brink, border, or edge; the verge; the edge of a leaf, or page of a book; figuratively, extent, beyond certain defined limits.

Margrave, *mar-grave* (German, *markgraf*, from *mark*, a march, or border; *graf*, a count, or earl). Originally, a keeper of the marches; now a title of nobility in Germany.

Margravine, *margrah-vine*. The wife of a margrave.

Marigenous, *ma-rijjy-nus*. (Latin, *mare*, the sea; *gigno*, to bring forth). Produced in or by the sea.

Marine, *ma-roen* (Latin, *mare*, the sea). Belonging to the sea; transacted at sea; doing duty on the sea; a *marine* is a soldier who serves on board ship, in naval engagements; the *marine* is a general name for the navy of a kingdom or state, and the whole economy of naval affairs.

Mariner, *marrin-er* (Latin, *mare*, the sea). A seaman; a sailor.

Marital, *marrit-al* (Latin, *maritus*, a husband). Pertaining to a husband; incident to the state of a husband.

Maritime, *marrit-ime* (Latin, *mare*, the sea). Relating to the sea or ocean; bordering on the sea; performed at sea; having a navy and commerce by sea.

Marjoram, *marjur-am*. A fragrant plant.

Marksman, *marks-man*. One who can hit a mark with precision; one expert in the use of the gun or the rifle.

Marl (Welsh). A mixed earthy substance of calcareous earth, clay, and siliceous sand, in very variable proportions. According to the preponderance of the one or the other of the three principal ingredients, marls are calcareous, clayey, or sandy.

Marline, *mar-lin*. In nautical affairs, a small line, composed of two strands, slightly twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Marmorean, *mar-mory-an* (Latin, *marmor*, marble). Made of marble; relating to marble.

Maronites, *marro-nitse*. A community of Greek Christians, who inhabit a district of country about Mount Lebanon. They are said to derive their name from *John Maron*, or *Maro*, who called himself patriarch of Antioch, in the sixth century.

Maroon, *ma-roon*. The name given to revolted negroes in the West Indies, and in some parts of South America.

Marque, *mark* (French). *Letters of marque* constitute a power, licence, or extraordinary commission, granted by a state to its subjects, to make reprisals on the subject of another, for damages sustained at sea; the ship commissioned for making reprisals is also called a letter of marque. The word is said to be derived from the same root as *march*, a limit, literally denoting a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft.

Marquee, *mar-kee* (French). A field-tent for an officer; a large tent erected at fancy fairs, and other out-of-door celebrations.

Marquetry, *market-ry* (French, *marqueterie*). A name given to inlaid work of wood, shells, &c.

Marquis, *mark-wis* (French, *marquis*). A title of honour of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Marquisate, *markwy-zate*. The seniority, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Marshal, *mar-shal* (French, *marechal*). The chief officer of arms, whose duty it formerly was to regulate combats in the lists; one who regulates rank and order at a feast, or any other assembly; one who goes before a prince, to declare his coming, and provide for his reception.

Marshalling, *marshal-ing*. The disposing or reviewing of troops; the putting of soldiers into position.

Mart, *mart* (contracted from *market*). A place of public traffic; to buy or sell; bargain; purchase and sale.

Martello, mar-tello (from *Martello Bay, Corsica*). An epithet applied to certain circular towers, erected along different parts of the English coast, at the commencement of the present century, as a defence against invasion.

Martial, mar-shal (Latin, *Mars*, the god of war). Warlike; pertaining to war; military; courageous; not civil, or according to the laws of peaceable government.

Martial-law, marshal law. The law of arms, which depends entirely upon the regulations which the sovereign, or those delegated with authority, may consider it necessary to issue; it is virtually an enforcement of the articles of war.

Martinet, martin-et. In military language, a punctilious observer and rigid enforcer of discipline; so called from a French officer of that name, mentioned by Voltaire.

Martingale, martin-gal (French, *martingale*). A strap fastened to the girth of the saddle, under the horse's belly.

Martinmas, martin-mas (*Martin* and *mass*). The feast of St. Martin; the 11th of November.

Martlet, mart-let. In heraldry, a bird without legs or beak, added to the family arms, by the fourth of the junior branches of a family, as the mark of their cadency.

Martyr, mar-tur (Greek, *martur*, a witness). One who by his death bears witness of the truth; one who suffers death in defence of any cause.

Marvel, mar-vel (French, *merveille*). Anything astonishing; a wonder; that which arrests the attention, and causes a person to pause and gaze.

Masculine, masku-lin (Latin, *mas*, a male). Male; of the male gender; having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; bold.

Masked Battery. A battery so constructed in external appearance as to mislead and lull the suspicions of a reconnoitring or approaching enemy.

Masonic, ma-sonnik. Relating to the fraternity of Freemasons.

Masquerade, maskur-ade (Italian, *mascherata*). An assembly of persons wearing masks; a disguise.

Mass (Saxon, *masse*). In the Church of Rome, the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist. *High mass*, or *grand mass*, is that sung by choristers,

and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; *low mass*, that wherein the prayers are simply rehearsed without singing.

Massacre, massah-kur (French). Murder; slaughter; especially applied to indiscriminate carnage and brutality perpetrated on defenceless persons.

Mass meeting. A large concourse of people specially harangued on some public occasion.

Mast (Saxon, *mæst*). In navigation, the beam or pole set up in a ship, to support or carry the sails. Masts are of several kinds: the *main-mast* is the principal mast of the ship; the *fore-mast* is that which stands near the stem, and is next in size to the main-mast; the *mizen-mast* is the smallest mast, and stands halfway between the main-mast and the stern; there are also the *lower-mast*, the *top-mast*, and the *top-gallant mast*.

Mast (Saxon, *mæste*). The fruit of certain trees, as the oak, beech, &c.

Mastic, mas-tik (Greek, *mastike*, a species of gum). A resin which exudes from the mastic-tree, used chiefly as varnish. In architecture, a cement employed in plastering walls.

Masticate, masty-kate (Latin, *masticco*, to chew). To chew; to grind food with the teeth; to prepare food for digestion.

Mastodon, masto-don (Greek, *mastos*, the breast; *odous*, a tooth.) An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct. Its remains are found in a high state of preservation, and in great abundance, throughout North America. The name has been given on account of certain characteristic projections of the teeth.

Matadore, mattah-dore (Spanish, *matador*). The name given to a man pitted against the bull at bull-fights; also, one of the three principal cards at the games of ombre and quadrille.

Matchlock, match-lok. Formerly the lock of a musket, which was fired by a match.

Matchmaker. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage; one who endeavours to *match* unmarried persons.

Mate, mate (Dutch, *maat*). One of a pair; husband or wife; a companion; an officer in a ship, whose duty it is to assist the captain.

Mater, may-ter (Latin, *mater*, mother). A name given to two membranes of the

brain, which are thus named from an old notion that all the other membranes of the body were derived from them, or from their protecting the brain.

Material Medica, ma-teery-ah-meddy-ka (Latin). A term including all those substances selected from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, which are used in the cure of diseases; a catalogue of remedies.

Material, ma-teery-al (Latin, *materia*, matter). Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; important; essential; having influence or effect.

Material, mah-teery-el (French). A term denoting those material objects which are employed in any design.

Materialism, ma-teeryal-izm (Latin, *materia*, matter). The doctrine of *materialists*; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance, distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect of the organisation of matter in the body.

Maternal, ma-turnal (Latin, *mater*, mother). Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

Math, math (Saxon, *maeth*). A mowing; used in composition, as an *after math*, *latter math*.

Mathematics, matthy-mattiks (Greek, *mathesis*, learn). The science which considers quantity, either as computable or measurable; it is divided into *pure* and *mixed*. The pure determines quantity in the abstract, that is, without any relation to another; and the mixed as subsisting in material objects, as length on a road, &c.

Matin, mat-in (French, *matin*). The morning; used in or belonging to the morning.

Matins, mat-inz. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service.

Matralia, may-traly-ah. A Roman festival, celebrated by the matrons, in honour of the goddess *Mater Matula*, on the third of the Ides of June.

Matrass, mat-rass (French, *matras*). A chemical vessel, in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top.

Matrice, mat-ries } (Latin, *matrix*).
Matrix, mat-riks } The womb; a mould or form, in which printers' types are cast; the mould used in casting

Matricide, mat-ro-side (Latin, *mater*, mother; *caedo*, to kill). The murdering of a mother; the murderer of a mother.

Matriculate, ma-trikku-late (Latin, *mater*, mother). To enter or admit, by enrolling the name in a register; particularly at a college or university, where the scholars are said to be *matriculated* when they are sworn and registered into the society of their *foster-mother* of learning at the University.

Matronalia, matron-a-yleah (Latin). A Roman festival, celebrated in the kalends of March, in honour of Mars; so called from being particularly observed by matrons.

Mattamore, mattah-moro. A lame given in the East to a subterranean repository for wheat.

Matter, mat-tur (Latin, *materia*). In a general sense, the substance of which all bodies are constituted; metaphorically, a subject, an object; object in view, pursued, or followed, contemplated or considered; business; importance; pus.

Maturation, mattu-rayshun (Latin, *matur*, to ripen). The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe.

Mature, ma-ture (Latin, *matur*, to ripen). Perfected by time; ripe; complete; well-digested.

Matutinal, mattu - tynal (French, *matin*, morning). Relating to the morning; performed in the morning.

Maudlin, mawd-lin. Approaching to or in a state of intoxication; sottishness; weakness of mind. This word is a corruption of *Magdalen*, who is depicted with a disordered appearance, and eyes swollen with tears.

Maugre, maw-gr (French, *malgré*). Notwithstanding; despite of; in opposition to.

Maunday Thursday, mawn - day thur-day. The Thursday preceding Easter, or next before Good Friday. The word is supposed by some to be derived from the Saxon *mand*, a basket, because on this day it was and is still the custom for princes to bestow alms from or in baskets; others think that it is derived from the command which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of his last supper.

Mausoleum, mawso - le - yum. A pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of the dead; so called from Mausolus, King of Caria, to whose memory Artamisia, his widow, erected a stately

monument, one of the wonders of the world.

Mauvaise Honte, movay-zawnt (French). Bashfulness; sheepishness; want of self-possession.

Mauvais Ton, movay-tong (French). Vulgarity; ill-manners; want of good breeding.

Mavis, may-vis. Another name for the thrush or song-thrush.

Maw, maw (German, *magen*). The craw of fowls; the stomach of a beast; figuratively applied to a rapacious or greedy person.

Mawkish, maw - kish. Tasteless; insipid; disgusting; apt to cause satiety or loathing.

Mawworm, maw-wurm. A worm that infests the stomach; applied in contempt to one who has morbid tastes, or affects asceticism.

Maxillary, maks-illar-ry (Latin, *maxillaris*). Pertaining to or situated in the jaw.

Maxim, maks-im (French, *maxime*). A general principle; an axiom; a leading truth.

Maximum, maksy-mum (Latin). The greatest number or quantity; the extreme or highest sum, amount, or degree. In analysis and geometry, the greatest and the least quantities of a variable quantity.

May. The fifth month of our year, but the third of the Roman. It derived its name from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury.

Mazarine, mazah-reen. A deep blue colour.

Maze, maze (Saxon, *missian*, to miss, to err). A labyrinth, or place with passages so intricate, that it is difficult to get out of them; perplexity; confusion of thought; uncertainty.

M.A. An abbreviation for *magister artium*, or Master of Arts.

M.B. An abbreviation for *medicinae baccalaureus*, or Bachelor of Medicine.

M.D. An abbreviation for *medicinae doctor*, or Doctor of Medicine.

M.P. An abbreviation for Member of Parliament.

MS. An abbreviation of "manuscript," and MSS. of "manuscripts." *M.S.* on monuments, means *memoria sacrum*, or, sacred to the memory.

Meagre, me-gur (Saxon, *maegre*, lean). Lean; thin; without flesh or fleshy substance; without nutriment or fertility; wanting in fulness; insufficient; in literary composition, void of strength or diction, or profusion of ideas or imagery.

Mealy mouthed, meely-mouthed. Fair-spoken; with words mild and soft as meal; concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

Mean, meen (Latin, *medius*, middle). The middle between two extremes; being or lying at equal distance between the beginning and end; intervening time; mediocrity; medium.

Meander, me-andur (the name of a winding river in Phrygia). A maze; a labyrinth; a winding course; to wind; to turn round; to trace a winding or intricate course.

Mease, mees. In some localities, used to express the number of 500, as a *mease* of herrings.

Meatus, me-aytus (Latin, *meo*, to flow). In anatomy, a passage, such as that leading to the ear.

Mechanic, me-kannik } (Greek,
Mechanical, me-kanny-kal } *mechane*, art). Pertaining to machines; constructed or performed according to the laws of mechanics; acting by physical power; pertaining to artisans; performed without design or intelligence.

Mechanic, me-kannik. One skilled or employed in mechanical pursuits; an artisan; an artificer.

Mechanically, me - kannik - ally. According to mechanics; by physical laws of force; by force of habit.

Mechanician, mekka-nissan. One skilled in mechanics; one who constructs machines or machinery.

Mechanics, me-kanniks. A branch of practical mathematics, which treats of forces and powers, and their actions on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery; a science which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion.

Mechanism, mekkan-izm. The construction and adaptation of the several parts of a machine, so as to produce uniform action and impelling power, according to the laws of mechanics.

Mechlin lace, mek-lin lase. A lace first manufactured at *Mechlin*.

Medal, med-al (Spanish, *medalla*). A piece of metal stamped in honour of some

person, or in commemoration of some event.

Medallion, me-dal-yun (French, *medaillon*). A large antique stamp or medal. In architecture, any circular tablet, on which figures are sometimes sculptured.

Medallurgy, med-allur-je (*medal*, and Greek, *ergon*, work). The art of striking medals and other coins.

Mediæval, meedy-eval (Latin, *medius*, the middle; *ævum*, an age). Relating to the Middle Ages. A term specially applied to works of art executed during the period between the taking of Rome by the barbarians and the sacking of Constantinople by Mahomet the Second, in 1453.

Mediant, me-de-unt. In music, the third above the key-note.

Mediate, meedy-ate (Latin, *medius*, middle). Interposed; intervening; between two extremes; to interpose as a friend between parties; to effect by mediation.

Medicament, me-dikka-ment (Latin, *medeor*, to cure). Anything used in healing; an application for the cure of disease; a medicine.

Medicinal, me-dissinal (Latin, *medicinalis*). Having the power of healing; adapted to cure disease, or alleviate bodily disorders; pertaining to medicine.

Medicine, meddy-sin (Latin, *medicina*). A drug administered to cure a disorder; physic; a remedy. The science and art which relate to the preservation of health, and the alleviation or cure of disease.

Medietas Linguae, meedi-eetas lingwy (Latin). In law, a jury one-half of which are natives and the other half foreigners, empanelled in cases where the party put on his trial is a foreigner.

Mediocrity, meedy-okkry-ty (Latin, *medius*, middle). Moderate degree; middle state or rate; neither excellent nor mean.

Mediterranean, meddit-er-rane-yan (Latin, *medius*, middle; *terra*, land). Inclosed, or nearly inclosed with land, as the *Mediterranean Ocean*, which was so named by the ancients because, according to their limited knowledge, it was supposed to be in the middle of the earth.

Medium, meed-yum (Latin). Anything that intervenes or comes between; a middle state; the means or instrument by which anything is accomplished, conveyed,

Medley, med-le (French, *mêlé*). A mixture; a mingled mass; a confused assemblage of ingredients.

Medullary, meddul-lary (Latin, *medulla*, marrow). Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow, or resembling it.

Medusa, me-dēwzah. In fabulous history, the chief of the Gorgons, whose head in the shield of Minerva had power to transform all who looked on it into stone.

Meed, meed (Saxon, *med*). Reward; recompense; that which is *meet*, or fitting, as a reward for service done, or labour performed; a payment; donation, or bounty.

Meerschaum, meer-shawm (German, *sea-froth*). A white mineral of an earthy appearance, always soft, but dry to the touch. From this substance the well-known meerschaum pipes are made in Germany.

Meet, meet (Saxon, *gemet*). Fit; suitable; convenient; becoming; adapted for.

Megacosm, meggah-kozum (Greek, *megas*, great; *kosmos*, the world). The great world, as distinguished from *microcosm*, or loss.

Megarian, me-gary-an. } Belonging to
Megaric, me-garik. } Megara, as
the Megarian school, to which a majority of the disciples of Socrates retired after his death.

Megascope, meggah-skope (Greek, *megas*, great; *skopeo*, to view). A modification of the solar microscope, used for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.

Megatherium, meggah-theery-um (Greek, *megas*, great; *therion*, a beast). An extinct animal of enormous size, the bones of which are found in a fossil state, chiefly in South America. It has been termed the *giant sloth*, as it unites the generic character of the sloth tribe with that of the armadillos, while its size must have been equal to that of the rhinoceros.

Megrim, me-grim (Greek, *emi*, half; *kranion*, the skull). A violent intermitting pain, affecting one side of the head; *megrimus* implies morbid fancies or whims.

Melange, me-launj (French). A mixture; a medley.

Melee, mel-ay (French). A confused fight or scuffle; an indiscriminate onslaught.

Meliorate, meely-orate (Latin, *melior*, better). To make better: to render more

Mellifluent, mel-liflu-ent (Latin, *mel*, honey; *fluo*, to flow). Flowing smoothly and with sweetness; flowing with honey.

Melodious, me-lo-de-yus (Greek, *melos*, a song). Musical; agreeable to the ear, by a sweet succession of sounds.

Melodrama, mello-drammah } (Greek, *melos*, a song; and *drama*). Strictly, a dramatic performance, in which music is intermixed. It differs from opera, inasmuch as the actors do not sing, but declaim; the music filling up the pauses only with strains suitable to the subject. The term melodramatic, or melodrama, is, however, applied to such piece as cannot be called either a comedy or tragedy, partaking of the characteristics of both, and especially charged with romantic incidents.

Member, mem-bur (Latin, *membrum*). A limb of the body; a clause; a part of a discourse; an individual of a community or society; a subordinate part of a building.

Membrane, mem-brane (Latin, *membrana*). A thin skin of expansive properties formed by fibres interwoven. The membranes of animals consist of concrete gelatine, and are convertible into leather by tanning. The term is also extended by analogy to parts of vegetables of a membranaceous texture, as the substance between the tree and the bark.

Memento, me-mento (Latin). A hint or suggestion to awaken memory; that which reminds. *Memento mori* means, literally, "remember to die;" that is, bear in mind that you must one day die.

Memnon, mem-non. A celebrated statue at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, which possessed the real or imaginary property of emitting a sound like a harp at sunrise.

Memoir, mem-wawr (French, *memoire*, memory). A species of history describing transactions and events in which some particular person has a principal share, written either by the person himself or by some other person.

Memorabilia, memo-ray-billeah (Lat). Circumstances remarkable and worthy to be remembered.

Memorandum, memmur - andum (Latin). A note to help the memory: plural, *memoranda*.

Memorial, mem-ore-al (Latin, *memoria* -

tained in memory; any note or hint to assist the memory; a written representation of facts made to a legislature or other body, as the ground of a petition, or such a detail of facts, accompanied with a petition.

Memoriter, me - morrit - ur (Latin). By memory.

Memphian, memf-yan. Relating to *Memphis*, the ancient capital of Egypt; very dark.

Menace, men-ase (French, *menacer*). To threaten; to show the probability or appearance of any future evil or danger to.

Menage, men-azh. A collection of animals; a place in which horses are rendered manageable, or tractable to the rider or driver.

Menagerie, me-nazhur-ry. A collection of wild animals; the place where wild animals are kept.

Mendacity, men - dassy - ty (Latin, *mendax*, false). Falsehood; habitual lying; want of veracity.

Mendicant, mendy-kant (Latin, *mendico*, to beg). A beggar; one who exists upon alms; also, a religious sect subsisting by alms, acquired by begging.

Mendicity, mon - dissy - ty (Latin, *mendicitas*). The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

Menial, meen-yal (Norman, *meynal*). Relating to servants, or domestic servants; being low or mean.

Menology, me-nollo-jo (Greek, *men*, a month; *logos*, a treatise). A register of months. In the Greek Church, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

Menstruum, men - stru - um (Latin, *mensis*, a month). In chemistry, a term applied to all liquids, which are used as dissolvents, infusions, decoctions, &c. The most common is water. The term was used by the old chemists for a preparation or drug which could only operate at a particular period of the moon, or month.

Mensuration, mensu-rayshun (Latin, *mensura*, measure). Measurement; that branch of practical geometry which teaches the methods of calculating the dimensions and areas of figures, the volumes of solids, &c., from the measurement of certain lines and angles, which supply the requisite data.

Ment A termination common to

signifying to mean, or mind, or have in mind; to intend, to design, to wish, or will.

Mental, mon-tal (Latin, *mens*, the mind). Relating to the mind; intellectual.

Menticulture, menty-kulture (Latin, *mens*, the mind; *culto*, to cultivate). Cultivation of the mental faculties; exercise of the mind.

Mentor, men-tor. A wise and faithful counsellor; a friendly adviser; so called from *Mentor*, the friend and adviser of Ulysses.

Menu, } me-noo. In Hindoo mythology, }
Menou, } logy, the son of Brahma, }
whose institutes are the great code of Indian civil and religious law.

Mephitic, me-fitik (Latin, *mephitis*, an ill smell). Offensive to the smell; noxious. Formerly carbonic acid was termed mephitic acid, and nitrogen mephitic air.

Mercantile, merkan-tile (Latin, *mercator*, to buy). Pertaining to merchandise, or the buying and selling of goods and commodities dealt in by merchants; commercial; trading.

Mercator's Chart, mer - kayturz tshart. A chart in which the parallels of latitude and the meridians are represented by straight lines, invented by Gerard Mercator.

Mercenary, mërson - ary (French, *mercenaire*). Hired; sold for money; greedy of gain; a hired soldier; a hireling; one who acts or works for the sake of reward or gain.

Merchantman, mortshant-man. A trading ship employed in importing and exporting goods to and from foreign countries.

Mercurial, mer-kewry-al (Latin, *Mercurius*, Mercury). Literally, born under the planet, or formed under the influence of *Mercury*; hence, active; sprightly; volatile; full of vigour or fire; also crafty, subtle, and deceitful.

Mercury, mërku-ry. In Roman mythology, a deity who was employed as the messenger of the gods; and was also the patron of trade, and of theft and fraud. In astronomy, the name of a planet; in chemistry, quicksilver.

Mere, meer (Saxon, *mere*). A pool or lake; a boundary or division.

Merely, meer-ly. Simply; solely; thus, and no other way; for this, and for no other end.

Meretricious, merry-trissus. Alluring by false show; false; gaudy; not genuine; of no real merit or value.

Merge, murj (Latin, *mergo*, to plunge). To sink; to immerse; to incorporate with something else, so as to lose its individuality, and merely become part of a whole.

Meridian, me-riddy-an (Latin, *meridies*, mid-day). Noon; mid-day; the line supposed to be drawn through the poles, which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point; the particular or distinguishing place.

Mermaid, mur-mayd (Latin, *mer*, the sea; and *maid*). A fabulous sea-monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fish's tail. Masculine, *merman*.

Merry Andrew. A buffoon; a droll - one whose business it is to make sport by grotesque and ludicrous antics.

Merrythought, merry-thawt. The forked bone in the breast of a fowl.

Mesh, mesh (German, *masche*). The space between the threads of a net.

Mesmerism, mezmër - izm. Another name for animal magnetism under certain conditions; that is, the power of communicating at will certain influences to the mind of the person affected, or put to sleep, in which questions are answered, revelations made, and certain events determined on. It derives its name from Antony Mesmer, who wrote on the subject in 1770.

Mesne, meen (Old French). In law, middle; intervening as a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants it to another person. *Mesne process*, is that part of the proceedings of a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ, and the final issue, and which issues pending the suit, on the collateral matter.

Mess, moss (Gothic, *mes*). A dish of food; a quantity of food prepared and set on the table at one time; in the army and navy, a number of persons who eat together.

Messiah, mes-siah (Hebrew, the Anointed). The title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, alluding to the authority which Christ had to assume the characters of Prophet, Priest, and King of his Church.

Messieurs, mes-yerz (French, plural of

Messmate, *mes-mate*. Literally, an associate in eating; one who eats at the same table; hence, a term of familiarity and companionship among seamen.

Message, *mes-saje* (Old French, *mes-souage*, a house). In law, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household.

Mestizo, *mes-teezo*. An epithet for the child of a Spaniard, and a native Indian.

Meta. In composition, a prefix, signifying *with, together with, into, towards, in addition to, in accordance, in exchange with, amongst, from, beyond, &c.*

Metabasis, *mettah-basis* (Greek, *meta*, from; *baino*, to go). In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one subject to another.

Metabolians, *mettah - bole - yans* (Greek, *metabole*, change). Insects which undergo a metamorphosis, and which are usually fitted with wings in their final state.

Metacarpus, *mettah-karpus* (Greek, *meta*, beyond; *karpus*, the wrist). That part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

Metachronism, *me - tākro - nizm* (Greek, *meta*, beyond; *chronos*, time). An error in chronology, made by placing an event after its real time.

Metallic, *me-tallik* (Greek, *metallon*, metal). Pertaining to metal; containing metal; consisting of metal; like a metal.

Metallography, *mettal-oggrah-fe* (Greek, *metallon*, metal; *grapho*, to describe). A treatise on or description of metals.

Metallurgy, *met-tallur-jy* (Greek, *metallon*, a metal; *ergon*, work). A term comprehending the whole art of working metals from the state of ore to the utensil; but technically, it includes only the operations followed in separating metals from their ores.

Metamorphosis, *mettah-maurfo-sis* (Greek, *meta*, change; *morphe*, shape). Change of shape or form; transformation; the taking of another form; the change which an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; the various shapes which some insects assume in the different stages of their existence.

Metaphor, *metta-fur* (Greek, *meta*, over; *phero*, to carry). Literally, the

in rhetoric, transferring the application of a word in its literal meaning from one object to another, founded upon some similarity, analogy, or resemblance; a metaphor thus becomes a simile or comparison expressed in words, as, *She bridles her anger; He deadens the sound.*

Metaphorical, *metta-forry-kal*. Pertaining to metaphor; figurative; not literal.

Metaphrase, *mettah-fraze* (Greek, *meta*, change; *phrasis*, a speaking). A verbal translation from one language to another; a close interpretation.

Metaphysics, *mettah-fiziks* (Greek, *meta*, after; *physis*, nature). The science of mind and intelligence; the science of the principles and causes of all things existing.

Metaplasma, *mettah-plazm* (Greek, *meta*, change; *plasso*, to form). In grammar, the changing or transposing a syllable or letter in a word. In rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters contrary to their natural order.

Metastasis, *meetas - taysis* (Greek, *meta*, change; *stasis*, a standing, or place). Translation, or removal; transition of a disease from one part of the body to another.

Metatarsus, *mettah-tarsus* (Greek, *meta*, beyond; *tarsos*, the sole of the foot). The middle of the foot, or that part between the ankle and the toes.

Metathesis, *metath-esis* (Greek, *meta*, change; *thesis*, position). A transposition of letters or syllables; in rhetoric, a figure of speech, in which words are transposed, so as to convey a suitable meaning; as, "We should not live to eat, but eat to live."

Metre, *meet* (Saxon, *metan*). To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions, or capacity by any rule or standard.

Metempsychosis, *me-tempy-kosis* (Greek, *meta*, change; *empsychos*, to animate). The doctrine of transmigration of souls, after death, from one body to another.

Meteor, *meety-ur* (Greek, *meteores*, sublime). A luminous body floating in the atmosphere, or any luminous body which has a sudden and uncertain appearance, and with more or less motion in the atmosphere.

Meteoric, *meety-ork*. Relating to meteors. *Meteoric stones* are peculiar solid

of singular aspect, which occasionally descend from the atmosphere, usually from a luminous meteor. *Meteoric iron* is a mineral of a pale steel-gray colour, occurring in meteoric stones.

Meteorology, meet-yo-rollo-jo (Greek, *meteors*, aerial; *logos*, a discourse). The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture, and its changes with respect to weight and electricity, giving rise to the various states of the weather.

Metheglen, mo-theglin (Welsh, *med-dyglyn*). A beverage made of honey and water, fermented with yeast.

Method, methud (Greek, *meta*; *hodos*, a way). An orderly or regular course; a natural disposition of ideas, or regular placing of things, best adapted to attain some given end; classification; arrangement; way; manner of doing things.

Methodists, mettho-dists. A sect of Christians founded by John and Charles Wesley, and the Rev. George Whitfield. They were named Methodists from the scrupulous regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules; also, because by the same principles they essayed to reduce religion to exact rules and axioms, in which they were compared to the methodical physicians at Rome.

Metonymy, me-tonny-me (Greek, *meta*, change; *onoma*, a name). In rhetoric, a figure by which one word is put for another, as the effect for the cause, the thing containing for the substance contained. Thus we say, "The *kettle* boils," meaning the water contained in the kettle.

Metre, mee-tur (Saxon, *meter*). Literally, measure; in poetry, a collection of words disposed in lines of a certain number, so as to sound harmonious to the ear; the name of a French measure of length equal to 39½ English inches.

Metrical, mettry-kal (Latin, *metricus*). Pertaining to metre or numbers; consisting of verses.

Metronome, met-ronno-me (Greek, *metron*, a measure; *nomos*, a law). An instrument for measuring time in music.

Metropolis, me-troppo-lis (Greek, *meter*, a mother; *polis*, a city). The chief city of any country or state. London, on account of its wealth, industry, and high state of civilization, is said to be the metropolis of Great Britain.

Metropolitan, mettro-polit-tan (Greek, *meter*, a mother; *polis*, a city). Pertaining to a metropolis; a bishop of a mother church, or the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

Mettle, met-tl (a corruption from *metal*). Spirit; courage; sprightliness; constitutional ardour; a temperament susceptible of high excitement.

Meum and Tuum, me-um and tu-um (Latin). Mine and thine; that which belongs to others, and that which belongs to ourselves.

Mezzo, met-zo. In music, an Italian word, signifying *half*. Thus *mezzo-forte*, *mezzo-piano*, *mezzo-voce* imply a middle degree of piano and soft. *Mezzo-soprano* signifies a pitch of voice between the soprano and treble, and counter-tenor.

Mezzo Relievo, met-zo-re-loevo (Italian). An art-term signifying middle relief, or that degree of projection of figures in sculpture between the proportion of those in alto and basso-relievo.

Mezzo Tinto, met-zo-tin-to. An engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian-ink.

Miasma, mi-asmah (Greek, *miaino*, to pollute). Noxious exhalation; infectious substance, or particles or atoms from off putrefying bodies floating in the air, and considered deleterious to health.

Michaelmas, mikkal-mas. The feast of the Archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

Mickle, mik-kl. A Scotch word signifying much, great.

Microcosm, mikro-kozm (Greek, *mikros*, small; *kosmos*, the world). Literally, a little world, or world in miniature; and hence applied by some philosophers to man, as the epitome of everything admirable in the universe or great world.

Microscope, mikro-skope (Greek, *mikros*, small; *skopeo*, to view). A well-known optical instrument arranged to give to the eye an enlarged image of objects which are too minute to be examined without artificial aid.

Middle Ages. A term which, in an historical sense, denotes that period which begins with the final destruction of the

Middle distance. In paintings and drawings, the central portion of a landscape, sometimes termed *middle-ground*.

Midland, mid-land. Remote from the sea-coast; in the interior of the country, as the *midland counties* in England, so-called.

Midnight, mid-nite. The middle of the night; usually reckoned as twelve o'clock.

Midriff, mid-riff. The diaphragm.

Midshipman, midship-man. A naval cadet, whose general duties are comprised in seconding the orders of his superior officers, and who in this capacity serves a kind of apprenticeship, so as to fit him for command hereafter.

Mien, meen (French, *mine*). Air; look; manner; external appearance; personal carriage.

Migrate, mi-grato (Latin, *migro*). To remove from one place to another; to change residence or habitation.

Migration, mi-grayshun (Latin, *migratio*). The act of changing residence or habitation; in zoology, the transit of a species of animals from one locality to another.

Milch, milsh (Saxon, *melce*). Giving milk; a *milch cow* is a cow kept and nurtured for the purpose of producing milk.

Mildew, mil-dew (Saxon, *mildcawe*). A disease which attacks both living and dead vegetable matter, vulgarly believed to be caused by the falling of the vapour or dew.

Mileage, mile-aje. Fees allowed for travelling expenses at a certain rate per mile.

Miliary, milly-ary (Latin, *miliun*, millet). Resembling millet seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; very small.

Militant, milly-tant (Latin, *miles*, a soldier). Fighting, or acting in the character of a soldier. In divinity, *Church militant* means the Christian Church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies.

Militate, milit-ate (Latin, *miles*, a soldier). To oppose; to operate against; to injure.

Militia, mil-lishah (Latin, *miles*, a soldier). A body of soldiers regularly enrolled and trained, though not in constant service in time of peace, and thereby

Milky-way. See *Galaxy*.

Milldam, mill-dam. A dam or mound by which water is collected and retained at a proper height for working a mill.

Millenarian, milly-nary-an. One who believes in the doctrine of the millennium.

Millenary, milly-nary (Latin, *mille*, a thousand; *annus*, a year). Consisting of a thousand years; the space of a thousand years.

Millennium, mil-lenny-um (Latin, *mille*, a thousand; *annus*, a year.) A thousand years; the term is especially used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which Satan shall be bound, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.

Millepede, milly-peed (Latin, *mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot). A general name given to insects possessing a great many feet, as the wood-louse.

Millesimal, mil-lessy-mal (Latin, *mille*, a thousand). Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

Milligram, } milly - gram. In
Milligramme, } French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a *gramme*.

Milliliter, } milly-leetur. A French
Millilitre, } measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a *litre*.

Millimeter, } milly-metur. A French
Millimetre, } lineal measure, the thousandth part of a *metre*.

Milling, mil-ling. The act or employment of passing grain through a mill; the raised impression on the edges of coin, &c.

Million, mil-yun (Italian, *milione*). Ten hundred thousand; proverbially, a very great number.

Millionaire, mil-yun-air (French). Literally, a person worth a million, but generally implying one possessed of great wealth.

Mill-pond, mill-pond. A reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

Milt, milt (Saxon, *milt*). In anatomy, the spleen; applied to the soft roe of fish.

Mime, mime (Greek, *mimos*, an imitator). Originally, a poem or dramatic performance imitating any action to stir up laughter; a buffoon; a mimic.

Mimetic, me-mettik (Greek *mimos* an

Mimic, mim-ik (Greek, *mimos*, an imitator). One who imitates or copies the actions and gestures of persons, to render them ridiculous and excite laughter; a mean or servile imitator.

Minaret, minnah-ret. A small ornamental spire or steeple in Saracen architecture; a tall spire above the roof of a building.

Minatory, minnah-turry (Latin, *minor*, to threaten). Threatening; containing threats or menaces.

Mince, minse (Saxon, *minisian*, to cut into very small pieces). To separate by cutting into small or minute parts; to clip the words in speaking; to cut short the steps in walking; to do or say anything with nicety, and with slow or small gradations.

Mineral, minner-al (Low Latin, *minare*, to lead). A name given to the solid products of chemical affinity, such as stones, ores, salts, &c., existing in or on the earth; anything which may be extracted by *mining*.

Mineral Kingdom. That department of Nature which includes minerals or inorganic bodies.

Mineralogy, minnur-allo-je (Greek, *mineral*, and Greek, *logos*, a science). The science which treats of minerals, their properties, relations, &c., and enables to distinguish, arrange, and describe them.

Mineral Waters. Waters which hold some metal, earth, or salt in solution.

Minerva, me-nervah. In mythology, the goddess of wisdom and of the liberal arts.

Minever, mi-neevur. A name given in the Middle Ages to a species of squirrel, the fur of which was held in high repute.

Miniature, minnit-yure (Latin, *minium*, vermilion). A small likeness; a picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality; a red letter; rubric distinction.

Minim, miu-im (Latin, *minimum*, the least). In music, a note equal to half a semibreve. In pharmacy, the one-sixtieth of a fluid drachm, answering to the ordinary *drop*, taking water as the standard.

Minimum, minny-mum (Latin). The least quantity; the smallest as distinguished from the greatest, *maximum*.

Minion, min-yun (French, *mignon*). Originally used as the term for favourite or

darling, now applied in contempt to one who gains favour by obsequiousness or flattery, or who conciliates another by servile compliance.

Ministerial, minis-teery-al (Latin *minister*, a servant). Attendant; done under authority; sacerdotal; relating to ministry.

Minor, mi-nur (Latin). Petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller. In law, one who is not of full age. In music, less, in opposition to *major*, used to distinguish the mode or key, which takes a minor third. In logic, *minor term* is the subject of the conclusion; the *minor premise* contains the minor term.

Minority, mi-norry-te (Latin, *minor*, less, smaller). Used in opposition to *majority*. Applied especially to the lesser number of persons in an assembly, voting upon some question. In law, the state of an individual who is under age, being thereby disqualified from the exercise of certain civil rights, and from being an inheritor of property.

Minotaur, minno-tawr. A fabulous monster, supposed by the ancients to be half man and half beast; so named from *Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull.

Minster, min-stur (Saxon, *mynster*). The church of a monastery, or a cathedral church; as *Westminster*, *York Minster*.

Minstrel, minstrel (French, *menetrier*). Literally, *ministers* of song, music, or poetry; a singer, or a performer on musical instruments.

Mint, mint (Saxon, *mynetian*, to coin money). The place established by public authority for the coining of money; figuratively, a place of fabrication or invention; a source of abundant wealth.

Minuet, minnu-et (Spanish, *minueto*). A slow, regular, and graceful dance; performed generally by two persons, and the figure of which resembles a capital Z.

Minus, mi-nus (Latin). A term in algebra, denoting subtraction; it is also used for decrease or diminution.

Minute, iny-nute (Latin, *minutus*). Very small; little; slender; trifling; critical.

Minute, min-it (Latin, *minutim*). The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement, or other subject taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of something

Minute gun, a gun fired at sea every minute as a signal of distress, and also in mourning for the death of distinguished persons. *Minute of an arc*, the sixtieth part of a degree, marked thus ('), and comprehending sixty seconds.

Minutiae, me-nu-she-e (Latin). The least particulars, the smallest things.

Minx, minks. A North American animal, known to farmers by the name of *white vision*; also, a term applied to a pert, forward, wanton, or affected girl.

Mirabile Dictu, me-rabby-le dik-tu (Latin). Wonderful to be told; a phrase used to express astonishment at any circumstance.

Mirage, me-razh (French). The name given to an optical illusion, presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or elevating objects in the air.

Mirror, mir-rur (French, *miroir*). A looking-glass; any polished substance which reflects the images of objects; figuratively, an example or pattern; a reflected image, by which persons may order and regulate their actions and behaviour.

Mis (Saxon, from *missian*, to err, or go wrong). A prefix entering into the composition of words, to denote error, defect, or dissimilitude, wrongful or wrongfully, different, adverse to, &c.

Misadventure, mis-ad-venture. An unlucky accident; mischance; misfortune. In law, manslaughter, or the killing of a person by accident.

Misanthrope, mis-san - thrope }
Misanthropist, me - santhro - pist }
 (Greek, *misos*, to hate; *anthropos*, a man). A hater of mankind; one who shuns the society of mankind, from a rooted feeling of discontent.

Misapprehension, mis-appry-hen-shun (Saxon, *mis*; Latin, *adprehendo*, to take to). A mistake; a thing taken in a wrong sense.

Misappropriate, misap-prō-ree-ate. To appropriate wrongfully; to set apart for one's use that which ought not to be taken; to apply to some purpose not justified nor intended.

Misbecome, misby-kum (Saxon, *mis*; *becuman*, to happen). Not to become; not to suit or fit; to be unseemly.

Misbegot, misby-got. } Unlaw-
Misbegotten, misby-gott'n, } fully or
 irregularly begotten.

Miscarriage, mis-karraje (Saxon, *mis*; Latin, *carrus*, a car). Unfortunate result of an undertaking; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time; failure; ill-conduct.

Miscellaneous, missel-any-us (Latin, *misceo*, to mix). Composed of various kinds; mingled; mixed.

Miscellany, mis-sellan-e (Latin, *misceo*, to mix). A mass, or mixture of various kinds; a book or pamphlet, containing a variety of compositions on various subjects.

Mischance. Misfortune; mishap; disaster; accident; calamity.

Misconception, miskon - seps-shun (Saxon, *mis*; Latin, *con*, with; *capio*, to take). Wrong notion, or false understanding of a thing.

Misconstrue, miskon-stru (Saxon, *mis*. Latin, *con*, with; *struo*, to pile up). To interpret words or acts erroneously.

Miscreant, miskry-ant (French, *me-creant*). An infidel; a vile wretch; holding wrong principles of religious faith; first applied by Christian Crusaders to Mohammedan unbelievers in *Christ*.

Misdemeanour, misdy - meenur. (Saxon, *mis*; Latin, *de*; French, *mener*). Bad behaviour; evil conduct; fault. In law, an offence which does not amount to a crime, and generally used in contradistinction to felony.

Mise en scene, meez - ong - sane (French). The getting up of a piece; the manner in which a piece is placed upon the stage.

Miserere, mizzy-reery (Latin). In the Roman Catholic Church, the fifty-first Psalm, appointed for acts of penitence; the name of a seat in Roman Catholic churches, for the use of aged and infirm ecclesiastics; also, a mournful wailing, or chant.

Misfeasance, mis-fee-zans (French, *mes*, wrong; *faillance*, from *faire*, to do). In law, a misdeed, a trespass.

Misgiving, mis-giving (Saxon, *mis*; *gifan*). Doubts; mistrust; relaxing through doubt or fear of wrong or evil; fearfulness; timidity; want of courage, or confidence.

Misogamist, me-soggah-mist (Greek, *misos*, to hate; *gamos*, marriage). A hater of marriage.

Misogynist, me-sojgy-nist (Greek, *misos*, to hate; *gyne*, a woman). A woman hater.

Misprision, mis-prizhan (French, *mépris*, neglect or contempt). In law, any high offence under the degree of capital, but approaching thereto; also, the knowledge and concealment of crime, without assenting to it.

Missal, mis-sal. The Romish mass-book, or collection of the several masses which are said on particular days in the Roman Catholic Church.

Missile, mis-sil (Latin, *mitto*, to send). Anything thrown by the hand, or discharged from an engine.

Mission, mish-un (Latin, *mitto*, to send). The state of being sent or employed by another; any special pursuit or employment; persons appointed by authority to perform any service.

Missionary, mishun-ary (French, *missionnaire*). One sent to propagate religion.

Missive, mis-siv (Latin, *mitto*, to send). Such as may be sent or thrown; a letter sent; a messenger.

Mister, mis-tur. The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes, expressed in writing by the abbreviation of Mr. See **Magister**.

Mistress, mis-tress (French, *maitresse*). A woman who governs; the female head of a family; the manager of a household; a keeper of servants; a female who is skilled in anything; a woman teacher. This word was anciently written *maistress*, the feminine of *master*.

Mistura, mis-tewra (Latin, a mixture). In pharmacy, a fluid composed of two or more ingredients. It is mostly contracted in prescriptions, thus, *mis. e. g.—f. mis.*, which means, "let a mixture be made."

Mite, mite (Saxon, *mite*). A very small insect; a small piece of money; anything very small.

Mithridate, mithry-date. An antidote against poison; named after Mithridates, King of Pontus and Bithynia, who took a portion of it every morning as a protection against poison. At present, it is simply an aromatic opiate, and is little used.

Mitigate, mitty-gate (Latin, *mitis*, mild). To soften; to lessen; to temper; to assuage pain; to soothe passion; to alleviate misery.

Mitre, mi-tur (Spanish, *mitra*). An episcopal crown; an ornament for the head; figuratively, the dignity of bishops or abbots.

Mitten, mit-ten (French, *mitaine*). Gloves for the hands, leaving the fingers uncovered.

Mittimus, mitty-mus (Latin, *mittimus*, we send). In law, a precept or command in writing, under the name and seal of a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, directed to the gaoler or keeper of a prison, for the safe keeping of an offender, until he be delivered by due course of law.

Mizzen, miz-zn (Italian, *mezzo*, half). In nautical language, a term used to denote the aftermost mast in any vessel which has three masts, and all the sails, spars, and rigging with which it is connected. Sometimes spelt *mizen*.

Mizzle, miz-zl (from mist). To rain in small drops, like a thick mist.

Mnemonics, ne-moniks (Greek, *mneme*). The art of memory. Precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory.

Moat, mote (French, *motte*). In fortification, a deep trench or ditch, dug round the ramparts of a fortified place, to prevent surprises from the enemy.

Mob, mob (Latin, *mobilis*, movable). Literally, the movable people or populace; a promiscuous crowd or multitude of people; a disorderly assembly.

Mobike, mo-beel (Latin, *mobilis*, movable). That may be moved; susceptible of motion.

Mobility, mo-billy-te (Latin, *moveo*, to move). The power of being moved; activity; fickleness; conventionally applied to the populace.

Mobilize, mobil-ize (French). To call into active service; applied to troops which, though enrolled, were not previously on the war establishment.

Moccasin, mokkal-sun. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of soft leather and without a sole, worn by the native Indians; written also, *moccasin*.

Mode, mode (Latin, *modus*). Manner; method; form; fashion; state; degree. In logic, a proper disposition of the several parts of a syllogism in respect to quantity and quality. In metaphysics, *simple mode* is a variation or different combination of the simple idea, without the mixture of any other, as a dozen, a score.

Model, mod-el (French, *modèle*). 1. pattern of something to be made or imitated; a form in miniature; something to give shape to castings; that by which a

thing is to be measured, copied, or imitated.

Modern, mod-urn (Spanish, *moderno*). Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; recent; fresh; opposed to ancient.

Modernize, moddurn-ize. To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to adopt the ancient style, or idiom, or taste.

Moderns, mod-urns. A name given generally to those who have distinguished themselves since the revival of learning, as compared with the ancients, and also with those of the Middle Ages.

Modicum, moddy-kum (Latin). A small portion or quantity; a pittance.

Modify, moddy-fi (Latin, *modus*, a measure; *facio*, to make). To bring within measure or measurable bounds; to shape or fashion; to vary; to limit; to temper; to qualify.

Modo et forma. (Latin.) In manner and form. A phrase frequently employed in legal pleadings.

Modulation, moddu-layshun (Latin, *modulus*, a measure). The act of forming anything to certain proportions; the forming of the sound of the voice to a certain key; diversified and appropriate change of the key in conducting a melody; sound modulated; melody.

Modus Operandi, mōdus opper-āndi (Latin). Mode of operating; plan of execution; the way in which a thing is performed.

Mogul, mo-gul. Formerly the title of the Emperor of Hindostan. The *Great Mogul* was the chief of the Mogul Empire, which empire is now extinct.

Mohair, mo-hare (German, *mohr*). The hair of a variety of the common goat, remarkable for its fineness and beauty; it is brought from Angora, in Asia Minor.

Mohammedan, mo-hammy-dan. Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet; a follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia; it is also written *Mahometan*.

Mohawk, mo-hawk. An appellation given to certain wild rakes who infested London in the last century, so called from the savages of that name in America.

Moidore, moy-dore. A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling.

Moiety, moy-e-te (French, *moitié*). The half; one of two equal parts.

Molar, mo-lar (Latin, *molaris*, grinding). Having the power to grind; *molar teeth* are those situated at the back of the jaw, called double teeth, and employed in crushing or grinding the food, to fit it for reception into the stomach.

Molasses, mo-lasses (French, *melasse*). The uncrystallised syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar, and which is suffered to drain from casks into a cistern; treacle.

Mole, mole (Latin, *moles*, a mound). A massive work of large stones, erected for the purpose of protecting the entrances to harbours.

Molecule, molly-kule (Latin, *molecula*, diminutive of *moles*, a mass). Molecules are the smallest particles into which a mass can be conceived to be divided.

Molestation, mo-les-tayshun (Latin, *molestus*, troublesome). Disturbance; interference; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Mollah, mol-lah. The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish Empire.

Mollify, molly-fi (Latin, *mollio*, to soften). To soften; to soothe; to appease; to make pliant or supple; to relax; to melt.

Mollusca, mol-luskah (Latin, *mollis*, soft). A class of animals whose bodies are soft and not jointed; the pulmonary circulation is double, the blood is of a bluish white, the skin is very sensible, and there is no visible organ of smell.

Moloch, mo-luk. The name of the chief god of the Phœnicians. To this deity it was customary to offer human sacrifices, and for parents to pass their children through the fire, in the valley of Tophet, near Jerusalem.

Momentous, mo-mēntus (Latin, *momentum*). Important; weighty; of consequence or importance.

Momentum, mo-mēntum. That which causes motion; the quantity of motion and amount of force in a moving body.

Momus, mo-mus (Greek, *mosos*, derision). The god of ridicule and railery.

Monachism, monnah-kizm (Greek, *monachos*, solitary). State of monks; monastic life; the practice of retiring from the world for mortification or pious contemplation.

Monad, mon-ad (Greek, *monas*). An atom; an indivisible particle; a name given to the simplest kind of minute animalcules.

Monadic, mo-nadik. Having the nature or character of a monad.

Monarch, mon-ark (Greek, *monos*, alone; *arche*, to rule). A ruler invested with absolute or undivided authority; an emperor; king, or prince; the supreme governor of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government.

Monastery, monas-tre (Greek, *monos*, alone). A house of religious retirement for monks; a seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns.

Monetary, munny-tary. Pertaining to money, or money concerns.

Money Scrivener, munny skriv-nur. One who raises money for others.

Monger, mung-gur (Saxon, *mangene*). A trader; a trafficker; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition, as fish-monger, iron-monger.

Mongrel, mung-grel (Saxon, *mengan*, to mix). Of a mixed breed; mingled; mixed; impure.

Monition, mo-nishun (Latin, *monere*, to admonish). Information; hint; instruction given by way of caution; advice; warning.

Monitor, monny-tur (Latin). One who warns of faults or instructs in duty; in schools, a senior pupil appointed to teach a division or class.

Monochord, monno-kawrd (Greek, *monos*, one; *chorde*, a string). An instrument of one chord, chiefly used to demonstrate and ascertain the relative proportions of musical sounds.

Monochromatic, monno-kro matik (Greek, *monos*, one; *chroma*, colour). Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of only one colour.

Monocracy, mo-nokrah-se (Greek, *monos*, one; *kratos*, to govern). Government by a single individual.

Monocular, mo-nokku-lar (Greek, *monos*, one; Latin, *oculus*, eye). Having only one eye.

Monodram, monno-dram (Greek, *monos*, one; *drama*, an act). A dramatic performance in which only one person is engaged.

Monogamy, mo-noggha-me (Greek, *monos*, one; *gamos*, marriage). Marriage of one wife, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife, and disapprove of a second marriage.

Monogram, monno-gram (Greek, *monos*, one; *gramma*, a letter). A character or cypher composed of two or more letters interwoven; a lined picture.

Monograph, monno-graf (Greek, *monos*, one; *grapho*, to write). An account or description of a single thing, or class of things.

Monography, mo-noggha-fe (Greek, *monos*, one; *grapho*, to write). A description drawn in lines, without colours.

Monolith, monno-lith (Greek, *monos*, one; *lithos*, a stone). Anything sculptured from one solid block of stone, or such stone set up as a memorial, as shown in ancient Druidic and other monuments.

Monologue, monno-log (Greek, *monos*, alone; *logos*, a discourse). A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone; an entertainment in which only one person speaks.

Monomania, monno-may-neah (Greek, *monos*, one; *mania*, madness). Madness upon some one point; derangement of one particular faculty of the mind, the others not being affected.

Monopathy, mo-noppah-the (Greek, *monos*, alone; *pathos*, suffering). Solitary suffering; extreme sensibility.

Monopolize, mo-noppo-lize (Greek, *monos*, alone; *poleo*, to deal). To buy or sell all, to the exclusion of others; in a general sense, to engross the whole; to assert or enjoy an exclusive privilege; to take the largest share.

Monopoly, mo-noppo-le (Greek, *monos*, alone; *poleo*, to deal). The exclusive privilege of selling anything; the sole power of making, dealing in, or being otherwise interested in anything.

Monopolylogue, mono-polly-log (Greek, *monos*, one; *polys*, many; *logos*, a discourse). A theatrical entertainment in which one performer sustains several characters.

Monostich, monno-strfik (Greek, *monos*, one; *stichos*, a verse). A composition consisting of one verse only.

Monostrophic, monno-strfik (Greek, *monos*, one; *strophe*, a stanza). Having only one strophe, not varied in measure.

Monosyllable, monno-sillah-bl (Greek, *monos*, one; *syllable*, syllable). A word of one syllable.

Monotheism, monno-the-izm (Greek, *monos*, one; *theos*, God). Belief in the existence of only one God.

Monotone, monno-tone (Greek, *monos*, one; *tonos*, a tone). Uniformity of sound, want of cadence.

Monotony, mo-nötto-ne (Greek, *monos*, one; *tonos*, tone). Literally, uniformity of tone or sound; applied generally to sameness; want of variety; irksomeness.

Monsieur, mo-sieu (French). Sir; Mr.; plural, *messieurs*.

Monsoon, mon-soon. A species of trade wind in India, which for six months blows constantly from the same quarter, and the contrary way for the other six months.

Monstrosity, mon-strossy-te (Latin, *monstrum*, a monster). The state of being out of the ordinary order of Nature.

Montem, mon-tem. An ancient custom, formerly observed among the students at Eton, near Windsor, which consisted of their proceeding every year, on Whit Tuesday, to a tumulus (*ad montem*), near the Bath road, where they exacted money for *salt*, as it is called, from all who passed.

Montero, mou teero (Spanish, *montera*). A horseman's cap; a sort of cap worn by hunters and by seamen.

Monument, monnu-ment (Lat., *mones*, to inform). Anything by which the memory of persons or events is preserved; a memorial; a tomb; a pillar.

Mony. A termination of many words, implying anything *meant*, or intended to testify; also to nourish, support, maintain; as *testimony*; *ali-mony*, &c.

Mood, mood (Latin, *modus*, manner). The general or particular temper or disposition of the mind; the prevailing disposition; style in music. In grammar, the inflection of a verb, to express manner of being or action.

Moody, moo-de (Saxon, *modig*). Influenced by moods of feeling; angry; peevish; out of humour.

Moonstruck, moon-struk. Supposed to be affected by the influence of the moon; deranged in intellect; lunatic.

Moor, moor (Saxon, *mor*). A tract of land overrun with heath; a marsh; a fen; a low-lying ground, covered with stagnant water; also, the name for a native of the northern coast of Africa; likewise, the name generally given to the Arabs who subdued Spain at the beginning of the eighth

century, and held it until the end of the fifteenth.

Moorings, moor-ings. The anchors, chains, &c., laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour, to confine a ship within certain limits.

Moot, moot (Saxon, *motian*). To debate; to discuss; to argue or plead on a supposed cause. *Moot point*, a point or case to be debated.

Moral, moral (Latin, *mos*, a manner). Relating to practice or manners in reference to right or wrong; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice or virtue; virtuous; just; honest. The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; the doctrine or duty inculcated by a story.

Moralist, moral-ist (French, *moraliste*). One who teaches the duties of life; one who practises moral duties.

Moralize, moral-ize. To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense.

Morass, mo-rass (Swedish, *moras*). A tract of soft, wet ground; marsh land.

Moravian, mo-ravy-an. One of a religious sect called the United Brethren, and in Germany "Herrnhüter;" they are characterised by an extreme simplicity of dress and manners.

Morbid, mawr-bid (Latin, *morbidus*). Diseased; unhealthy; not sound; unwholesome; in a technical sense, commonly applied to affections of prolonged duration, as a *morbid* condition of the nervous system; a *morbid* sensibility.

Morbific, mawr-biffic (French, *mor bifique*). Causing disease; tending to produce disease; generating a sickly state.

Morceau, mawr-so (French). A bit; a morsel; a mouthful; something selected as choice and delicate. Plural, *morceaux*.

Mordant, mawr-dant (Latin, *mordeo*, to bite). A substance which has an affinity for particular colours; it is employed by dyers to incorporate the colour with the fabric intended to be dyed.

Moresque, mo-resk. An epithet applied to a style of decoration founded on that of the Moors or Arabs, which was first introduced about the tenth century, and is remarkable for the richness of its detail.

Morganatic, morgan-atik (Gothic, *margjan*, to shorten). *Morganatic*, or *left-hand marriage*, is applied to marriage contracts made by German princes to an

inferior, in which the wife cannot enjoy the rank of the husband, nor the children inherit the possessions of their father.

Morgue, mawrg (French). A place in French towns where are exposed, for recognition, the bodies of such persons as are found dead.

Moribund, morry-bund. In a dying state; a dying person; figuratively applied to the declining condition of an institution, or anything which has previously existed.

Morion, morry-on (French). A kind of helmet, or casquo for the head.

Morisco, mo-risko. The Moorish language; a dance or a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance; done after the manner of the Moors.

Mormon, mawr-mon. } One of a
Mormonite, mawrman-ite, } sect; a follower of a so-called prophet, Joseph Smith, who claimed to have found a book called the Golden Bible, written on golden plates, and published under the title of the "Book of the Mormon."

Morocco, mo-rökko. A kind of leather, said to have been originally brought from Morocco.

Morose, mo-rose (Latin, *morosus*). Ill-humoured; ill-tempered; sullen; surly.

Morosis, mo-ro-sis (Greek). A disease among the Greeks, which answered to what is called idiocy, or stupidity, in English.

Morris Dance, mor-ris dans. A peculiar kind of dance in imitation of the Moors, practised in the Middle Ages, in which bells were fixed to the feet of the dancer, whose great art was to move the feet so as to produce concord from the various bells.

Mortal, mawr-tal (Latin, *mortalis*). Subject to death; destructive, or able to destroy, to kill, or cause to die; deadly; human.

Mortally, mawrtal-le. Irrecoverably; in a manner certain to cause death.

Mortar, mawr-tur (Latin, *mortarium*). A vessel in which substances are pounded; a cannon for throwing bombs; cement for a building.

Mortgage, mawr-gayj (French, *mort*, dead; *gage*, a pledge). In law, a pledge or pawn of lands or tenements, or other property, to be the creditor's for ever, if certain monies borrowed on such pledge be not paid on the day agreed upon. *Mortgagee* is the person to whom the

estate is mortgaged; *mortgagor*, he who assigns the estate as security for the debt.

Mortification, mawrti-fe-kayshun (Latin, *mors*, death; *fo*, to become). In medical practice, the putrefaction and consequent death of one part of the animal body while the rest is alive; caused by inflammation, injury, or debility of the part. In a religious sense, the act of subduing the passions by prayer, fasting, and self-denial. In a general application, humiliation; vexation of spirit; the state of being humbled by anything which wounds or abases pride.

Mortise, mawr-tis. In carpentry, the junction of two pieces of wood or other material, the cavity cut in one piece being the receiving correspondent portion of the wood of the other.

Mortmain, mawrt-mano (French, *mort*, dead; *main*, hand). In law, such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, and, therefore, said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor, or to any common or temporal use.

Mosaic, mo-zayik (Italian, *mosaico*). In the fine arts, a word applied to any work which exhibits a representation, on a plane surface, by the joining together of minute pieces of hard, coloured substances, such as marble, glass, or natural stones, united by cement, and serving as walls, floors, and the ornamental coverings of columns. *Mosaic gold*, a mixture of copper and zinc, used for cheap articles of jewellery, and ornamental metal-work produced by casting in a mould.

Mosaic, mo-zayik. Pertaining to *Moses*, the leader of the children of Israel out of Egypt; the law of *Moses*; the history of *Moses*.

Moslem, mos-lem. A Mohammedan, or Mussulman.

Mosque, mosk (Turkish, *moschit*). A Mohammedan temple or place of worship. They are distinguished by the number of their cupolas and minarets.

Mosquito, mos-keeto (Spanish). The name of a stinging fly, somewhat resembling the gnat; and peculiarly troublesome in warm climates.

Mosstrooper, mos-trooper. A robber; a bandit. An epithet applied formerly to bands of marauders, who infested the borders of England and Scotland, and generally encamped on the moorlands.

Mote, *mote* (Saxon, *mot*). A small particle of matter; an atom; anything exceedingly small.

Mote, *mote* (Saxon, *gemote*). An old Saxon word for an assembly, meeting, or court; as *ward-mote*, *burgh-mote*, &c.

Mother-of-Pearl. A name given to the variegated internal coating of the large Indian oyster.

Motion, *mo-shun*. In parliamentary and other deliberative assemblies, the proposing of any matter for the consideration of those present.

Motive, *mo-tiv* (Latin, *moveo*, to move). Literally, causing or having the power to move; hence, that which moves the will or determines the choice; that which incites to act. *Motive power*, in mechanics, is the whole power or force acting on a body.

Motley, *mot-le*. Varied in colour; composed of different parts, kinds, qualities, colours, characters, &c.; dappled; spotted.

Motto, *mot-to* (Italian). A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to an essay or discourse; the word or sentence used to mark the work of an artist; an inscription on the shield of a knight, or the arms of a family.

Mould, *molde* (Spanish, *molde*). The matrix in which anything is cast, or receives its form.

Moulder, *molo-der* (Saxon, *molde*). To turn to dust; to crumble away; to decay; to decompose into mould or earth; to perish by decomposition into minute particles.

Moulding, *mole-ding*. An ornamental cavity cut in wood or stone; the small projecting ornaments of columns, &c., the forms and dimensions of which are regulated by an instrument called a *mould*.

Moulting, *mole-ting* (Welsh, *moel*). The shedding or changing of feathers, horns, skin, &c.

Mound, *mownd* (Saxon, *mund*). A bank of earth or stone, raised as a fence or a defence; a bank; a rampart.

Mountaineer, *moowntin-er*. A dweller on a mountain; a rustic; a free-booter.

Mountainous, *moowntin-us*. Hilly, or abounding in mountains; figuratively, anything huge, bulky, or of mountain-like proportions.

Mountebank, *moownty-bank* (Italian, *montare*, to mount; *banco*, a bench).

Literally, one who vends nostrums in a public place, and harangues the crowd from a *bench* or stage; hence, applied to any vain pretender, charlatan, or quack.

Mounting, *mown-ting*. In an artistic sense, the placing a drawing on paper or cardboard in such a manner as to heighten its general effect.

Mouthpiece, *moth-pees*. That part of a musical instrument which comes in direct contact with the mouth; colloquially, one who is made to give utterance to the sentiments of others.

Movables, *movvah-blz*. A term applied collectively to personal goods, furniture, or any kind of property not fixed; and thus distinguished from houses and lands.

Movement, *moov-ment* (Latin, *moveo*, to move). In military affairs, the regular orderly motion of an army, for some particular purpose. In music, the progress of sounds from grave to acute, or from acute to grave. In political and social economy, any undertaking set on foot by co-operation and common consent.

Moxa, *mox-ah*. Primarily, the down of a Chinese plant, used for curing certain disorders, by burning it on the skin; hence, a surgical operation for transferring internal inflammation to the surface.

Mucilage, *mewsy-laje* (Latin, *mucus*). A slimy vegetable substance; the liquor which lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the animal body; gum-arabic.

Muck, *muk*. Moist vegetable matter, dung in a heap. *To run a muck* is a corruption of a Javanese word *amok*, to kill, and means the act of rushing out and attacking all who come in the way, whether friend or foe, as is done by certain fanatics in the East, when labouring under furious excitement.

Mucous, *mu-kus*. Pertaining to mucus; slimy; viscid; secreting a slimy substance. *Mucous membrane* is the membrane which lines the cavities of the body exposed to the contact of air, or other inorganic substances.

Mucus, *mu-kus* (Latin). A slimy fluid; the secretion of the mucous membrane, as that of the nasal membrane.

Mudlark, *mud-lark*. An epithet applied to a class of persons peculiar to London, who grovel through the mud on the banks of the Thames, at low water, for the purpose of finding any articles which may have been left on the mudbank by the retiring tide.

Mueszin, mu-ezzin. Among the Mohammedans, the crier who announces the hours of prayer from the minaret, and reminds the faithful of their religious duties.

Mufti, muf-te. A Mohammedan high priest. In India, the name given to the civilian dress of a naval or military officer when off duty.

Mulatto, mu-lat-to (Spanish, *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule). The name given to a person who is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mulot, mulkt (Latin, *mulcta*). A fine; a pecuniary penalty; to impose a fine or penalty.

Mule, mule (Spanish, *mulo*). An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass. In botany, the offspring of two plants of different species; also, the name of a machine employed in cotton-spinning.

Mulier, mu-lear (Latin). In law, legitimate issue born in wedlock, though begotten before.

Mull, mull (*mollio*, to soften). To soften or dispirit; as wine is by the admixture of sugar, and the application of warmth. In Scotland, a geographical term almost synonymous with cape, as the Mull of Galloway; also, an obsolete name for a Scotch snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn.

Mulligatawny, mully-gah-tawny. In cookery, a kind of highly-seasoned soup, originally prepared at Coromandel; it takes its name from the Tamul words *mulagar*, pepper, and *tanee*, water; the dish containing no meat, being merely a kind of decoction of pepper.

Mullion, mul-yun. In architecture, the stone divisions in Gothic windows; the upright post or bar which divides the two lights of a window.

Multifarious, muly-fary-us (Latin, *multus*, many; *fari*, to speak). Having great variety or multiplicity; diversified; varied.

Multiform, muly-form (Latin, *multus*, many, and *forma*). Having many forms or shapes; varying in form, shape, or appearance.

Multiparous, mul-tippah-rus (Latin, *multus*, many; *pario*, to bring forth). Bearing, or bringing forth many at a litter or birth.

Multipartite, mul-tippar-tite (Latin, *multus*, many; *partitus*, divided). Divided into many parts; having several parts.

Multiple, muly-pl (Latin, *multus*, many; *plico*, to fold). In arithmetic, a number which contains another number several times; thus, 6 is the multiple of 2, containing it three times.

Multiplicand, muly-pleekand (Latin, *multiplicandus*). The number to be multiplied by another.

Multiplicator, muly-plee-kaytur. The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Multiplicity, muly-plissy-te. Many of the same kind; state of being many.

Multiply, muly-pli. To increase in number; to increase a given number as many times as there are units in another given number.

Multitude, muly-tude (Latin, *multus*, many). A great number; a crowd; the populace.

Multum in Parvo, multum in parvo (Latin). Much in little; a great deal in a small compass.

Mum-chance. A provincialism for a silent, stupid person; a fool. It is probably derived from an old game of that name, in which silence was an indispensable requisite.

Mummery, mummer-e (Greek, *momos*, a buffoon). Masking; sport in masks; farcical show; foolery; mimicry.

Mummy, mum-me (Arabic, *mum*, wax). A dead body preserved by embalming and drying, after the manner of the Egyptians.

Mundane, mund-dane (Latin, *mundus*, the world). Belonging to the world worldly.

Municipal, mu-nissy-pal (Latin, *munus*, a gift or right; *capio*, to take). A term applied to the laws or custom which prevail in any city or province; belonging to a corporation.

Municipality, mu-nissy-pally-ty. A certain district or division of the country; a district, its people or government.

Munificence, mu-niffy-sense (Latin, *munus*, a gift; *facio*, to make). Liberality bounty; the act of bestowing bountifully or giving liberally from generous motives.

Muniment, mewny-ment (Latin, *munio*, to fortify). A fortification or stronghold, support, or defence; a writing

by which claims and rights are defended and maintained. *Muniment house*, a fire-proof building or apartment, in which evidences are kept, charters preserved, &c.

Munition, mu-niss-hun (Latin, *munition*). Materials for war; provisions of a fortress or garrison, or for ships of war; stores of all kinds for carrying on a war.

Mural, mu-ral (Latin, *murus*, a wall). Relating or belonging to a wall. *Mural crown*, among the Romans, a crown given to him who was the first to scale the walls of a besieged city, and there plant a standard. *Mural painting*, a class of decoration employed during the Middle Ages, which consisted in covering the walls of sacred edifices with paintings, executed in distemper colours.

Muriated, mewry-ayted (Latin, *muria*, brine). Steeped in brine; combined with muriatic acid.

Muriatic, mewry-attik (Latin, *muria*, brine). Having the nature of brine or salt-water; relating to sea salt; called also, *hydrochloric acid*.

Murky, mur-ke (Swedish, *mork*). Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Murrain, mur-rin (Spanish, *morrina*). An infectious and fatal disease among cattle, which prevails especially in hot and dry seasons.

Murza, mur-za. A title of hereditary nobility in Tartary.

Muse, muze (Latin, *musa*). Literally, to follow the *Muses*; to be contemplative and thoughtful, as one who follows the *Muses*; to meditate or dwell upon; to ponder over; to weigh well in the mind.

Muses, mu-zes. In heathen mythology, the poetical deities who are supposed to preside over the arts of poetry, music, and the various branches of polite learning. They are usually reckoned as nine in number; namely, Clio, to whom is ascribed the invention of history; Melpomene, of tragedy; Thalia, of comedy; Euterpe, of the use of the flute; Terpsichore, of the harp; Erato, of the lyre and lute; Calliope, of heroic verse; Urania, of astronomy; and Polyhymnia, of rhetoric.

Museum, mu-zeum (Greek, *mousetion*). Originally, the name of a palace in Alexandria; now applied to a repository or cabinet of curiosities.

Musnud, mus-nud. The name of a throne or royal seat in Eastern countries.

Mussulman, mussul-man. A Mohammedan. The term signifies "resigned to God," and is the dual number of *Moslem*.

Mustee, mus-tee. } The name given to
Mestee, mes-tee. } a child of a white person and a quadroon in the West Indies.

Muster Roll. In military affairs, a list of the officers and men in every regiment, which is delivered to the muster-master, inspecting field-officer, or whoever is appointed to inspect the same.

Mutable, mewtah-bl (Latin, *muta*, to change). Subject to change; not fixed; inconstant; unreliable; fickle.

Mutation, mu-tayshun (Latin, *muta*, to change). The act or process of changing; change; alteration, either in form or of qualities.

Mute, mute (Latin, *mutus*). Uttering no sound; one who cannot speak; unpronounced. In grammar, a letter when not pronounced in a word, as *b* in dumb, *e* in late.

Mutilate, mewty-late (Latin, *mutilus*, broken). To deprive of some essential part or member; to maim.

Mutiny, mewtin-e (French, *mutin*). A rising against authority; commotion; insurrection; insubordination among soldiers or seamen.

Mutual, mute-yual (Latin, *mutuus*). Reciprocal; each acting in return or corresponding to the other.

Myology, mi-ollo-je (Greek, *mys*, a muscle; *logos*, a discourse). A treatise or discourse on the muscular system of animal bodies.

Myriad, mirry-ad (Greek, *myrias*, ten thousand). The number of ten thousand, any large number.

Myrmidon, mirmy-dun. In ancient history, the name of a people said to have dwelt on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war; hence, the term is applied to a desperate soldier or ruffian; a hanger-on, who is ready to engage himself in any rough or brutal employment.

Myrrh, mir (Latin, *myrrha*). An aromatic gum obtained by incision from a tree which grows on the eastern coast of Arabia.

Mystagogue, mistah-gog (Greek, *mysterion*, a mystery; *agogos*, a guide). One who interprets mysteries; one who preserves church relics, and exhibits them to strangers.

Mystery, misty-re (Greek, *mysterion*). Anything hidden or concealed; that cannot be perceived or understood; something beyond human intelligence; something awfully obscure; anciently, a kind of dramatic spectacle, so called because it conveyed the mysterious doctrines of Christianity, and represented the miracles attributed to saints and martyrs.

Mystic, mis-tik } (Greek, *myo*, to
Mystical, mistik-al } imitate). Obscure; emblematical; involving some secret meaning.

Myth, mith. A fictitious story; a fable; something which has no real existence, but lives only in the imagination.

Mythology, mith-ol-lo-je (Greek, *mythos*, fable; *logos*, a discourse). A system of fables representing the deities which heathen nations believed to preside over the world and its affairs.

N.

Nabob, na-bob or nāy-bob (a corruption of *nawab*, from *nab*, a deputy). In India, the title of the governor of a province or a military commander. The term is also vulgarly applied to those Europeans who have amassed large fortunes in the East Indies, and live in Eastern luxury and splendour.

Nadab, na-dab. The high priest of the Persians, whose office and dignity resemble that of the mufti of Turkey.

Nadir, nay-der. The point of the heaven immediately opposite the zenith.

Naiad, nay-ad (Greek, *naias*). Poetically, a water-nymph. In mythology, a deity who presides over rivers and springs.

Naïve, nah'eév (French). Unsophisticated; ingenuous; possessed of native or unaffected simplicity.

Naïvete, nah'eév-tay (French). Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness; a union of natural shrewdness and unconscious simplicity.

Namby-pamby. Something affected or finical; childish.

Namesake, name-sake. A person of the same name.

Nape, nape (Saxon, *cnæp*). The hinder part of the neck, upon which the downy hair or *næp* grows.

Naphtha, nap-tha (Greek). An inflammable bituminous liquid, used for

the purposes of illumination, instead of oil.

Narcotic, nar-kottik (Greek, *narkê*, torpor). Causing stupor; soporific; a medicine producing sleep; an opiate.

Narration, nar-rayshun (Latin, *narrô*, to relate). The act of relating; an account either by word of mouth, or in writing, of any circumstance or event.

Narwhal, nar-wal } In zoology, a kind
Narwal, nar-wal } of whale, armed with a strong horn, whence it is also called the sea-unicorn.

Nasal, nay-zal (Latin, *nasus*, the nose). Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose. The nose is frequently termed the nasal organ.

Nascent, nas-sent (Latin, *nascor*, to be born). Growing; rising; springing into existence; coming into being.

Natal, nay-tal (Latin, *nascor*, to be born). Pertaining to birth; relating to nativity.

Natation, nay-tayshun (Latin, *nato*, to swim). The act of swimming; or floating.

Nathless, nath-loss (Saxon, *nathles*). Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

National Debt. Money borrowed by the Government, on the security of the taxes, which stand pledged to the lenders for the payment of the interest.

Nationality, nasshun-ally-ty (Latin, *natio*, a nation). National character; the state of belonging to a nation; the pride taken in, and attachment displayed for, one's own country.

Nativity, na-tivvy-ty (Latin, *nascor*, to be born). Birth; time; place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced. *The Nativity*, in an especial sense, is understood to mean the birth of Christ, or Christmas-day. In astrology, the theme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve "houses," at the moment when a person is born.

Natural, nattu-ral. A character in music, employed to make a sharp note a semitone lower, and a flat note a semitone higher; or, in other words, to restore to the scale of the natural key of C any note which had been made flat or sharp.

Naturalize, nattu-ral-ize (Latin, *natura*, native). To confer upon a foreigner the privileges of a native, and the rights

of citizenship; to adopt; to make our own; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

Naulage, nawl-aje. The freight or passage money for goods or persons by sea, or passage over a river.

Nausea, naw-sheah (Latin). Sickness; loathing; a sensation of disgust; a disposition to vomit; squeamishness of the stomach.

Nautical, nawtik-al (Latin, *nauta*, a sailor). Belonging to ships or sailors; relating to navigation.

Nautilus, nawtil-us. A shell-fish which extends certain membranes resembling oars and sail, with which it progresses through the sea, after the manner of a sailing vessel.

Naval, nay-val (Latin, *navis*, a ship). Consisting of ships; pertaining to ships.

Naval Crown. Among the Romans, a crown given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship. It was a circle of gold, surmounted by nautical emblems.

Nave, nave (Greek, *naos*, a temple). The centre part of a church; the middle portion of a wheel, in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed.

Navigable, navvi-gahl (Latin, *navis*, a ship). That may be navigated; capable of being passed by ships or boats.

Navigation, navvy-gayshun (Latin, *navigo*, to sail). The art or science of managing a ship, and conducting it through the waters; the act of a vessel passing from one place to another.

Navy, nay-vy. A term applied to the whole naval establishment of any country, comprehending the ships, officers, men, stores, &c. That part of the navy of England which is distinguished by the title of the *Royal Navy* comprehends all ships of war, and their crews, &c.

Nazarene, nazzah-reen. An inhabitant of Nazareth; a name applied by way of contempt to the early converts to Christianity.

N.B. An abbreviation for the Latin, *nota bene*, take notice.

Neap, neep (Saxon, *neþ*). Low; at an ebb. *Neap tides* are the lowest tides, happening when the moon is in the middle of the second and fourth quarters.

Ne ped, neept. The position of a ship which has been left aground on the height

of the spring tide, so that she cannot be floated off until the next spring tide.

Neapolitan, neah-polly-tan. Pertaining to *Naples*; a native or inhabitant of *Naples*.

Nebula, nebbu-lah (Latin, *nebula*, a cloud). In astronomy, a fine cloud-like appearance in the heavens, which, when viewed through a telescope, exhibits a cluster of small stars; a film on the eye; a dark spot on the human body.

Nebulous, nebbu-lus (Latin, *nebula*, a cloud). Misty; cloudy; presenting the appearance of a hazy cloud, or collection of vapours.

Necrology, nek-krollo-je (Greek, *nekros*, dead; *logos*, a discourse). Memoirs of the dead; a register of deaths; a collection of biographical notices of deceased persons.

Necromancy, nekkro-mansy (Greek, *nekros*, dead; *manteia*, prophecy). The pretended art of foretelling the future, by communication with the dead.

Necropolis, ne-kroppo-lis (Greek, *nekros*, dead; *polis*, a city). Literally, a city of the dead; applied to a place specially assigned to the burial of the dead.

Nectar, nek-tur. In mythology, the fabled drink of the gods, which, according to heathen belief, conferred immortality upon all who drank; hence, used commonly to express any liquor sweet and pleasant to the taste, or exceedingly delicious.

Ne Exeat Regno, ne eksy-at reg-no (Latin). In law, a writ issued to restrain a person from leaving the kingdom.

Nefarious, ne-fary-us (Latin, *nefas*, wickedness). Infamous; wicked; abominable; unlawful.

Negation, ne-gayshun (Latin, *negare* to deny). Denial or refusal; the act of denying, opposed to affirmation. In legislation, the privilege of preventing the enactment of a law.

Negative, negga-tiv (Latin, *negare* to deny). Denying; opposed to affirming; a word or proposition which denies.

Negotiate, ne-goshy-ato (Latin, *negotium*, business). To transact business; to treat with. In commerce, to pass or transfer a bill of exchange for a valuable consideration.

Negro, ne-gro. One of the black race of Africa; feminine, *negress*.

Nem. Con. An abbreviation of *namine contradicente* (no one opposing), a phrase used when any measure or motion is agreed to unanimously.

Nemesis, nemmy-sis. In mythology, the goddess of vengeance. The term is used synonymously with retribution, or the punishment which descends on an offender.

Neology, ne-ol-lo-jy (Greek, *neos*, new; *logos*, a discourse). The introduction of new words into a language; coining a novel word or phrase; promoting or promulgating new doctrines.

Neophyte, neo-fite (Greek, *neos*, new; *phytos*, planted). Literally, one newly implanted, as in the church; a convert; a proselyte; a novice; a tyro.

Neoteric, neo-terrik (Greek, *neos*, new). Modern; novel; recently introduced; of the present period or time; not long past.

Nepenthe, ne-pēnthi (Greek, *nepenthes*, removing sorrow). Anciently, a magic potion, which was represented as having the power to drown sorrow, and drive away grief; figuratively applied to any remedy which relieves pain, or allays mental anguish.

Ne Plus Ultra, ne-plus ul-tra (Lat.). No farther beyond; the utmost extreme of anything; an epithet applied to excellence in the highest degree.

Nepotism, nepo-tizm (Latin, *nepos*, a nephew or grandson). Literally, fondness for nephews; hence applied to an undue preference which persons in power and authority display for their relatives.

Nerve, nerv (Latin, *nervus*). In anatomy, an organ of motion and sensation in animal bodies. In a general sense, vigour; force; power; firmness.

Nescience, neshy-ens (Latin, *nesciens*). Ignorance; want of knowledge; the state of not knowing.

Ness. A termination added to an adjective, to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality, as *whiteness*, *goodness*. When incorporated with the names of places, *ness* signifies a cape or promontory, a point of land shooting out into the sea, as *Inverness*.

Nestle, nes-al (Saxon, *nest*). To lie warmly and securely, as birds in a nest; to lie close; to harbour, nourish, or protect.

Nether, neth-ur (Saxon, *noether*). Lower, as opposed to upper; belonging

to the lower regions; being in a lower place.

Neuralgia, nu-rally-ah (Greek, *neuron*, a nerve; *algos*, pain). A pain in the nerves, as *tic-douloureux*, and *sciatica*.

Neuter, nu-tur (Latin). Not either one or other; of neither gender; not adhering to either party; in grammar, applied to verbs, expressing an action of state limited to the subject, and not followed by an object.

Neutral, nu-tral (French, *neutre*). Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad. In chemistry, neither acid nor alkaline.

Neutral Tint. In painting, a factitious grey tint, chiefly used in water-colours; in natural scenery, the purple hue which distant hills assume.

New Style. In chronology, the days of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, adopted in England in 1753.

Newtonian, nu-tony-an. Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*; the doctrine or philosophy propounded by *Newton*.

Nicene Creed, ni-seen creed. The name given to certain articles of faith, drawn up by the ecclesiastics of the Council of Nice, a town of Asia Minor, and since adopted by the Church of England.

Niche, nitsh (French). A nick or nook; a hollow seat or standing cut into a wall for a statue or image.

Nickel, nik-el. A hard metal of a silver-white colour, difficult of fusion, but easily drawn into a thin wire.

Nicotian, ne-koshan. Denoting or pertaining to tobacco. Named after *Nicot*, a Frenchman, who introduced tobacco into France, in the year 1560.

Nictitating, nik-te-tayting (Latin, *nicto*, to wink). The act of winking; the *nictitating membrane* of birds and fishes is a covering for the eyes, which may be drawn over the eye without obstructing the sight, and which thus protects the vision from the injurious effects of too intense light, particles of dust, and other injurious influences.

Niddin, nid-din. A species of minor excommunication among the Hebrews, which lasted a month.

Nidification, niddy-fe-kayshun (Latin, *nidus*, a nest). The process of constructing a nest.

Niggard, nig-gurd (German, *knicker*). Covetous, or of a narrow disposition; mean; parsimonious; supplying sparingly; stinting.

Nightmare, nite - mare. Incubus; a sensation of weight and oppression during sleep.

Nihil, ni-hil (Latin). Nothing; *nihils*, in law, issues which the sheriff declares are worth nothing and illeivable, from the insufficiency of the parties who should pay them.

Nil, nil (Latin). Nothing.

Nimbus, nim-bus. In meteorology, the rain-cloud; also, the name given in paintings and sculptures to a circle of rays around the heads of saints, &c.

N'importe, nam-port (French). Never mind; no matter; it does not signify.

Nisi prius, ni-se pri-us. A judicial writ, which lies in a case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bench, one party making petition to have this writ for the case of the country, that the case may be tried before the justices of the same county; also, the name of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties.

Nitrogen, nytro-jen (Greek, *nitron*, nitre; *gennao*, to produce). An element of nitre: a gaseous body, which is incapable of alone supporting animal life, but which, when mixed with oxygen, constitutes the atmosphere.

Nizam, ni-zam. The title given to one of the native princes of India.

Nocturnal, nok-turnal (Latin, *nox*, night). Pertaining to night; occurring or performed during the night; nightly.

Nodation, no-dayshun (Latin, *nodus*, a knot). The state of being knotted, or of making knots.

Node, node (Latin, *nodus*, a knot). A knot; a knob; a swelling, or protuberance. In surgery, a hard tumour on the bone. In astronomy, a point in the orbit of a planet which intersects the ecliptic.

Noisome, noy-sum (Norman, *noisife*). Noxious; unwholesome; injurious; offensive.

Nolens Volens, no-lenz vo-lenz (Lat.). A phrase signifying unwilling or willing; whether it be desired or not.

Noli me tangere, nolly me tanjerri (Latin, "touch me not"). A disease of the

skin; also, the motto around the Thistle of Scotland.

Nolle Prosequi, nolly pro-sēkw (Latin). In law, the absence of declaration on the part of a plaintiff within a reasonable time, which is regarded as a confession that he has no reasonable cause of action; and as a consequence, an abandonment of the suit.

Nomadic, no-maddik (Greek, *nomos*, to feed). Pastoral, wandering for pasture; having no fixed abode, and shifting from place to place for the convenience of pasturage.

Nom de guerre, nong day gäre (French). A fictitious name; a name assumed for the time, or for a specific purpose.

Nomenclature, nommen - kläytüre (Latin, *nomen*, a name). The act of giving names to persons or things; a list or catalogue; a vocabulary or dictionary.

Nominal, nommin-al (Latin, *nomen*, a name). Existing in name only; not real; pertaining to a name or names.

Nominate, nommin-ate (Latin, *nomen*, a name). To name; to mention by name; to name for election; to appoint.

Nominative case, nom-minnah-tiv kase (Latin, *nomino*, to name). In grammar, the naming case, or that which precedes the verb, and designates its subject absolutely, without relation to any other subject.

Non, non. A Latin prefix, used in the English language for giving a negative sense to words, and being equivalent to *not*, *in*, *un*.

Nonage, non-aje. Minority; time of life previous to legal maturity.

Nonagon, nonnah-gon (Latin, *novem*, nine; Greek, *gonia*, an angle). In geometry, a plane figure having nine angles, and consequently nine sides.

Nonce, nonse (from *once*). Purpose; intent; design; for an especial purpose; for one occasion.

Nonchalance, non-shallawns (French). Coolness; indifference; carelessness.

Non-Commissioned Officer. Under this title are included the sergeant-major, quarter-master serjeant, serjeants and drum and fife majors, who are appointed by order of the commanding officer.

Non Compos Mentis, non com-pos men-tis (Latin). Not of sound mind or judgment; deranged.

Non-conductor, nonkun-dūktur. The term applied to substances which do not convey heat or the electric fluid, as glass, silk, &c.

Nonconformist, nonkon-fōrmist. One who is not a member of the Established Church.

Nondescript, nondy-skript (Latin, *non*; *descriptus*, described). That which has not been described, or does not admit of a description; anything to which no particular class, rank, or order can be assigned.

Nonentity, non-enty-ty (Latin, *non*; *ens*, being). Non-existence; a thing not existing.

Nones, nonze or no-nis. In the Roman calendar, the fifth day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, December; and the seventh day of March, May, July, October.

Non est Inventus, non est in-ventus (Latin, he is not found). The sheriff's return to a writ, when the defendant has not been found.

Nonjuror, non-jewrur (Latin, *non*; *juro*, to swear). Literally, a non-swearer. In English history, one of the adherents of James the Second, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian family upon their accession to the throne.

Non liquet, non like-wet (Latin). It is not clear; a phrase used when one votes on neither side of a question, because undecided, or because the matter is not clear.

Nonpareil, nonpar-ēl (Latin, *non*; *par*, equal). Excellence unequalled; without a rival; the name of an apple, and of a small printing type.

Nonplus, non-plus (Latin, *non*; *plus*, more). A state in which nothing more can be said or done.

Non sequitur, non sekwy-tur (Latin). It does not follow.

Nonsuit, non-sute. In law, a renunciation of the suit by the plaintiff or defendant, commonly on the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is ready for the verdict of the jury.

Normal, nawr-mal (Latin, *norma*, a rule). According to a principle or rule; relating to the rudiments or elements, as

a *normal school*, in which children are instructed in the elementary branches of education. In natural history, having the ordinary structure peculiar to a family, species, or genus.

Norroy, nawr-roy. From *north-roy* or north king. The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Norse, nawrs. The name of the Norwegian language.

North Pole. That point of the heaven which is ninety degrees every way distant north from the equinoctial.

Norwegian, nawr-wee-jy-an. Native of Norway; pertaining to Norway.

Nosology, noz-ollo-jy (Greek, *nosos*, a disease; *logos*, a discourse). A classification and arrangement of diseases, with names and definitions according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.

Nostrum, nostrum (Latin, *noster*, ours). A medicine respecting which there is some real or pretended secrecy; a quack medicine.

Notable, notah-bl. (Latin, *notabilis*). Careful; industrious; bustling; remarkable; memorable.

Notables, nottah-bls. In French history, the deputies of the states under the old *régime*, appointed and convoked by the sovereign on certain occasions; a term applied generally to persons of rank and distinction.

Notably, notah-bly. Remarkably; memorably; with show of consequence or importance.

Notary, notah-re (Latin, *noto*, to mark). A legal officer, whose duty it is to attest deeds and writings, protest bills, enter and extend a ship's protests, &c. He is usually styled *notary public*.

Notation, no-tayshun (Latin, *noto*, to mark). The method of expressing, by means of appropriate characters, any proposed quantity. In music, the method whereby any pitch or tune, and duration of musical sounds are represented, and by which definite periods of silence, called rests, are marked.

Notify, noty-fi (French, *notifier*). To declare; to make known; to publish.

Novation, no-vayshun. In law, the acceptance of a new debt or obligation, in satisfaction of a prior existing one.

Novice, nov-is (Latin, *novus*, new). One who is new to any business; a beginner; a probationer; one unskilled.

Novitiate, no - visshy - ate (French, *noviciat*). The state of a novice; the time during which the rudiments of any art or science are taught; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before taking the vow.

Nox, noks. In mythology, the goddess of night.

Noxious, nok-shus (Latin, *noxius*). Hurtful; baneful; harmful; destructive; pernicious.

Nubilous, newby-lus (Latin, *nubilus*). Cloudy.

Nucleus, newkly-us (Latin). A kernel; anything about which matter is collected.

Nude, newd (Latin, *nudus*). Bare; naked; void.

Nudity, nowdit - ty (Latin, *nudus*). Nakedness; bareness. *Nudities*, in the fine arts, are figures wholly divested of drapery.

Nugatory, newgab-turry (Latin, *nugor*, to trifle). Trifling; futile; ineffectual.

Null, null (Latin, *nullus*, none). Useless; of no force or efficacy; neither legal nor binding.

Nullify, nully-fi (Latin, *nullus*, none; *facio*, to make). To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Numeral, newmy-ral (Latin, *numeralis*). Relating to number; expressing number. *Numeral figures* are those figures by which all numbers are expressed in arithmetic—1, 2, 3, 4, &c. *Numeral letters* are seven of the Roman capitals, which were used by the Romans in expressing numbers.

Numismatic, newmiz-mattik (Latin, *numisma*, a coin). Pertaining to money, coin, or medals.

Nun, nun (Saxon, *nunne*). A woman devoted to a religious life and secluded in a cloister.

Nuncio, nun-sheo (Latin). A messenger; an ambassador from the Pope.

Nuncupative, nunku-paytiv } (Lat.,
Nuncupatory, nunku-paytur-ry } *nuncupo*, to name). Declaring publicly or solemnly; verbally pronounced. A *nuncupative will* is one made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and

depends upon mere oral testimony for proof.

Nuptial, nup-shal (Latin, *nubo*, to marry). Pertaining to marriage; performed at a wedding; constituting marriage.

Nurture, nurt-yur (French, *nourriture*). That which nourishes; food; diet; education; anything which supports life, and promotes growth.

Nutrient, newtry - ment (Latin, *nutrio*, to nourish). Food; aliment; that which feeds or nourishes.

Nux, nuks. The Latin word for nut. The *nux vomica* is the fruit of a species of *strychnos*, which grows in various parts of the East Indies. The taste is extremely bitter and acrid, but the substance has no remarkable smell.

Nymph, nimf (Greek, *nympe*). In Grecian mythology, a goddess of the mountains, woods, or waters. Poetically, a young maiden.

O.

Oaf, ofe. A foolish child; a dolt; an idiot; a changeling, superstitiously supposed to be left by fairies in the place of a child.

Oakum, oke - um (Saxon, *æcumbæ*). Ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp.

Oasis, o-aysis (Greek). A fertile spot in a desert; applied metaphorically to any sign of life or culture in the midst of barrenness.

Ob. A Latin preposition, usually signifying *before*, *in front*, *against*, *towards*, &c.; it has also the force of *in* or *on*.

Obdurate, obdu-rate (Latin, *ob*; *durus*, hard). Stubborn; inflexible; impenitent; obstinately bent on vice.

Obeisance, o-bēsanse or o-baysanse (Latin, *obedio*, to obey). An act of obedience or homage; a bow, or curtsy, or bending of the knee.

Obelisk, obby - lisk (Greek, *obelos*, a needle). A lofty quadrangular column, growing gradually smaller from the base to the summit. In writing and printing, a mark of reference, thus †; also used to designate any special intention.

Obese, o-beese (Latin, *obesus*, fat). Fat; corpulent; fleshy.

Obfuscate, ob-fuskate (Latin, *ob*; *fusco*, to obscure). To darken; to obscure.

Obiter, ob-iter (Latin). In passing; incidentally. *Obiter dictum*, a passing or casual observation.

Obituary, o-bittu-ary (Latin, *obitus*, death). A list of deaths, as the *obituary* in the public journals; a register of the dead; an account of persons deceased.

Object, ob-jekt (Latin, *ob*, before; *jacio*, to cast). That about which any power or faculty is employed. In grammar, that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else: that which follows a transitive verb.

Object Glass. In optical instruments, that which is placed towards the object, the other extreme lens being called the eye glass.

Objective, ob-jektiv (Latin, *ob*, before; *jacio*, to cast). Relating to the object; belonging to the object. In grammar, the *objective case* is that which follows an active verb or a preposition.

Oburgation, objur-gayshun (Latin, *objurgo*, to rebuke). Reproof; reprehension; the act of chiding or censuring.

Oblation, ob-layshun (Latin, *oblatum*, an offering). An offering; a sacrifice; anything offered as an act of worship or reverence.

Obligato, obly-gahto (Italian, bound to). In music, a part written for a particular instrument.

Obligee, obly-jee. The person to whom another is bound, by a legal or written contract.

Obligor, obly-jawr. The person who binds himself, or executes a bond for another.

Oblique, ob-leek (Latin, *obliquus*, aslant). Deviating from a right line; indirect; not straight, parallel, nor perpendicular.

Obliquity, ob-likkw-ty (Latin, *obliquus*, aslant). Divergence from a right line; hence, metaphorically, deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.

Obliiterate, ob-litty-rate (Latin, *ob*, out; *littera*, a letter). To efface; to erase; to destroy the form or figure of; to blot out from the memory.

Oblivion, ob-liv-yun (Latin, *oblivio*, to forget). Forgetfulness; wiping out of the past; cessation of remembrance; remission of punishment.

Oblong, ob-long (Latin, *ob*; *longus*, broad). Longer than broad; a figure of object longer than broad.

Obloquy, obblo-kwy (Latin, *ob*; *loquor*, to speak). Consorsious speech; language by which a person is spoken of disparagingly; reproach; slander; blame.

Obnoxious, ob-nokshus (Latin, *ob*; *nox*, danger). Literally, liable or exposed to punishment; hence, censurable; reprehensible; hateful.

Obscene, ob-seen (Latin, *obscenus*). Immodest; unchaste; impure; offensive to decency and delicacy; foul; filthy; lewd.

Obscuration, obsku-rayshun (Latin, *obscurus*, obscur). The act of darkening; the state of being obscured or darkened.

Obscurity, ob-skewrit-ty (Latin, *obscurus*). Dimness; gloom; mean state, humble condition.

Obsequies, obsy-kweez (Latin, *obsequi*, to follow after). Funeral rites or solemnities in honour of the dead; the last duties performed to a deceased person.

Obsequious, ob-seekwy-us (Latin, *obsequi*, to follow after). Following closely; standing servilely; yielding; compliant; subservient.

Observanda, obzur-vandah (Latin). Things to be observed; objects or circumstances worthy of note.

Observatory, ob-zervah-turry (French, *observatoire*). A place for conducting astronomical observations.

Obsolete, obso-leet (Latin, *ob*; *soleo*, to use). Gone out of use; out of date; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Obstacle, obstah-kl (Latin, *obsto*, to withstand). Anything which opposes; hindrance; obstruction.

Obstetric, ob-stetrik (Latin, *obstetrux*, a midwife). Pertaining to midwifery, or the accouchement of women.

Obstreperous, ob-streppa-rus (Latin, *ob*; *strepo*, to make a noise). Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent.

Obstriction, ob-strikshun (Latin, *obstringo*, to strain). Obligation; bond.

Obstruction, ob-strukshun (Latin, *ob*, against; *struo*, to build). Hindrance; impediment; obstacle. Anything which retards progress, or blocks up a way or channel.

Obstruent, ob-struent (Latin, *obstruens*, hindering). A class of medicines reputed to have the power of closing the orifices of the ducts or canals of the body.

Obtrude, ob-trude (Latin, *ob; trudo*, to thrust). To thrust forward; to urge upon, against the will.

Obtuse, ob-tuse (Latin, *obtundo*, to blunt). Dull; stupid; not acute; not sharp or shrill; not having acute sensibility. *Obtuse angle* is one larger than a right angle; every angle exceeding 90 degrees.

Obverse, ob-verse (Latin, *ob; verto*, to turn towards). The side of a coin on which is the face, or the head; opposed to reverse.

Obviate, obvy-ate (Latin, *ob*, against; *via*, a way). To meet in the way; to withstand; to prevent; to remove.

Obvious, obvy-us (Latin, *ob*, against; *via*, a way). Meeting; preventing; lying in the way; hence, easily discovered; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; open; exposed.

Obvolute, obvo-lewted (Latin, *obvolvulus*). Having one part rolled on another.

Occident, oksy-dent (Latin, *occidens*, going down, the west). The western part of the hemisphere; that part of the horizon where the sun sets.

Occiput, oksy-put (Latin, *occiput*, the head). The hinder part of the head or of the skull.

Occult, ok-kult (Latin, *ob; colo*, to till). Literally, ploughed over or buried; hence, hidden; secret; undiscovered; unknown. The *occult sciences* are the imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages, such as alchemy and astrology. An *occult line* in a draught is a dry line not intended to be seen when the plan is finished.

Occupant, okku-pant (Latin, *occupo*, to occupy). One who takes or holds possession.

Occupation, okku - payshun (Latin, *occupo*, to occupy). The act of taking possession; possessing, holding, or putting to use; engagement; the business followed for a living. In military affairs, the taking possession of a work or post, or remaining stationary in any province.

Occurrence, ok-kurrens (Latin, *ob*, to; *curro*, to run). An incident; accidental event; occasional presentation; anything not designed or expected.

Ocean, o-shun (Latin, *oceanus*). A name applied in a general sense to the great mass of salt water, which covers more than three-fifths of the globe; it is usually divided into three portions—the *Atlantic Ocean*, which divides Europe and Africa from America; the *Pacific Ocean*, which divides America from Asia; the *Indian Ocean*, which separates the East Indies from Africa.

Octagon, oktah-gon (Greek, *okto*, eight; *gonia*, an angle). In geometry, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. In fortification, a place which has eight bastions or sides.

Octave, ok-tave (Latin, *octo*, eight). In music, an interval of eight sounds; it embraces all the primitive sounds, namely, all the original tones and semitones.

Octavo, ok-tayvo (Latin, *octo*, eight). The size of a book when the sheet is folded into eight leaves, usually contracted 8vo.

Octofid, okto-fid (Latin, *octo*, eight; *findo*, to cleave). Separated into eight segments.

Octogenarian, okto-je-nary-an (Latin, *okto; genarius*). A person eighty years of age.

Octroi, ok-troaw (French). A tax on articles brought in, levied at the gates of French cities.

Ocular, okku-lar (Latin, *oculus*, an eye). Depending on the eye; pertaining to the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight.

Oculist, okku-list (Latin, *oculus*, the eye). One who makes the diseases of the eye his study, and professes to heal them.

Odalisk, } odah-lisk (Turkish, *oda*,
Odalisque, } a chamber). The name given to the female slaves in Turkey, who are employed in the domestic service of the wives and female relatives of the Sultan.

Ode, ode (Greek). Originally, a composition in verse designed to be sung or delivered with music; now generally applied to a short poem, or lyric poem.

Odeon, o-deeon (Greek, *ode*, an ode or song). The name of a sort of theatre in ancient Greece, devoted to poetical and musical contests.

Odium, ode-yum (Latin, *odii*, to hate). Hatred; dislike; unpopularity, mingled with great dislike.

Odometer, o-dommy-tur (Greek, *odoe*, a road; *metron*, a measure). An instru-

ment for measuring distances in travelling, attached to the wheel of a carriage.

Odoriferous, odo - riffer - us (Latin, *odor*, a scent; *fero*, to bring). Giving scent; emitting fragrance; perfumed; diffusing sweet smells.

Odyssey, oddy-se. The name of the celebrated epic poem written by Homer, about 900 years before Christ, so called from Ulysses, or Odysseus, being the hero whose adventures after the siege of Troy are therein narrated.

Ofal, of-fal (Dutch, *ofval*). Refuse; waste meat; anything thrown away as unfit for food; anything of no worth or value.

Offertory, offer-turry (French, *offertoire*). The act of offering; anything offered; part of the Church service chanted or read while the alms are being collected.

Official, of-fishal (Latin, *officium*, office; duty). Relating to an office or public trust; done by authority. *An official*, one who holds an office.

Officiate, of-fishy-ate (Latin, *officium*, office). To perform the duties of an office, for oneself, or on behalf of another.

Official, of-fissy-nal (Latin, *officina*). Pertaining to a shop; applied especially to such medicines as are kept ready for use in the shops of apothecaries.

Offing, of-fing (from *off*). In nautical language, the open sea, or that part of it which is at a distance off the shore, and where no pilot is needed.

Offscouring, off - skowring. That which is scoured off, cast off, or thrown off; refuse, or rejected matter; that which is vile and despised.

Offset, off-set. A part of anything that may be set or planted, coming off the main root; a sprout; a shoot of a plant.

Offspring, off-spring. Anything that springs or arises from; as, production; proportion; posterity, child or children.

Ogle, o-gl (Dutch, *oog*). To regard with fond glances; to move the eye so as to attract the notice of another; to view with stolen glances, so as to avoid general observation.

Ogre, o-gur (French, *ogre*). An imaginary monster of the East, who lived on human beings. *Faustine, ogress.*

Oil paintings. A term for pictures, the colours of which have been tempered with oil; in contrast to water-colours.

Oleaginous, o - le - ajzen - us (Latin, *oleaginus*). Oily; bearing oil; having the quality of oil.

Olfactory, ol-fakturry (Latin, *oleo*, to smell; *facio*, to do). Having the sense of smelling; relating to smelling. *Olfactory nerves*, the organs of smell.

Oligarchy, olly-garky (Greek, *oligos*, few; *archo*, to rule). A form of government in the hands of a few persons; a species of aristocracy.

Olio, o-leo (Spanish, *olio*, from *olla*, a pot for boiling vegetables). A dish made of vegetables and different kinds of meat; figuratively applied to a mixture or medley of writings, or to musical collections.

Olive branch. A branch of the olive-tree; an emblem of peace and goodwill.

Olla podrida, ollah pod - reedah (Spanish, putrid mixture). A mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables; figuratively applied to any incongruous mixture, or collection of odds and ends.

Olympiad, o-limpy-ad. Among the ancient Greeks, an epoch of four years, being the interval between the celebration of the *Olympian games*.

Olympic, o-limpik. Belonging to Olympia, or pertaining to the games which the ancient Greeks celebrated there.

Omega, o-meega. The last letter in the Greek alphabet; hence, Alpha and Omega, the first and the last; the beginning and the end.

Omen, o-men (Latin). A token or sign of good or ill; an indication of some future event; a foreboding; a prognostic.

Ominous, ominin-us (Latin, *ominosus*). Foreboding ill; inauspicious.

Omnibus, omny-bus (Latin, for or with all). A public conveyance, employed in cities and towns, for carrying passengers short and specified distances.

Omniferous, om - niffer - us (Latin, *omnis*, all; *fero*, to bear). Producing all kinds.

Omnipotent, om-nippo-tent (Latin, *omnes*, all; *potens*, powerful). Almighty; all-powerful; able to do all things.

Omnipresence, omny-prézens (Lat., *omnis*, all; *præsens*, present). Presence in every place; being in all places at the same time.

Omniscient, om-nisshent (Latin, *omnis*, all; *scientia*, knowledge). Knowing all things; infinitely wise; possessing boundless and universal knowledge.

Omnium, omny-um (Latin, *omnium*, the whole). A term employed on the Stock Exchange, to denote the aggregate of different stocks in the public funds; also, implying the securities which subscribers to a loan receive from Government.

Omnium gatherum, omny-um gather-um. A term applied to a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

Omnivorous, om-nivvo-rus (Latin, *omnis*, all; *voro*, to eat). All-devouring; eating indiscriminately of everything; not limited to any one kind of food.

On Dit, on dee (French). They say; it is reported; rumour; gossip.

Onerous, onner-us (Latin, *onus*, a load). Burdensome; pressing heavily; oppressive; weighty.

Onset, on-set. An assault; an attack; the sudden charging of an army upon an enemy.

Onslaught, on-slaut. Attack; assault; murderous onset.

Ontology, on-tollo-je (Greek, *ontos*, a being; *logos*, a discourse). A department in the science of metaphysics, which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes.

Onus, o-nus (Latin, *onus*, a load, or burden). Burden or weight of anything. *Onus probandi* is the burden of proving a fact, or the obligation of establishing it by evidence.

Onyx, on-iks (Greek, *onux*, a finger-nail). A semi-pellucid gem, generally exhibiting two or more colours strongly contrasted. The name was originally given to any stone presenting somewhat the appearance of the human nail.

Oolite, o-lite (Greek, *oon*, an egg; *lithos*, a stone). A species of limestone, composed of globules clustered together, usually without any visible cement.

Oology, o-ollo-je (Greek, *oon*, an egg; *logos*, a discourse). A treatise on the eggs of birds.

Ooze, ooz (Saxon, *wean*, to wet). To issue slowly; to flow gently; to pass in small portions, as liquid passes when it is strained; hence, applied to information, or the truth of anything, which comes out by degrees.

Opaque, o-pake (Latin, *opacus*, dark). The reverse of transparent, and applied to bodies through which light does not pass, as the metals.

Operative, opper-aytiv (Latin, *opus*, work). Having the power of acting; capable of producing effect; a workman, an artisan.

Ophthalmia, oph-thalmeah (Greek, *ophthalmos*, the eye). Inflammation of the outer covering of the eye-ball and eye-lids, frequently producing blindness.

Opiate, opy-ate (from *opium*). Inducing sleep; causing rest or inaction; any medicine containing opium, that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose.

Op'ne, o-pine (Latin, *opinor*, to think). To think; to judge; to deem likely or probable.

Oppidan, oppy-dan (Latin, *oppidum*, a town). An inhabitant of a town; a townsman, at the Universities opposed to *gownsmen*; at Eton school, a term applied to those boys not on the foundation who board in the town.

Opportune, oppor-tune (Latin, *opportunus*). Seasonable; well-timed; convenient; at hand.

Opprobrium, op-pröbry-um (Latin, *ob*; *probrum*, disgrace). Reproach; disgrace; infamy.

Optic, op-tik (Greek, *ops*, the eye). Pertaining to vision; relating to the science of optics; used in seeing; producing sight.

Optics, op-tiks (Greek, *ops*, the eye). The science which explains the laws of vision; it includes the nature, composition, and motion of light; the doctrine of colours, the construction and management of optical instruments, &c.

Optimates, opty-maytez (Latin). A name given to the Roman nobility; applied to a nobility in general.

Optimism, optim-izm (Latin, *optimus*, the best). In moral philosophy, the doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; or, as things are ordained, so are they calculated to produce the greatest amount of good.

Option, op-shun (Latin, *opto*, to wish). Choice; power of choosing; privilege of selecting; election; wish; preference. On the Stock Exchange, a per-centage given for the *option* of putting or calling, that is, selling or buying, stock in time bargains at a given price.

Opulent, oppu-lent (Latin, *opes*, riches). Rich; wealthy; affluent.

Oracle, orrah - kl (Latin, *oraculum*). Among the ancients, an answer pretended to be given by the gods to those who consulted them respecting future events and probabilities; also the name of him who gave the answer, and the place where it was given. The high estimation in which the oracle was held serves to give the same word among us the meaning of an opinion deemed infallible, or any statement regarded as authoritative and weighty.

Oracular, o - räkku - lar. Uttering oracles; resembling an oracle, either as regards its authority or ambiguity.

Oral, o - ral (Latin, *os*, the mouth). Uttered by the mouth; spoken, not written.

Orangeman, orranj-man. The name given by the Catholics of Ireland to their Protestant countrymen, on account of their adherence to King William (of the House of Orange), while the former party supported James the Second.

Oration, o - rayshun (Latin, *oro*, to speak). A public speech; an elaborate address; a discourse delivered upon a special occasion, or to a select auditory.

Oratorio, orah - tory-o (Italian, from Latin, *oratorium*, a small chapel). A species of sacred drama, or musical composition, consisting of airs, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture.

Oratory, orrah-turry (Latin, *oro*, to speak). Eloquence; the art of speaking correctly and elegantly; exercise of eloquence. In the Roman Catholic Church, a room or place set apart for private devotions.

Orb, awrb (Latin, *orbis*, a circle, or globe). A round or spherical body; a sphere or circle; a circular body that revolves and rolls; a circle described by any mundane sphere; the eye.

Orbit, awr-bit (Latin, *orbita*). In astronomy, the line or path described by a planet in its revolution. In anatomy, the *ey* in which the eye is situated.

Orchestra, awrkes-trah (Greek, *orchestrai*, to dance). A place set apart in a theatre, or concert-room, for musicians. It is so called from being, in the Greek theatres, the place where the chorus danced and the musicians played.

Ordain, awr-dane (Latin, *ordo*, order). To appoint; to decree; to establish; to invest with ministerial functions.

Ordeal, awr-deal (Saxon, *ordæl*). A form of trial among the Anglo-Saxons, practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron; hence, applied to a severe trial; accurate scrutiny; close test.

Orderly. In military affairs, an officer appointed for the day, whose immediate duty is to attend to the internal economy and good order of the corps, or the division of it to which he belongs.

Ordinance, awrdy - nans (French, *ordonnance*). An established rule or law a rescript; observance of a command.

Ordinary, awrdin-ary (Latin, *ordinarius*). According to established order; common; usual; of moderate quality or value; plain in personal appearance; inferior; mean. *Ordinary*, in common and canon law, is one who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, as the bishop of a diocese, or the archbishop of a whole province. The *ordinary* of Newgate is a clergyman who attends to the spiritual welfare of prisoners, and especially attends on criminals condemned to be hanged, to prepare them for death. The establishment of persons employed by Government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbours; hence, a ship *in ordinary* is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant. Also, a name given to a dinner prepared at an hotel or inn, to which any person is admitted upon paying a stated charge.

Ordination, awrdin-ayshun (Latin, *ordinatio*). An established order or regulation; admission to holy orders, or initiation of a person into the priesthood. In Presbyterian and Congregational churches, the act of settling or establishing a licensed preacher over a congregation, with pastoral charge and authority.

Ordinance, awrd-nans (from *ordinance*). The name given to great guns, cannon, &c., as distinguished from small arms. The Board of Ordnance is the establishment which provides guns, ammunition, and arms of every description for public service.

Ore, ore (Saxon, *ore*). The name given to a native compound of a metal and some mineralising substance; a metal in the mineral state. The name is only applied to mineral bodies which contain the metal in such quantities as to be worth the labour of extracting it.

Organic, awr-gannik (Latin, *organicus*). Consisting of organs, or natural instruments of action; acting as means or instrument; made or designed for some certain end.

Organize, awrgan-ize (French, *organiser*). To construct so that all the parts shall mutually assist each other; to distribute into suitable parts, and appoint appropriate agents, so as to insure uniform operation.

Organography, awrgan-oggrah-fy (Greek, *organon*; *grapho*, to write). In botany, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

Orgies, awr-jiz. This word is the plural of the Greek; *orgia*, or revels in honour of Bacchus, held during the night; applied generally to any feast of revelry or riot, especially such as take place at night.

Oriel, ory-el (Old French, *oriel*, a recess or small apartment). A room or recess next a hall; a kind of projecting or bay window, in Gothic architecture.

Orient, ory-ent (Latin, *oriens*, to rise). The east; place of the rising sun; rising as the sun; glittering; bright; shining.

Oriental, ory-ental (French, *Oriental*). Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east; an inhabitant or native of some eastern part of the world.

Orifice, orry-fis (Latin, *orificium*). An opening; a perforation; a gap.

Oriflamme, awrry-flame. Golden flame; the ancient royal standard of the kings of France.

Origin, orry-jin (Latin, *origo*). Primary state of being or existence; beginning; rise; spring; source; first issue; derivation or descent.

Orison, orry-zun (Latin, *oro*, to pray). A prayer; supplication.

Ormolu, ormo-lu. A name given to brass, when it is made to assume the appearance of gold.

Ornate, awr-nate (Latin, *ornatus*, to embellish). Adorned; decorated; beautified; embellished.

Ornithology, awrny-thollo-je (Greek, *ornis*, a bird; *logos*, a discourse). The department of natural history which treats of birds, describes their structure, teaches their economy, and arranges them in classes, orders, genera, and species.

Orotund, oro-tund. A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which gives fullness, clearness, and strength; the highest perfection of the voice.

Orphan, awr-fan (Greek, *orphanos*). A child who is bereaved of either father or mother, or both.

Orrery, orer-ry. A machine constructed for the purpose of representing and illustrating the movements and phases of the planetary system; named in honour of the Earl of Orrery, who first patronised the invention.

Orthodox, awrtho-doks (Greek, *orthos*, right; *doxa*, opinion). Sound in religious opinion; right in doctrine; consistent with faith; according to the Scriptures; opposed to *heterodox*.

Orthoepy, awr-thue-py (Greek, *orthos*, right; *epos*, a word). Correct speech or pronunciation.

Orthography, awr-thograh-fy (Greek, *orthos*, right; *grapho*, to write). The proper mode of writing or spelling words; that part of grammar which treats of letters and syllables. In architecture, the art of delineating or drawing the front of an object, so as to exhibit the height and elevation of the several parts.

Oscillate, ossil-ate. To move backward and forward, as a pendulum; to swing; to vibrate; metaphorically applied to conduct or opinion which is unsettled and wavering.

Osculation, oskkew-layshun (Latin, *oscular*, to kiss). In geometry, the contact between any curve and a circle, which has the same curvature as the given curve at the point of contact; the act of kissing.

Os frontis, os front-is (Latin). The frontal-bone; the forehead.

Osmazone, oz-mayzone (Greek, *osme*, smell; *zomos*, broth). A peculiar animal principle, of a brownish-yellow colour, and of the taste and smell of soup. It is obtained by digesting cold water for some hours, on slices of raw muscular fibre, and evaporating the liquor to dryness.

Ossification, ossif-ekäyshun (Latin, *os*, a bone; *facio*, to become). The forma-

tion of bone; in pathology, the conversion of membranous or muscular parts into a bony substance.

OSTENSIBLE, os-tensy-bl (Latin, *ostendo*, to show). That which appears or seems; apparent; shown, declared, or avowed.

OSTEOLOGY, osty-ollo-jy (Greek, *osteon*, a bone; *logos*, a discourse). In anatomy, a description of bones.

OSTRACISM, ostrah-sizm (Greek, *ostrakon*, a shell). A mode of banishment practised at Athens, and so called because the name of the person to be banished, or the note of acquittal, was inscribed on a shell, given in by the voters; colloquially applied to banishment from society, or deprivation of office or rank.

OTTAVA RIMA, ottay-rah reem-ah (Italian). Octuple rhyme. An Italian mode of versification, consisting of stanzas of two alternate triplets and a couplet at the end.

OTTO, ot-to. Essence, usually applied to essential oil extracted from flowers.

OTTOMAN, otto-man (Turkish). Relating to Turkey, or the Turks; a species of sofa, or lounging seat.

OUS. In chemistry, a termination denoting an acid, containing one equivalent less of the acidifying principle than those that end in *ic*, as sulphurous acid; sulphuric acid.

OUST, owst (French, *oter*). To remove or put out of possession; to eject; to cast out.

OUTBREAK, owt-brake. A bursting forth; an eruption; a riot or mutiny.

OUTFALL, owt-fawl. A fall of water; a canal.

OUTFIT, owt-fit. A preparing, as of a ship for a voyage; the collective term for the articles of personal and domestic use required on a voyage.

OUTLANDISH, owt-landish (Saxon, *utlandisc*). Foreign; not native; born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people.

OUTLAW, owt-law (Saxon, *utlagian*). To put out of the law, or protection of the law; to exclude, expel, deprive of the protection of the law; one excluded from the benefits of the law, or deprived of its protection.

OUTLET, owt-let. A place or passage by which anything escapes or passes outward.

Outline, owt-line. The line by which a figure is defined; a sketch; first, general, or rough drawing of a subject.

Outpost, owt-post. In military affairs, a post or station beyond the limits of the camp; a body of soldiers placed beyond the main-guard.

Outrage, owt-raje (French, *outrager*). Violent rudeness; rough treatment; rude and insolent language; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.

Outré, oo-tray (French). Out of the ordinary course or limits; eccentric; extravagant; conspicuous.

Outrider, owt-rider. A servant attached to any travelling or royal equipage, who rides forward for the purpose of paying the tolls, clearing the way, &c.

Outrigger, out-riggur. The sea term for any projecting spar or piece of timber, employed for extending ropes, sails, and for other temporary purposes.

Outwit, owt-wit. To surpass in cunning or design; to overcome by stratagem; to overreach; to cheat.

Outwork, owt-wurk. The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel, built for the purpose of keeping the besiegers at a distance.

OVAL, o-vul (Latin, *ovum*, an egg). Having the form or shape of an egg; resembling an egg.

Ovate, o-vate (Latin, *ovatus*). Formed with the lowest extremities broadest, as an ovate leaf; shaped like an egg.

Ovation, o-vayshun. In ancient Rome, an inferior kind of triumph accorded to military leaders. The word is supposed to be derived from the Latin *ovis*, a sheep; because that was the only animal which was sacrificed on such occasions.

Overbearing, ovur-baring. Domineering; tyrannical; haughty; seeking to repress or subdue by effrontery or insolence.

Overcome, ovur-kum. To conquer; to subdue; to surmount; to conquer in argument; to render powerless in a trial of strength.

Overhaul, ovur-hawl. To turn over for inspection; to re-examine; to scrutinise, or look into closely.

Overlook, ovur-look. To supervise; to survey; to pass over in looking; hence, not to see; to disregard; to neglect; to omit.

Overplus, *ovur-plus* (*over*, and Latin, *plus*, more). The number or quantity remaining beyond a sufficiency, or a quantity proposed; superfluity; residue.

Overrate, *ovur-rate*. To rate or estimate too highly; to deem of too great value; to judge a person or thing in excess of real worth.

Overreach, *ovur-reetch*. Literally, to stretch or extend over the space between; hence, to go beyond reasonable or proper limits; to cheat; to deceive.

Overt, *ovo-urt* (French, *ouvert*). Open; public; undisguised; done without concealment. In law, an *overt act* is a manifest act, implying criminality.

Overture, *ovurt-yur* (French, *ouverture*). An opening; a proposal made; the preliminary step taken by persons about to treat. In music, the introductory piece to an opera or oratorio, or the symphony played in theatres previous to the drawing up of the curtain.

Overweening, *ovur-weening* (Saxon, *ofer weenan*). Too high an opinion of self; an excess of self-confidence; arrogant; conceited.

Overwhelm, *ovur-welm* (Saxon, *ofer ahwyfan*). To crush beneath; to spread over, and bear down; to immerse; to sink to the lowest depths.

Oviform, *ovy-fawrm* (Latin, *ovum*, an egg; *forma*, shape). Having the shape or form of an egg.

Oviparous, *o-vippah-rus* (Latin, *ovum*, an egg; *pario*, to bring forth). Producing eggs; an epithet for animals which lay eggs inclosed in a calcareous shell.

Oxalic, *oks-allik*. In chemistry, an acid existing in the wood-sorrel. *Oxalic acid* may, however, be obtained most readily and most economically from sugar, by the action of nitric acid.

Oxidation, *oksy-dayshun*. The process by which metals and some other elements are converted into oxide, by combination with oxygen.

Oxide, *oks-ide*. A substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid; also spelt *oxyde*.

Oxygen, *oksy-jen* (Greek, *oxys*, acid; *gennao*, to engender). An elementary body which sometimes exists in the solid or fluid form, but which can be examined only in a gaseous state; it constitutes the vital part of the air, essential to combustion, and generates oxides and acids.

Oxygen, *oksy-gon* (Greek, *oxys*, sharp; *gonia*, an angle). A term applied in geometry to figures in which all the angles are acute.

Oxymoron, *oksy-moron* (Greek, *oxys*, sharp; *moros*, foolish). A figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added, as "*painful pleasure*," "*cruel kindness*."

Oyer and Terminer, *o-yur and termynur* (French, to hear and determine). In law, a court held by virtue of the Queen's commission, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours.

O-yes, *o-yes* (corruption from the French, *oyez*, hear). An expression used by the crier of a court of law, and public criers generally, in order to enjoin silence and attention when any proclamation is being made.

P.

Pabulum, *pabbu-lum* (Latin). Food; aliment; substance affording nutrition; fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.

Pacha, } *pa-shaw*. In Turkey, a viceroy or military governor of a province. There are two classes of pachas, and the distinction of rank consists in their number of horses' tails that are carried before them as standards; the higher having three, and the lower two.

Pachalic, *pah-shawl-ik*. Pertaining to the government of a pacha.

Pacific, *pah-sifik* (Latin, *pacificus*). Promoting or restoring peace; mild; gentle; tranquillising. *Pacific Ocean*, the name given to the ocean which lies between America on the east, and Asia and Australia on the west; it was so called by the first European who visited it, from the comparative calm he experienced immediately on entering this vast expanse of water, after having encountered stormy weather and tempestuous gales in the adjoining straits.

Pack, *pak* (Dutch, *pak*). A large bundle, or anything prepared for carriage; fifty-two playing-cards assorted; a number of hounds for hunting.

Packed Jury. A jury selected of such persons whose tenets, political opinions, or prejudices are likely to influence their verdict.

Packet, *pak-et* (French, *paquet*). A small parcel or package; a ship or other

PAHADUR, G, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

vessel employed by Government to convey letters and dispatches from one country or port to another.

Pack-horse, pak-hawrs. A horse which carries goods; a horse employed in carrying burdens.

Pact, pakt (Latin, *pactum*). A bargain, contract, covenant, or agreement.

Paddock, pad-duk (Saxon, *pada*). A small inclosure of land; generally a pasturage for sick horses. The term is supposed to be corrupted from *parruck*, a park.

Paddy, pad-dy. An East Indian name for rice in the husk; a nickname for a native of Ireland, from *Patrick*.

Padisha, pa-deesha. A title bestowed on the Persian shah, or Turkish sultan, signifying protector, or throne prince.

Paduasoy, pad-uah-soy (from *Padua*, in Italy, and *soie*, silk—French). A kind of silk or silken cloth.

Pæan, } pe-an. Among the ancients, **Pæan, }** a song of triumph, praise, or rejoicing in honour of Apollo, and also of other gods; so called because the words *Io pæan* frequently occurred in it, in allusion to Apollo's contest with the serpent.

Pagan, pay-gan. One who worships false gods; an idolater; a heathen; the term is now chiefly used to denote one who is neither a Christian nor Mohammedan. The word is derived from the Latin *paganus*, a peasant, from *pagus*, a village, because on the first propagation of Christianity, the country people or dwellers in villages adhered to their ancient idolatry, while the inhabitants of cities embraced the new faith.

Page, paje (French and Spanish). A boy attendant, or young male servant, employed about persons of rank, or engaged in light offices or trifling services.

Pageant, pnj-ent (Greek, *pegnia*). A show or spectacle; a public entertainment or procession; a representation or exhibition of a showy or splendid kind; a pompous display.

Pagoda, pa-gūdah (Hindustanee, *boot-khuda*, abode of God). A temple in China and the East Indies; an Indian idol, consisting of an image of baked earth, and placed within the temples; also a gold coin, formerly current in the south of India, value about eight shillings.

Pains and Penalties. In law, an Act of Parliament to inflict pains and penalties, beyond or contrary to the common law, in the particular cases of great public offenders.

Pair-off. A parliamentary phrase, when two members of opposite politics withdraw from a division, thereby having the same effect as though each recorded their vote.

Paladin, pallāh-din. A knight-errant, who went about praising his mistress, and who fought anybody who refused to acknowledge the truth of his panegyrics.

Palæography, pally-oggrah-fy (Greek, *palaios*, ancient; *grapho*, to write). Description of ancient manuscripts, inscriptions, &c.

Palæology, pally-ollo-jy (Greek, *palaios*, ancient; *logos*, a discourse). The study of ancient things; a discourse on antiquity.

Palanquin, } pallan-kēen (Hindustanee **Palankeen, }** *palkee*, from Sanscrit, *paluc*, a couch). A kind of litter or covered carriage, used in India, and borne on the shoulders of four porters, called coolies.

Palate, pal-at (Latin, *palatum*). The upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste; mental relish.

Palatial, pal-ayshal (Latin, *palatium*). Pertaining to a palace; befitting a palace; magnificent.

Palatinate, pa-latty-nate. The name formerly given to two states of Germany; the province or seignory of a palatine.

Palatine, pallah-tin (Latin, *palatinus*). Relating to a palace; applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the royal palace; possessing royal privileges. In law, the counties of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are called *counties palatine*. *Elector Palatine*, a title of an elector of the German Empire.

Palaver, pa-lāhvur (Portuguese, *palavra*). Idle, superfluous talk; deceptive words; an African conference or deliberation; flattery.

Palestra, pa-lēstrah (Greek). In ancient Greece, a place in which the youth practised and were instructed in athletic exercises; the act of wrestling.

Palette, pal-let. Among painters, a piece of wood, usually of walnut or mahogany, upon which the artist lays the pig-

ments with which he paints his pictures; supposed to be the diminutive of Latin, *pala*, a shovel.

Palfrey, pawl-fry (French, *palefroi*). A small horse used by ladies; a state-horse with trappings.

Palilogy, pa-lillo-jy (Greek, *palin*, again; *logos*, a word). In rhetoric, the repetition of a word or phrase for the sake of effect.

Palindrome, pallin-drome (Greek, *palin*, again; *dromos*, a course). A verse or line which is the same whether read backward or forward, as the word *madam*, or the sentence, *subidura a rudibus*.

Palinode, pallin-ode (Greek, *palin*, again; *ode*, a song). A recantation, or a composition in which a poet unsays what he has previously asserted.

Palisade, pally-sade (French, *palisade*). A fence or fortification formed with pales.

Pall, pawl (Latin, *pallium*). A mantle of state, a cloak; the cloak of an archbishop, a pope, &c.; a covering for the dead, thrown over the coffin, and in cases of eminent and distinguished persons, usually upheld by *pall-bearers*.

Palladium, pal-laddy-um. Originally, a statue of the goddess Pallas, representing her sitting with a pike in her right hand, and a distaff and spindle in her left. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy; hence, the term has come to denote a security, protection, or safeguard.

Pallet, pal-let (Latin, *palea*, chaff, straw). A bed made of straw; a mean or rude contrivance for sleeping upon.

Palliate, pally-ate (Latin, *pallium*, a cloak). Literally, to cover with a cloak; hence, to conceal; to hide; to disguise; to give a false appearance to; to soften by favourable representations.

Pallid, pal-id (Latin, *pallidus*). Wan; faint in appearance; sickly looking; dim.

Pall-Mall, pel-mel (Latin, *pila*, a ball; *malleus*, a mallet, or bat). A game of bat and ball, formerly much in vogue; the name of a place in London, in which this game was originally played.

Palm, pahm (Latin, *palma*). The open hand; the inner part of the hand; the name of many species of plants, particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa, the branches of which

were anciently worn in token of victory. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers do; and hence, to practise delusion; to impose upon; to pass off an imitation of the real thing, which is withheld (in the *palm*).

Palmated, pal-mayted } Having the
Palmate, pal-mate } feet broad;
resembling the shape of the hand; divided so as to resemble a hand spread open.

Palmer, pah-mur. A pilgrim, especially one who, at the time of the Crusades or Holy Wars, returned from Palestine, bearing a branch of *palm* in his hand.

Palmistry, pahmistry (Latin, *palma*, the hand). A pretended art of telling a person's fortune by inspecting the lines of the *palm* of the hand.

Palmy, pah-my. Abounding in *palm*s, or victorious, because the branches of the *palm*-tree were borne in token of victory; hence, used synonymously for flourishing, prosperous.

Palpable, palpa-bl (Latin, *palpo*, to touch). Literally, anything so certain that it may be touched; hence, plain; obvious; gross; coarse; easily perceptible or detected.

Palpitation, palpy-tayshun (Latin, *palpito*). A quick movement or frequent beating; an unnaturally rapid action of the heart.

Palsy, pawl-zy (a contraction of *paralysis*). Loss of the power of motion; paralysis.

Palter, pawl-tur (French, *poltron*). To provaricate; to use false pretences; to make idle and frivolous excuses; to act or speak ambiguously; to fritter or trifle away.

Pampas, pam-paz. A name given to the vast plains or prairies of South America.

Pamper, pam-pur. To cherish or train up luxuriously; to feed with delicacies. The word is properly derived from the French *pampré*, a vine-leaf or shoot, as being remarkable for its luxuriant growth.

Pamphlet, pam-flet. A stitched book; a few printed sheets merely stitched together, without binding or wrapper. Various etymologies have been suggested for this word; that most commonly received being *par un flet*, French for "by a thread."

Pamphleteer, pam-flet-teer. A writer of pamphlets; a mere scribbler.

Panacea, panah-seah (Greek, *pan*, all; *akeamai*, to cure). In mythology, the daughter of Esculapius, the goddess of health, to whom was given the power of healing all diseases; hence, the application of the term to a universal remedy; a cure for all evils and disorders.

Panoratic, pan-krattik (Greek, *pan*, all; *kratos*, strength). All-powerful; excelling in gymnastics and feats of strength; victorious in all contests or combats.

Pancreas, pankry-as (Greek, *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh). In anatomy, a gland situated at the bottom of the stomach; the sweet-bread.

Pandarus, pandar-us. The pimp in Shakespeare's play of Troilus and Cressida.

Pandect, pan-dekt (Latin, *pandectæ*). A treatise which comprehends the whole of any science. *Pandects*, a digest of civil or Roman law, made by order of Justinian.

Pandemic, pan-demmik (Greek, *pan*, all; *demos*, people). Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, pandy-mony-um (Greek, *pan*, all; *daimon*, a demon). The infernal regions; the dominion of all the demons; applied figuratively to any scene of excessive noise, confusion, and turbulence.

Pander, pan-dur. A pimp; a mean wretch. To procure gratification for the passions of others. Originally spelt *pandar*.

Pandiculation, pan-dikku-layshun (Latin, *pandiculans*). Stretching of the limbs when yawning; an involuntary action of the muscles, frequently occurring before and after sleep; restlessness and uneasiness usually accompanying the cold fits of intermittent fever.

Pandoor, pan-door. A kind of light cavalry soldier in the Austrian service, raised from the Turkish frontiers; also called *pandour*, and *pandorus*.

Pane, pane (Latin, *pagina*, a page of a book). A square of glass;—sometimes applied to a segment of other substances; a piece of variegated work.

Panegyric, panny-jirrik (Greek, *panegyris*). Formal praise; a laudatory speech or oration; written eulogy.

Panel, pan-el (Latin, *panellum*). A return of jurors to serve upon any trial, written upon a little *pane*, or *oblong* piece of parchment. In joinery, a square piece inserted between other bodies.

Pang, pang (Saxon, *pyngan*, to pain). A sharp and sudden pain; torture of body; anguish of mind.

Panic, pan-ik. Sudden fright, or extreme fear, without real cause; groundless alarm. The origin of the word is said to be derived from *Pan*, one of the captains of Bacchus, who, with a small number of men, put to flight a numerous army, by the noise which his soldiers raised in a rocky valley being exaggerated by the surrounding echoes.

Panier, pan-yur (Latin, *panitarius*). A name formerly given to a domestic who waited at table, and banded the bread, wine, &c., to those who dined. The attendants who wait upon the benches in the dining-hall of the Inner and Middle Temple still bear this name.

Panification, panny-fe-kayshun (Lat., *panis*, bread; *facio*, to make). The act or process of baking bread.

Pannel. In Scottish law, the name applied to the person accused of a criminal action, from the time of his appearance in court until he quits the bar.

Pannier, pan-yur (Latin, *panarium*). Primarily, a basket for carrying bread, then for other articles; usually applied to the baskets suspended from the back of a horse, mule, ass, &c.

Panoply, panop-ly (Greek, *pan*, all; *oplon*, armour). Armour, covering the whole body; all the armour that can be worn for protection or defence.

Panopticon, pan-opty-kon (Greek, *pan*, all; *optomar*, to see). A place where everything and everybody is supposed to be seen.

Panorama, panno-rahmah (Greek, *pan*, all; *horama*, view). A large circular painting, exhibited on the walls of a building of the same form, so that the spectator appears to be looking around him at a real view.

Pansophy, panso-fy (Greek, *pan*, all; *sophia*, wisdom). Universal knowledge or wisdom.

Pansy, pan-zy (French, *pensée*, thought). Another name for the heart's-ease. The term is supposed to have been given to this class of flower because their fanciful or variegated appearance is calculated to awaken the *thought*, or fancy.

Pantaloon, pantah-loon (French, *pantalon*). Originally, a species of close, long

trousers, extending to the heels; a buffoon or representative of a comical old man in a pantomime.

Pantechnicon, pan-tekny-kon (Greek, *pan*, all; *techné*, art). A place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale.

Pantheism, panthy-izm (Greek, *pan*, all; *Theos*, God). The system of theology in which the doctrine is maintained that the universe is God.

Pantheon, panthē-un (Greek, *pan*, all; *Theos*, God). The name of a temple in Rome, dedicated to all the gods. The term has been applied to a public exhibition, embracing every variety of amusement; and also, to a work describing the mythology, or all the gods of the ancients.

Pantograph, panto-graf (Greek, *pan*, all; *grapho*, to write). An instrument contrived for the purpose of copying drawings, plans, &c., either on a larger or a smaller scale.

Pantology, pan-tollo-jy (Greek, *pan*, all; *logos*, a discourse). A work conveying universal instruction and information, upon the same plan as an encyclopædia.

Pantometer, pan-tommy-tur (Greek, *panta*, all; *metron*, a measure). An instrument employed in measuring all kinds of elevations, angles, distances, &c.

Pantomime, panto-mime (Greek, *pan*, all; *mimos*, mimic). A theatrical entertainment, consisting of gestures, actions, and various kinds of tricks performed by the actors concerned, aided by appropriate scenery; representation in dumb show; imitation by mute action.

Pantophagous, pau - toffah - gus (Greek, *pan*, all; *phagos*, to eat). Omnivorous; eating indiscriminately of all kinds of food.

Papa, pa-pah. Another name for father, chiefly used by children, and traceable to the repetition of a first sound, *pa*, *pa*, breathed softly through the lips.

Papacy, paypah-sy (Italian, *papa*, the Pope). The state or rank of Pope; the office or dignity of the Pope and bishops of Rome.

Papal, pay-pal (French). Belonging to the Pope; proceeding from or relating to the Pope; annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

Papeterie, pap-pay-tree (French). A case containing materials for writing.

Paphian, paf-e-an. Relating to the rites of Venus.

Papier Mache, pap-yay mah-shay (French). A substance formed from the pulp of old paper, cast in a mould, and employed for a variety of useful and ornamental work.

Papilionaceous, papil - yo - nayshus (Latin, *papilio*, a butterfly). Resembling a butterfly.

Papilla, pay-pillah (Latin, *papilla*, a nipple). A small nipple or *pap*; the termination of nerves, as on the tongue.

Papist, pay-pist (Italian, *papa*, the Pope). An adherent to the Pope and communion of the Church of Rome.

Papooos, pap-pooos. Among the Indians, the name given to a babe or young child; also spelt *papoose*.

Papulæ, pappu-le (Latin). An eruption of pimples on the skin.

Papulose, pappu-loze } Covered with
Papulous, pappu-lus } small blisters or pustules.

Papyrus, pa - pyrus (Latin). An Egyptian plant; a species of reed, of which paper was originally made.

Par, pahr (Latin, *par*, equal). State of equality; of equal value; likeness or similarity. In commerce, an epithet applied to any two things of an equal value; and in monetary affairs, the equality of one kind of money or property with another: thus, when £100 stock is worth exactly £100 specie, the stock is said to be at *par*; in like manner, the *par of exchange* is the equal value of money in one country and another.

Para, pay-rah. A small Turkish coin, of rather less value than a halfpenny.

Para. A Greek preposition with various meanings, as *through*, *near*, *about*, &c. In some chemical compounds it denotes *near to*, and expresses a close alliance between two compounds.

Parable, parrah-bl (Greek, *para*, beside; *ballo*, to throw). Literally, a throwing or placing beside; hence, a comparison, similitude, or allegory; a figurative relation of something real in life or Nature.

Parabola, pah-räbbo-lah (Latin). A conic section, formed by a cone being cut by a plane, which is parallel to a tangent plane, to the curved surface of the cone.

Paracentric, parrah-sentrik }
Paracentrical, parrah-sentry-kal }
 (Greek, *para*, beyond; *kentron*, the centre). Deviating from a circular motion or form.

Parachronism, par - akkro - nizm (Greek, *para*, beyond; *chronos*, time). In chronology, an error in the date of an event.

Parachute, parrah-shoot (Greek, *para*, to ward off; *chute*, a fall). An apparatus somewhat resembling an open umbrella, attached to a balloon, or used separately, to prevent, by its expansion and buoyant properties, the too rapid descent of a falling body.

Paraclete, parrah-kleet (Greek, *parakletos*, advocate). A name given to the Holy Spirit, as a comforter, intercessor, advocate.

Paracousia, parrah-kowsee (Greek, *parakous*, to hear imperfectly). Confused perception of sound.

Paracrostic, parrah-krostik (Greek, *para*, beyond; *akrostikon*, an acrostic). A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

Parade, pah-rade (French). Show; exhibition; ostentation; display; a place where exhibition or display may be made; military order; a place where troops assemble.

Paradigm, parrah-dim (Greek, *paradeigma*, an example). A pattern; an example; a model. Example or instance of something done or said, as an example of a verb conjugated in the several moods, tenses, and persons.

Paradise, parran-dise (Greek, *paradeisos*). This word was applied by the Greeks to an inclosure for wild beasts, but by the Persians to gardens, in which grove or were placed every good and beautiful production of the earth. In Christian theology, it expresses the name of the garden where Adam and Eve were placed; and in a general sense, implies a place of bliss, a state or condition of complete happiness.

Paradox, parrah-doks (Greek, *paradoxos*, contrary to received opinion). A

term applied to an apparent contradiction, but which, when investigated, becomes reconciled with truth and sense; a thing false in appearance, yet true in fact.

Paradoxical, parrah-doksy-kal. Having the nature of a paradox; fond of seemingly absurd notions; inclined to new tenets, contrary to received opinions.

Paradrome, parrah-drome. A large open gallery or space.

Paraffine, parrah-feen (Greek, *parum*, a little; *affinis*, akin). A substance discovered in the tar obtained by the distillation of various substances, both animal and vegetable, but especially in the tar of the beech-tree. Paraffine oil is now extensively used as an illuminating agent.

Parage, pay-rajo (Latin, *paragium*). In law, equality of name, blood, or dignity. The term is, however, more especially applied to equality in the partition of an inheritance among co-heirs.

Parageusia, parrah-gū-seah (Greek, *para*, beside; *geusia*, taste). Perversion of the sense of taste.

Paragoge, parrah-gōjy (Greek, *para*, by the side of; *ago*, to bring). In grammar, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

Paragon, parrah-gon (French, *parangon*, comparison). That which surpasses; any one who excels; a model or pattern; something supremely excellent or beautiful.

Paragram, parrah-gram (Greek, *paragramma*). A play upon words; a pun.

Paragraph, parrah-graf (Greek, *paragraphe*). In composition, a section, division, or distinct part; any portion of a writing which relates to a particular point; also, a mark or notation, placed in the margin, to point out a division in the continuity of the writing, and marked (¶).

Paralepsis, parrah-lepsis (Greek, *paraleipsis*). In rhetoric, a pretended or apparent omission, or slight mention of some important part, in order to work upon the feelings of the hearers.

Parallel, parml-lel (Greek, *para*, beside; *allelon*, one another). In geometry, a term applied to lines which are everywhere equidistant from each other, and which, though produced to the furthest extent, would never meet; hence, applied to any-

thing pursuing the same course as another; having the same or a similar tendency or direction; bearing a resemblance or likeness; possessing similar qualities.

Parallelogram, parah - lello - gram (Greek, *para*, beside; *allelon*, one another; *gramma*, a letter). A quadrilateral figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal.

Paralogism, parrah - lojizm (Greek, *para*, beside; *logos*, reason). False argument; a mode of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from premises that do not warrant it.

Paralysis, pah - rally - sis (Greek). Palsy; loss of motion and feeling; sometimes confined to the muscular system, and at other times affecting the brain.

Paralyze, parrah - lize (Greek, *para*, lyo, to loose). Literally, to relax or loosen; hence, to unbrace the nerves; to render senseless and motionless from fear, or other causes.

Paramount, parrah - mownt (Norman, *paramont*). Super-eminent; raised above all others; highest in rank or authority; chief; principal; supreme.

Paramour, parrah - moor (French). A lover; a mistress.

Parapet, parrah - pet (Italian, *parapetto*). In fortification, a wall or rampart, breast high; a low wall, usually placed on an eminence.

Paraphernalia, parrah - fornālē - yeah (Greek, *para*, besides; *pherne*, dower). Literally, something over and above the dower of a wife, and which may be said to include such apparel and ornaments of the wife as are suitable to her condition in life; in a general sense, appendages; trappings; ornaments.

Paraphrase, parrah - fraze (Greek, *para*, about; *phrazo*, to speak). A loose interpretation, in which more regard is paid to an author's meaning than his words; a lengthened exposition; to translate loosely; to interpret with verbosity.

Parasite, parrah - sito (Greek, *parasitos*, an attendant upon the priests). One who fawns on and flatters the rich; one who ingratiates himself at the tables of the wealthy, by a slavish adulation of his entertainers. In zoology and botany, an animal or plant which attaches itself to and lives upon another.

Parasol, parrah - sol (Greek, *para*, from; *sol*, the sun). A small canopy or umbrella, used to keep the sun from off the head and face.

Parathesis, pah - rathy - sis (Greek). A parenthetical notice in brackets, thus []; in rhetoric, a slight hint of a thing given to the auditors.

Parboil, par - boil (contraction of *part-boil*). To boil partially, or in a moderate degree.

Parcener, parsen - nur. In law, a co-heir; one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another, or with others.

Pard, pard (Latin, *pardus*). A poetical name for the leopard, or for any spotted beast.

Pardo, par - do. The name of a kind of Chinese vessel, used either for warfare or for trade; also, a coin at Gon, in the East Indies, of the value of 2s. 6d.

Paregoric, parry - gorrik (Greek, *paregoreo*, to mitigate). A medicine which soothes pain; mitigating; assuaging; alleviating.

Parentation, parren - tayshun. Literally, the performing of that which is due to parents; the performance of funeral rites and honours; something said or done in honour of the dead.

Parenthesis, pah - rēnthi - sis (Greek, *para*, over; *en*, in; *thesis*, to place). A clause or member of a sentence which interrupts the natural connection of the words, but explains the sense or introduces some important idea; a sentence which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in writing or printing it is denoted thus ().

Parenticide, pah - rēnti - side (Latin, *parens*, a parent; *caedo*, to kill). The killing a father or mother.

Pareses, parry - ses (Greek, a letting go). In pathology, a slight or imperfect paralysis, implicating exclusively the nerves of motion.

Parhelion, par - hely - un (Greek, *para*, beside; *helios*, the sun). A mock sun, or meteor, of a bright colour, appearing on one side of the sun, the appearance of which latter it somewhat resembles.

Pariah, parry - ah. The name of a degraded tribe of Hindoos, without caste, who live by themselves in the outskirts of the towns, and in districts or villages of

their own. They are precluded from all possibility of advancement, and to them are allotted all kinds of menial employment.

Parian, pay-re-an. Pertaining to *Paros*, in Greece, and celebrated for an exceedingly white and beautiful marble which is found there.

Parietal, pary-etal (Latin, *paries*, a wall). Pertaining to a wall; rising or standing like a wall; the *parietal bones*, bones from the sides and upper part of the skull, defending the brain as walls.

Parisian, pa-rizh-yan. A native of or resident in Paris; anything made or manufactured at Paris.

Paritor, parry-tur. A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

Parity, parrit-ty (French, *parité*). Resemblance in condition or state; equality of degree; similarity.

Park, park (Saxon, *parruck*). An inclosed piece of ground attached to a mansion; or an inclosure of large extent for public recreation. *Park of artillery* is an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army.

Parlance, par-lans (French, *parler*, to speak). Idiom; conversation; talk; discourse.

Parley, par-le (French, *parler*, to speak). To treat with verbally; to discuss orally; oral treaty; talk; conference.

Parliament, parly-ment (French, *parler*, to speak). Literally, a place or assembly for conference or discourse. In England, the grand legislative council of the nation, consisting of the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; divided respectively into the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Parliamentarian, parly-men-tary-an. An epithet for one who adhered to the parliament in opposition to the king in the time of Charles the First.

Parlour, par-lur (French, *parler*, to speak). Primarily, a room in a religious house, where the monks or nuns meet to converse; applied generally to the room of a house appropriated to the common meeting, intercourse, and converse of the family.

Parlous, par-lus (French, *parler*, to speak). Keen; shrewd; sprightly.

Parmesan. The name given to a particular kind of cheese, from its being made at Parma, in Italy.

Parnassus, par-nassus. In mythology, a celebrated mountain in ancient Greece, sacred to Apollo and the muses; near it was the Castalian spring, the fabled source of poetical inspiration; from which Parnassus is metaphorically used to express poetry itself.

Parochial, pa-roky-al (Greek, *para*, near; *oikos*, a house). Belonging to a parish.

Parody, parro-dy (Greek, *para*, contrary; *ode*, a song). A kind of composition in which the words or thoughts of an author are, by some slight alteration, adapted to a different purpose; to copy by way of parody.

Parole, pa-role (French). A term signifying anything done verbally or by word of mouth, in contradistinction to what is written, as *parole* evidence, *parole* pleadings, &c. In military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when suffered to be at large, that he will not attempt to escape, that he will return at a specified time, &c. Also the watch-word given out every day, in orders by a commanding officer in camp or garrison, by which sentinels may be able to distinguish friends from foes.

Paronymous, pa-ronny-mus. Resembling another word.

Parexysm, parruk-sizm (Greek, *para*, much; *oxys*, acute). A severe fit of a disease in which the symptoms become aggravated; sharpness of pain; an acute period of suffering; periodical return of a fit; violence of temper or intense excitement.

Parquetry, parket-ry (French, *parquet*). The inlaying of small pieces of wood in a floor of different figures.

Parricide, parry-side (Latin, *parens*, a parent; *cædo*, to kill). A slayer or murderer of his father, or the murderer of one who ought to be revered as a parent; a destroyer or invader of his country; also, the commission of any of these crimes.

Parry, par-ry (French, *passer*). In fencing, to ward off or turn aside a thrust from an opponent. To prevent a blow taking effect; to avoid; to fence.

Parse, parse (Latin, *pars*, a part). In grammar, to analyse the character and property of the various parts of speech in a sentence, to explain the relation they have to each other, their government, agreement, &c.

Parsee, par-see. The name given to the Persian refugees who were driven from their country by Mohammedan persecution and intolerance.

Parsimonious, parsy-mony-us (Latin, *parcens*, saving). Sparing; niggardly in the expenditure of money; covetous; frugal to the extreme.

Parsonage, parso-naje. The house or benefice of a parson; a rectory or spiritual living, comprising land, tithe, and other offerings of the people, for the maintenance of the parson of a congregation.

● **Parterre**, par-tare (French). Any even plot or piece of ground, laid out in flower-beds, borders, &c.; a name also given to a choice collection of pieces in prose or verse.

Parthenon, parthy-non. A celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, at Athens, so called in honour of the virginity of that deity, from *parthenos*, a virgin.

Partial, par-shal (Latin, *pars*, a part). Belonging to a part, portion, or share; inclined to favour one party more than another; affecting one part only; not general or universal; not total.

Partiality, parshy-ally-ty. Favouritism; undue bias towards one side or party more than another; stronger inclination to one thing than to another; liking or fondness.

Participate, par-tissy-pate (Latin, *participo*). To share in; to take part; to divide in common with others; to receive a portion of.

Participle, par-tissy-pl (Latin, *participium*, from *pars*, part; *capio*, to take). In grammar, a word partaking of the properties of a noun and of a verb, as *having*, which becomes a noun by prefixing *the*. Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb, and become adjectives, as *a willing heart*.

Particle, party-kl (Latin, *particula*, from *pars*, apart). Any small portion of a greater substance. In grammar, a word not varied by inflexion, as a preposition. In physics, the minutest part into which a body can be mechanically divided; an atom; a molecule.

Particularize, par-tikku-lah-rize (French, *particulier*). To mention distinctly; to name particulars; to detail; to pay attention to single things.

Partisan, party-zan (French). One who takes the part of another; one who is devoted to a party or faction; an aider or abetter; a defender of the cause of another. In war, the commander of a detached party; also, a kind of pike or halberd.

Partition, par-tishun (Latin, *pars*, part). The act of dividing; a division; that which divides or separates. In architecture, the thin wall, or vertical assemblage of materials which separates one apartment from another. In music, the arrangement of the parts of a composition under one another, also called a score. In law, the dividing of lands held by joint tenants, co-parceners, or tenants in common, into distinct portions, so that they may be held severally.

Partitive, party-tiv. In grammar, distributive, as a noun *partitive*.

Parturition, partu-rishun (Latin, *parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth; the state of being about to bring forth young.

Party (French, *partie*). A number of persons united in design or opinion; one of two litigants or adversaries; one concerned or interested in an affair. In politics, a body of men acting in unison under a leader, for the purpose of carrying out some particular principle in which they are interested.

Party-coloured. Having various or diversified colours.

Party-man. An abetter of a party; an adherent to a party; one who regards the serving of his party as his chief duty.

Party-spirit. The spirit which animates one party in its conduct towards another.

Party Wall. A partition between buildings in several occupations.

Parvenu, parvy-nu (French, *parvenu*, a new comer). An upstart; an adventurer; one who from a mean origin attains an elevated position, and forgetting what he once was, presumes on his acquired position, to commit acts of folly.

Paschal, pas-kal (Latin, *pascha*, the passover). Relating to the passover, or Easter.

Pasquil, pask-wil } A lampoon; a
Pasquin, pask-win } satirical epigram; derived from a mutilated statue at Rome, upon which libels and defamatory rhymes

were fastened. The name of *Pasquin* was originally that of a cobbler notorious for his gibes and sneers; and by common consent the statue was called after him.

Passage, pas-sa-je (French). The act of passing; a single sentence or paragraph in a book. In music, a portion of an air or tune, consisting of one, two, or three measures. In navigation, the course pursued at sea in passing from one country to another; also, the time occupied on such passage. *Birds of passage* are such as migrate at certain seasons from one climate to another. *Passage at arms*, a pass or encounter with an adversary.

Passe Partout, pahs par-too (French). A pass key; a master key; an universal passport.

Passim, pas-sim (Latin). Everywhere; all through; in many or innumerable parts or passages.

Passing bell, pahs-sing bell. The name given to the knell tolled soon after the death of a person; so named because it was formerly the custom to toll a bell at such times, for the purpose of soliciting the prayers of the pious for the soul about passing into eternity.

Passive, pas-siv (Latin, *passivus*, from *pator*, to suffer). Receiving impressions from external agents; suffering; unresisting; not acting. *Passive verb*, one which expresses the effect of an action of some agent; as, "He is feared by his enemies."

Passover. A Jewish festival in commemoration of the deliverance of the Israelites, when the destroying angel passed over their houses, sparing their first-born, while he slew those of the Egyptians.

Passport, pahs-port (French, *passé-port*). Literally, leave or permission to pass out of port or through the gates; figuratively, that which gives access or favours admission to good society, to favourable notice, &c.

Pasticcio, pahs-titshy-o. An Italian word, signifying literally a *pie*, or medley dish, used in music to denote an opera composed of detached airs, by different composers, occasionally introduced.

Pastoral, pastur-al (Latin, *pasco*, to feed cattle). Rural; descriptive of the life of shepherds; resembling shepherds; figuratively, relating to a clergyman or the care of souls.

Patana, pat-ana. In the East Indies, a name applied to all the Afghan tribes.

Patent, pay-tent, or pat-ent (Latin, *pateo*, to be open). Open; apparent; plain. *Letters patent* represent a privilege granted by the Crown, conveying to specified individuals the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some discovery or invention for a definite time; so called because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, and are usually addressed to all persons.

Paternal, pa-turnal (Latin, *pater*, father). Pertaining to a father; fatherly; derived from a father; hereditary.

Paternoster, patter-nostur (Latin, *pater*, father; *noster*, our). The Lord's Prayer, thus named from the two leading words. A term applied to the rosary, or string of beads, used by the Roman Catholics in their devotions, and also for every tenth bead.

Pathetic, path-etik (Greek, *pathos*, feeling). Affecting or moving the feelings; touching; tender.

Pathology, path-ol-lo-jy (Greek, *pathos*, disease; *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of diseases; that part of medical science which treats of the nature of diseases.

Pathos, pay-thos (Greek, *pathos*, feeling). That which excites the feelings or emotions; warmth or affection of mind; feeling of pity, compassion, or sympathy.

Patois, pat-waw (French). Dialect; provincialism; manner of speaking among rustics or the lower classes.

Patriarch, patry-ark (Greek, *pater*, father; *arche*, a chief). One having the authority, station, or rank of a father; one who governs by paternal right; the head of a family. Among the Jews, a learned and distinguished person; in the Greek Church, a dignity superior to the order of archbishops, as the Patriarch of Alexandria, Constantinople, &c.

Patrician, pa-tri-hun (Latin, *pater*, father). In Roman history, a descendant of the first senators; and subsequently, a dignity enjoyed by all who became senators by other means than hereditary claims. Now applied generally to one of the nobility; senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

Patrimony, patry-munny (Latin, *pater*, father). An estate possessed by inheritance; that which descends or is derived from a father; a church estate.

Patriot, patry-at (Latin, *patria*, native land). A lover of his country; one who devotes himself to the service of his country.

Patrol, pah-trole (French, *patrouille*). In military tactics, a detached body of soldiers, moving along the streets or roads, to insure regularity and order on the line of march; an advanced guard, whose duty it is to gain intelligence of the movements and position of the enemy; to walk round about, or backwards and forwards; to go the rounds.

Patron, pay-tron (Latin, *patër*, father). A protector or defender; one who countenances or supports; one who has the gift of an ecclesiastical living. In the Church of Rome, a guardian or saint whose name a person bears, or under whose protection he is placed, and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded.

Patronymic, patro-nimmik (Greek, *patër*, father; *onoma*, a name). A name derived from ancestors, or from a parent.

Faucity, pawsy-ty (Latin, *paucus*, few). Fewness; smallness of number or quantity; dearth.

Pauper, paw-pur (Latin, *pauper*, poor). A poor person; one who receives alms; one who is dependent upon parochial support or relief.

Pawn, pawn (Dutch, *pand*). A pledge; something deposited by way of security; something staked as a guarantee; to pledge; to give in pledge.

Payee, pay-ee. One to whom a note is made payable, or to whom money is to be paid.

Paynim, pay-nim (Norman, *paynim*). Another term for Pagan; an infidel.

Pean, pe-an (Latin, *pæan*). A song of praise or triumph.

Peasant, pez-ant (French, *payean*, a countryman). A rustic; one who works in rural employment, or farming business.

Peat, peot (German, *pfutze*). A substance partaking of both vegetable and woody properties; formed in damp situations, by the decay of the roots and twigs of various plants.

Peccability, pekkah-billit-ty (Latin, *pecco*, to sin). State of being liable to sin; capacity of sinning.

Peccadillo, pekkah-dillo (Latin, *peccatum*, a sin). A small fault; a little or pardonable sin; a slight crime; a venial offence.

Peccavi, pek-kävy (Latin, *peccavi*, I have sinned). A colloquial expression,

signifying, I have made a mistake, or done wrong; I acknowledge that I have erred or offended.

Pectoral, pektö-ral (Latin, *pectus*, the breast). Appertaining to the breast; a medicine for the breast; a breast-plate, or covering for the breast.

Peculation, pekku-layshun (Latin, *peculor*, to rob). Theft of public money; conversion of trust money into private use.

Pecuniary, pe-këwny-ary (Latin, *pecunia*, money). Belonging or relating to money; consisting of money. The Latin term *pecunia*, money, is derived from *pecus*, a herd; because when first coined it was stamped with the figure of a sheep or ox, as expressive of its value.

Pedagogue, peddah-gog (Greek, *paid*, a child; *ago*, to lead). A schoolmaster; one whose occupation is the teaching of children; a pedant; one who instructs in a haughty or supercilious manner.

Pedant, ped-ant (French). One who makes a vain display of learning; one who intrudes his knowledge unnecessarily; a learned boaster; a pedagogue.

Peddling, pedd-ling. Trifling; unimportant; petty; as the wares a *pedlar* deals in.

Pedestal, peddy-stal (Latin, *pes*, the foot; Greek, *stelen*, to set). The basis of a statue or pillar.

Pedestrian, pe-destry-un (Latin, *pes*, the foot). Travelling on foot; performing long journeys on foot; one who is distinguished for his powers of walking.

Pedigree, peddy-gree (Latin, *per*, de; *gradus*, by a step or grade). Genealogy; lineage; descent; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

Pediment, peddy-ment (Latin, *pes*, a foot). In architecture, an ornament generally of a low triangular form, which crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and is used as a decoration of windows, doors, &c.; also, the angular end of a building which surmounts a portico.

Pedometer, pe-dömmit-ur (Latin, *pes*, foot; Greek, *metron*, a measure). An instrument by which distances are measured, according to the number of steps which the bearer or conductor takes.

Peduncle, ped-unkul (Latin, *pediculus*, a flower-stalk). A flower-stalk; usually

applied to the common foot-stalk of a number of flowers, sometimes only of one flower.

Peer, peer (Latin, *par*, equal). An equal; one of like rank, station, qualifications, &c. A nobleman, as a *peer of the realm*. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility—namely, duke, earl, marquis, viscount, baron—are all peers; these take the general name of *peers* from being formerly regarded as the companions of the sovereign.

Peerless. Unequalled; having no peer or equal.

Pegasus, peggah-sus. In mythology, a winged horse, who fixed his residence on Mount Helicon, and became the favourite of the Muses; hence, he is regarded as the steed upon which a poet mounts in his flights of fancy.

Pelagian, pe-lajjy-an } (Latin, *pelagus*,
Pelagic, pel-ajjik } the ocean). Belonging to the ocean; pertaining to the deep sea.

Pelasgi, pe-lasjy (Greek, *pelasgoi*). The name of the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece.

Pelf, pelf (Old French, *pilfer*, to pilfer). Money; riches; and sometimes applied to ill-gotten wealth; miserly hoardings.

Pellicle, pelly-kl (Latin, *pellicula*). A film, or thin skin, as that which lines the shell of an egg, or which covers the seeds and some other parts of plants. In chemistry, a thin crust appearing on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree.

Pell-mell, pell-mell (French, *peste*, *mele*, confusedly). Mingled; in a disorderly heap; confused, without regularity or order.

Pellucid, pel-lewsid (Latin, *per*, through; *lucidus*, bright). Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque.

Penal, pe-nal (Latin, *pœna*, punishment). Enacting punishment; inflicting punishment; causing or imposing a pain or punishment.

Penance, pen-ans (Latin, *pœna*, punishment). An infliction for sin committed; suffering imposed or submitted to as an atonement. In the Romish Church, one of the seven sacraments, consisting in the infliction of bodily suffering, as fasting, scourging, &c.

Penates, pe-nay-tez. The name given to the domestic gods of the Romans; and so called from the Latin, *penitus* (within), because they were kept within doors.

Penchant, pah-n-shahng (French). Inclination; peculiar propensity; desire for; leaning towards.

Pencil of Rays. In optics, a number of rays converging or diverging from the same luminous point; and which, after falling upon and passing through a lens, dispose themselves in the same form in re-entering the eye.

Pendant, pen-dant (Latin, *pendeo*, to hang). Anything suspended by way of ornament; an ear-ring; a small flag or streamer at the mast-head; a picture or engraving hung as a companion to another.

Pendente Lite, pen-denty-li-te (Lat.). During the dispute; during the continuance of the suit; while the contest is pending.

Pending, pen-ding (Latin, *pendeo*, to hang). Depending; undecided; not yet settled.

Pendulous, pēdu-lus (Latin, *pendeo*, to hang). Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.

Penetralia, penny-trale-yah (Latin). In Roman antiquity, a sacred apartment or chapel in private houses, set apart for the worship of the *penates*, or household gods; the interior parts of any place; hence, hidden things.

Penetration, penny-trayshun (Latin, *penetro*, to pierce). Act of entering into or piercing an object; metaphorically, power of reaching the deepest parts of a subject; searching into; acuteness; discernment.

Peninsula, pen-insu-lah (Greek, *penē*, almost; *insula*, an island). A portion of land almost surrounded by water; joined by a narrow neck, called an isthmus, to the main land.

Penitence, penny-tens (Latin, *pœnitentia*, it repents). Repentance; sorrow for sin, accompanied by amendment of life.

Pennant, pen-nant } A small flag or
Pennon, pen-nun } banner. See **Pendant**.

Penniform, penny-fawrm (Latin, *penna*, a quill; and *form*). Having the form of a quill or feather.

Pennyweight, penny-wate. A Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains, so called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight.

Penology, pen-ollo-jy (Latin, *pœna*, punishment; Greek, *logos*, a discourse). The science which treats of public punishments, as they affect the criminal and the community.

Pensil, pen-zil (Latin, *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang). Hanging; suspended; supported above ground.

Pensive, pen-ziv (French, *pensif*). Sad; thoughtful; reflecting sorrowfully; melancholy.

Pentachord, pentah-kawrd (Greek, *pente*, five; *chorde*, chord). A musical instrument having five strings.

Pentagon, pentah-gon (Greek, *pante*, five; *gonia*, an angle). A geometrical figure, having five sides and five angles.

Pentangular, pen-tāngu-lar (Greek, *pente*, five; and *angular*). Having five angles or corners.

Pentarchy, pen-tarky (Greek, *pente*, five; *arche*, rule). A government of five persons.

Pentateuch, pentah-tuke (Greek, *pente*, five; *teuchos*, a volume). The first five books of the Old Testament, generally ascribed to Moses.

Pentecost, penty-koste (Greek, *penti-koste*, fiftieth). A Jewish festival, occurring on the fiftieth day after the Passover; it is retained in the Christian Church, by the name of Whitsuntide.

Pent-house, pent-hows. In architecture, a shed hung a-slope from the main building; poetically applied to the eyelid, and to the brow. The word is a corruption of the French *appentis*, which is from the Latin *appendax*, and comes from *ad*, to; *pendeo*, to hang.

Penult, pe-nult (Latin, *pene*, almost; *ultimus*, last). The last syllable but one of a word.

Penultimate, pe-nulty-mate (Latin, *pene*, almost; *ultimus*, last). The last but one; used to designate the last syllable of a word but one.

Penury, pennu-ry (Latin, *penuria*, want). Indigence; extreme poverty; destitution.

Peptic, pep-tik (Greek, *pepto*, to digest). Relating to and assisting digestion.

Per. A Latin preposition, signifying *through, passing or passage through, over, along, forth, &c.* Also used for *by*, as *per bearer, per annum, per cent.* In chemistry it is used as a prefix to oxides, to denote the furthest degree of oxidation, which does not confer the property of acidity. It is also added to the names of acids, in cases where more acid is contained than those whose names end in *ic*.

Peradventure, per-ad-venture (Lat., *per*, by; French, *aventure*, chance). Perhaps; may be; by accident or chance.

Perambulate, per-ambu-late (Latin, *perambulo*). To walk through; to survey by passing through or over.

Per Annum, per annum (Latin). By the year; at a yearly rate; in each year successively.

Per Cent., per sent (Latin). By the hundred; for every hundred. *Per centage*, the duty, allowance, or commission on a hundred.

Perception, per-sepshun (Latin, *per*, cupio, to take). Literally, a taking hold of by the mind; the power of discerning or distinguishing; observation; notion; idea.

Percolate, perko-late (Latin, *percolo*, to strain through). To strain through; to separate the finer from the grosser parts by filtering; metaphorically, to sift or examine.

Percussion, per-kushon (Latin, *percussio*). The act of striking one body against another with great force; the impression made by a blow in falling or striking against another; the effect of sound in the ear.

Perdition, per-dishun (Latin, *perdo*, to destroy or lose). Destruction; ruin; loss; loss of the soul.

Perdu, } per-du (Latin, *perditus*, lost). *Perdue, } Lost; forlorn; in a hopeless state; in desperate circumstances. Lying perdu*, watching from a place of concealment; vigilant.

Peregrination, perry-gre-nāyshun (Latin, *peregrinus*, travel). Travel or abode in foreign countries; the act of wandering from one place to another.

Peremptory, per-emptur-e (Latin, *peremptorius*, that which dispatches or kills quickly). Finally deciding; positive in opinion or judgment; putting an end to all further expostulation.

Perennial, per-en-ny-al (Latin, *per*, through; *annus*, a year). Literally, lasting

through a year; in an enlarged sense, lasting from year to year; enduring; perpetual.

Perfect, per-fekt (Latin, *perficio*, to perfect). - Complete; finished; not defective. *Perfect tense*, in grammar, that form of the verb denoted in English by the auxiliary *have*, which indicates that an action is finished at the time spoken of, as I have written to John.

Perfidy, pĕr-fid-e (Latin, *per*; *fides*, faith). Breach of faith; want of faith; treachery.

Perforation, perfo-rayshun (Latin, *per*, through; *porus*, a passage). A piercing or boring through.

Perforce, per-forse (Latin, *per*, by; *vis*, strong). By violence; by force; violently.

Perfunctory, per-funktur-e (Latin, *per*; *fungor*, to do). Slight; careless; done merely to be rid of the duty; negligent.

Perfuse, per-fuze (Latin, *per*; *fundo*, to pour). To overspread; to sprinkle.

Peri, per-ry. In Persian mythology, a spirit supposed to be excluded from Paradise for some fault, until a penance be accomplished.

Peri, Per. A Greek preposition, signifying around, about, expressing the relation of circumference to centre.

Pericarp, perry-karp (Greek, *peri*, around; *karpōs*, seed). The seed-vessel of a plant.

Pericarian, perry-eeshan. An inhabitant on the opposite side of the globe, in the same latitude.

Periurgy, perry-erjy (Greek, *peri*; *ergon*, work). Unnecessary caution or diligence in an operation.

Perigee, perry-ge (Greek, *peri*, near; *gē*, the earth). In ancient astronomy, a term signifying the nearest approach of the sun, or any of the planets, to the earth. See Perihelion.

Perigraph, perry-graf (Greek, *peri*; *graphe*, writing). An inaccurate delineation of anything.

Perihelion, perry-heel-yun (Greek, *peri*, near; *hēlios*, the sun). That point of the orbit of a planet or comet, wherein it is nearest to the sun, being the extreme of the transverse axis, nearest the focus in which the sun is placed.

Perimeter, perry-meetur (Greek, *peri*, around; *metron*, a measure). The mea-

sure of the line or lines which inscribe a figure.

Period, peery-ud (Latin, *periodus*). A circuit; the time in which anything is performed; a stated number of years; a course of events; the end or conclusion; a full stop.

Periodical, peery-oddik-al. Performed in a circuit; occurring at stated intervals; a magazine, &c., published at definite periods.

Periodicity, peereo-dissy-ty. The state of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

Peripatetic, perry-pa-tĕttik (Greek, *peri*, about; *pateo*, to walk). Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy; and so called because the philosopher delivered his lectures walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

Periphery, per-iffer-ry (Greek, *peri*, around; *phero*, to carry). The circumference or bounding line of any curvilinear figure.

Periphrasis, perry-fraysis (Greek, *peri*, about, *phrazo*, to speak). Circumlocution; or the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea.

Periscope, perry-skope (Greek, *peri*, around; *skopeo*, to view). A general view.

Peristaltic, perry-stallik (Greek, *peristillo*, to involve). Spiral; of worm-like form; the contraction of the bowels.

Peristyle, perry-stile (Greek, *peri*; *stylos*, a column). A place surrounded by pillars; a circular colonnade; a circle of pillars.

Periwig, perry-wig (a corruption of *peruke*). A small wig formed by an intermixture of false hair, worn by men for the purpose of concealing baldness.

Perjury, perjur-o (Latin, *per*; *juro*, to swear). The taking a false oath; the offence of swearing falsely in a judicial proceeding.

Permanent, pĕrma-nent (Greek, *per*, through; *maneo*, to remain). Durable; lasting; unchangeable; always remaining or going on.

Permeate, permy-ate (Latin, *permeo*). To pass through; to penetrate.

Permission, per-mishun (Latin, *per-mitto*, to permit). The act of allowing or permitting; leave; license.

Permutation, permu-tayahun (Latin, *per*; *mutō*, to change). Barter; exchange of one thing for another; frequent change of locality

Pernicious, per-nishus (Latin, *per*; *necis*, death). Destructive; mischievous or injurious in the highest degree; tending to injure.

Peroration, per-ro-rayshun (Latin, *per*, through; *oro*, to speak). The end or close of an oration or speech; the concluding sentence, intended to give effect or force to the speech.

Perpend, per-pend (Latin, *per*; *pendo*, to weigh). To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Perpendicular, perpen - dikku - lar (Latin, *per*; *pendeo*, to hang). A perpendicular line, or a perpendicular, signifying any line falling at right angles to the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line towards the centre of the earth or centre of gravity. In geometry, any line fitting at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on either side.

Perpetration, perpy-trayshun (Latin, *per*, through; *patro*, to effect). The act of committing; to perfect; to act or do some ill or evil.

Perpetual, per-pettu-al (French, *perpetuel*). Never ceasing; continual; everlasting; permanent; uninterrupted.

Perplexity, per-plek-sy-ty (Latin, *per*; *plector*, to twist). Anxiety; distraction of mind; intricacy; difficulty of understanding; doubt.

Perquisite, perkwiz it (Latin, *per*; *quero*, to seek). A gift or allowance in addition to fixed wages; gain, profit, or emolument, in lieu of, or in addition to regular salary or other income.

Per saltum, per salt-um (Latin). By a leap; like sudden promotion; unexpected accession of wealth, power, &c.

Persecution, persy-kewshun (Latin, *per*; *sequor*, to pursue). Unjust harassment; pursuit so as to injure, vex, or afflict; excessive solicitation or importunity.

Perseverance, persy-voeranse (Latin, *per*; *severus*, severe). Continued pursuit; persistence in anything undertaken; firmness; steadfastness.

Persiflage, pare-se-flazh (French). Light bantering talk; ridicule; jeering.

Persistence, per-sistens. } Standing
Persistency, per-sistensy. } or staying
firmly; fixed or settled in opinion or action; perseverance; steadfastness.

Personal, persun-al (Latin, *personatus*). Belonging to persons, not to things; affecting individuals or particular people; relating to private actions or character; not acting by representative; exterior; corporal.

Personalty, persun-alty. In law, any personal property, in contradistinction to realty.

Personify, per-sonny-fi (Latin, *personalis*). To represent things as though they were persons; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being.

Personnel, pare-so-nel (French). A term denoting the persons employed in some public service, as distinguished from the *matériel*, or things.

Perspective, per-spèktiv (Latin, *perspectio*, to look through). The art of drawing objects on a plane so as to make them appear in their relative situations; a glass through which objects are viewed; view; vista.

Perspicacious, perspy-kayshus (Lat., *perspicax*). Quick-sighted; seeing through easily; keen; acute of sight, discerning, or easy of understanding.

Perspicuity, perspy-kewitty (Latin, *per*, through; *specio*, to see). Clearness to the mind; the quality of being easily understood; freedom from obscurity.

Persuasion, per-swayzhun (Lat., *per*; *suadeo*, to advise). The act of advising or urging; of inducing or prevailing upon; representing things as agreeable or advantageous.

Pertain, per-tane (Latin, *per*; *teneo*, to hold). To belong; to have relation to; to be the property, right, or duty of.

Pertinacious, pertin-ayshus (Latin, *per*; *teneo*, to hold). Obstinate; stubborn; holding firmly and resolutely; adhering to any purpose or opinion with inflexible constancy.

Pertinent, perty-nent (Lat., *per*; *teneo*, to hold). Relating to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; to the purpose; appropriate to the case.

Perturbation, pertur-bayshun (Lat., *per*; *turba*, a crowd). Disquiet or agitation of mind; confusion; derangement; disorder.

Peruke, per-uke (French, *perruque*). A periwig; a cover for the head, made of hair, or other material to represent hair.

Peruse, per-uze (Latin, *per*, through; *utor*, to use). To read with attention; to observe; to examine.

Pervade, per-vade (Latin, *per*, through; *vado*, to go). To go or press through or throughout; to spread through the whole extent, so as to reach the furthest limit and the minutest point.

Perverse, per-vers (Lat., *per*, through; *verto*, to turn). Obstinate; petulant; distorted from the right; untractable.

Pervert, per-vurt (Latin, *per*; *verto*, to turn). To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt; to turn from the right; one who changes from good to bad; one who forsakes orthodox principles for heterodox views.

Pervious, per-vy-us (Lat., *per*, through; *via*, a way). Capable of being passed through; susceptible to external influences; penetrable; pervading.

Pessimist, pessy-mist (Latin, *pessimus*, the worst). A universal complainer; one who conceives everything to be for the worst.

Pestiferous, pes-tiffy-rus (Lat., *pestis*, a pestilence; *fero*, to bring). Infectious, as a plague; pestilential; malignant; destructive; noxious to health, peace, or morals.

Pestilence, pesty-lense (Latin, *pestilentia*). A contagious distemper; an infectious disease, which is epidemic, and proves mortal; evil habits destructive to health and morality.

Petal, pe-tal (Greek, *petal*). In botany, the coloured leaves which compose the flowers of plants.

Peter's Pence. The popular name of an impost formerly paid to the see of Rome. In England, it consisted of the tax of one penny for every house.

Petiole, petty-ole (Greek, *petalon*, a leaf). That portion of a leaf which connects the lamina with the stem of a plant.

Petit, pet-te (French). Small; little; inconsiderable; mean.

Petit Maitre, pet-te maytr (French). A fop; an effeminate person; a dangler, or trifler.

Petrification, pettry-fakshun (Latin, *petra*, a stone; *facio*, to make). The act of changing into stone, or stony hardness; the changing into stone, or stony substance, any animal or vegetable matter; callousness; obduracy.

Pettifogger, petty-fogger (French, *petit*; *voguer*, to row). A lawyer employed in small, mean business; an inferior attorney, who undertakes the conduct of petty cases.

Petto, pet-to (Italian, from *pectus*, the breast). The breast; figuratively, privacy; as, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty, pet-ty (French, *petit*). Trivial; inconsiderable; small in amount, degree, or importance.

Petulance, pettu-lans (Latin, *petulantia*). Peevishness; freakish passion; sauciness; pettishness.

Phalanx, fal-angks, or fay-langks (Greek, *phalagx*). A square body of soldiers disposed in close and compact order; a combination of people thoroughly organised, and firmly knit together.

Phantoscope, fantah-skope (Greek, *phantasma*, a form; *skopeo*, to view). An optical instrument, by which fixed objects appear as if in motion.

Phantasm, fan-täzzum (Greek, *phantazo*, to show). The image of an external object; something visionary or ideal impressing the mind and haunting the brain; vain and showy appearance.

Phantasmagoria, fan-tazmah-gory-ah. A representation by the magic lantern, or optical effects produced in a similar manner.

Phantom, fan-tum (French, *fantome*). A spectre or apparition; a fancied vision; a delusion of the mind.

Pharisaic, farry-säyik. } Like a
Pharisaical, farry-säyik-al. } Phari-
see; hypocritical; having an outward show of piety, but vicious at heart. The term is derived from the *Pharisees*, a religious sect among the Jews, notorious for their hypocrisy.

Pharmacopœia, farmah - ko - peah (Greek, *pharmakon*, a medicine). A dispensatory. An authorised book containing a catalogue of drugs, and directions for the preparation of medicines.

Pharmacy, farmah-se (Greek, *pharmakon*, medicine). The preparation of medicines; that branch of science which relates to the medical and chemical history of the different articles of the *materva medica*.

Pharos, fay-rus (Greek). A light-house; thus named from a celebrated one on a small island near the port of Alexandria, in Egypt.

Pharynx, far-ingks (Greek, *pharynx*, from *pharein*, to convey). A part of the gullet, the use of which is to receive the masticated food, and convey it to the oesophagus.

Phase, faze } (Greek, *phaino*, to shine).
Phasis, faysis } In astronomy, applied to the various appearances of the moon, Venus, Mercury, &c., at different times; figuratively applied to appearances generally, and to the various external forms which things or circumstances assume.

Phenomenon, fe-nommy-non (Greek, *phainomai*, to appear). Anything remarkable; something observed; something discovered to exist; an unusual appearance. Plural, *phenomena*.

Philanthropy, fil-anthro-py (Greek, *philos*, a lover; *anthropos*, a man). Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human race; universal goodwill.

Philharmonic, filhar-monnik (Greek, *philos*, a lover; *harmonia*, harmony). Relating to the love of harmony; delighting in harmony.

Philippic, fil-ippik. Any discourse or declamation full of acrimony. The name was originally given to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon, and subsequently denoted any similar orations, as those of Cicero against Mark Antony.

Philology, fil-ollo-jy (Greek, *phileo*, to love; *logos*, a word). Primarily, a love of words; a desire to understand the origin and construction of language. It is now used in a more extended sense, and embraces grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, and criticism.

Philomatic, fillo-mathik (Greek, *philos*, a lover; *mathano*, to learn). Relating to a love of learning; having a love for letters.

Philomel, fillo-mel. A name figuratively applied to the nightingale, from Philomela, a king's daughter, who, according to ancient mythology, was changed into that bird.

Philosopher, fil-osso-fur (Greek, *philos*, a lover; *sophia*, wisdom). One skilled in the science of nature and morals; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or moral and intellectual science; also one who bears misfortune calmly, or who contents himself with his lot in life.

Philosopher's Stone. An imaginary substance, the discovery of which was the principal object of the ancient alchemists. It was reported to possess the power of transmuting all the baser metals into gold, and of healing all diseases.

Philter, fil-tur (Greek, *phileo*, to love). A potion or charm to excite love; a preparation or drug which the ancients believed capable of exciting love; anything calculated to inspire a tender passion, also written *philtre*.

Phlebotomy, flee-botto-my (Greek, *phlebs*, a vein; *temno*, to cut). The act or art of blood-letting; the opening of a vein for the purpose of bleeding.

Phlegmatic, fleg-mattik (Greek, *phlegma*, phlegm). Abounding in phlegm; cold; dull; sluggish; apathetic; wanting in fervour and sensibility.

Phonetic, fo-nettik (Greek, *phone*, sound). Vocal; expressive of sound. *Phonetic writing*, that writing in which the signs represent sounds.

Phonographic, fono-graffik }
Phonographical, fono-graffik-al } (Greek, *phone*, sound; *grapho*, to write). Descriptive of the sounds of the human voice.

Phosphate, fos-fate. In chemistry, a salt formed by the union of the phosphoric acid with the salifiable bases.

Phosphite, fos-fite. A salt formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with a base.

Phosphorus, fosto-rus (Greek, *phos*, light; *phero*, to bear). A combustible substance of a yellowish colour, and semi-transparent. It is obtained by an elaborate chemical process from bones. In the atmosphere at common temperatures, it emits white fumes, which in the dark appear luminous, to which circumstance it owes its name.

Photogenic, foto-jennik (Greek, *phos*, light; *gignomai*, to generate). Producing light. A term applied to a process of producing pictures by the action of the light of the sun, and fixing them on a chemically-prepared ground.

Photography, fo-tograh-fy (Greek, *phos*, light; *grapho*, to delineate). The process of photogenic drawing. See **Photogenic**.

Photology, fo-tollo-jy (Greek, *phos*, light; *logos*, a discourse). The science or doctrine which explains the nature and varied phenomena of light.

Phrase, fraze (Greek, *phrasis*). A mode of speech; an expression; an idiom; a form of diction; a combination of words; conventional arrangement; style.

Phraseology, frazy-ollo-jy (Greek, *phrasis*, a phrase; *lego*, to speak). Mode

of expression; diction; style; peculiar words in a sentence; a collection of phrases in a language.

Phrenetic, *fre-nettik* (Greek, *phren*, the mind). Disordered in the brain; bordering on madness; delirious; subject to ungovernable excitement; wild; erratic.

Phrenology, *fre-n-ol-lo-jy* (Greek, *phren*, the mind; *logos*, a discourse). The science which professes to explain the qualities and characteristics of the mind by corresponding organs of the brain.

Phthisic, *tiz-ik* (Greek, *phthisis*, a consumption). Difficulty of breathing; pulmonary consumption; emaciation and wasting of the body.

Phthisis, *ti-sis* or *thi-sis* (Greek). A consumption occasioned by affected lungs.

Phylacter, *fe-laktur* } (Greek, *phy-*
Phylactery, *fe-laktur-e* } *latto*, to keep). A spell or charm; an amulet borne about the person to prevent disease. Among the Jews a slip of parchment worn on the wrist or forehead, and upon which was written some sentence from Scripture, serving as a mark of religion.

Physics, *fiz-iks* (Greek, *physis*, nature). The doctrine of natural bodies, their phenomena, causes, and effects, with their various operations, affections, &c.

Physiognomy, *fizzy-onno-my* (Greek, *physis*, nature; *gnomon*, a rule). The art or science of discovering the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face or countenance as expressive of the temper of the mind.

Physiography, *fizzy - oggrah - fy* (Greek, *physis*, nature; *grapho*, to write). A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

Physiology, *fizzy-ol-lo-jy* (Greek, *physis*, nature; *logos*, a discourse). That branch of natural science which relates to the laws of life and the functions of living beings, whether animal or vegetable.

Physique, *fiz-zeek* (French). The nervous system; constitutional tendency or characteristic; physical power; strength.

Phytography, *fi-toggrah-fy* (Greek, *phyton*, a plant; *grapho*, to describe). The description and naming of plants.

Phytology, *fi-tol-lo-jy* (Greek, *phyton*, a plant; *logos*, a discourse). A treatise on plants; another name for *Botany*.

Piano, *pe-ahno* (Italian). Soft; gentle; low; in a subdued tone; opposed to *forte*.

Piano Forte, *pe-ahno fawr-te*. A musical instrument; so named from its power of producing *soft* or *loud* tones.

Piastre, *pe-astur*. A silver coin used in Spain, Italy, Turkey, South America, &c.; its value differs in various countries, but generally speaking, it is worth about *4s. 4d.* English money.

Piazza, *pe-ahtza* (Italian). A portico, or continued archway, supported by pillars.

Pibroch, *pi-brok*. The martial music of Scottish Highlanders, consisting of a wild stirring melody, played on the bag-pipe.

Picador, *pik-kah-dawr* (Spanish). A horseman; one who, in bull-fights, is armed with a spear.

Picaron, *pikkah-roon* (Italian, *picare*). A marauder; a freebooter; a pirate; a plunderer.

Pice, *pise*. The name of small copper coins used in the East Indies.

Picket, *pik-et* (French, *piquet*). In military affairs, a guard, consisting of a small number of men, kept in a state of constant readiness to act on the instant of an alarm, and to prevent surprises. In fortification, a sharp or pointed stake, serving as a fence.

Picnic, *pik-nik*. A party in which every person contributes something to the entertainment, or bears his share of the cost.

Picts, *pikts* (Latin, *pictus*, painted). An ancient people of North Britain, whose origin and history are somewhat obscure, but who resorted to the practice of painting their bodies in various colours; whence their name.

Picturesque, *piktu - resk* (Italian, *pittresco*). Literally, done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; hence applied to that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, as well as to all objects which afford fit matter for the painter.

Piecemeal, *pees-meol*. In pieces, or separate parts; single; separated; divided.

Pied, *pide* (from *pie*). Variegated, or composed of different colours; applied generally to animals which are variously coloured or spotted.

Pie-powder Court (corrupted from French, *pie-poudre*, from *pied*, foot; *poudre*, dust). An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market,

the steward of the owner or receiver of tolls being the judge. The name is said to be derived from the *dusty feet* of the suitors, or because justice could be obtained there as speedily as the *dust* can fall from the *foot*.

Pier, peer (French, *pierre*, a stone). Originally, a structure made of stone, and raised against the violence of the waves or the action of the tides, in the sea and in rivers; subsequently applied to any strong erection, jutting into the sea or the river, constituting a harbour for protecting ships, a convenience for landing passengers, goods, &c. In architecture, the term is applied to a strong flat buttress projecting from the face of a wall, and also to any wall interposed between two windows or other openings.

Pietist, pi-e-tist. One of a sect of Protestants, who originated in Germany, professing great piety and purity of life, and devoting themselves to a mystical practice of religion.

Pig-iron. } Iron or lead as first from
Pig-lead. } the ore. The melted metal from the smelting furnace passes into furrows or moulds hollowed out in the sand; the larger mass, which sets in the main furrow, is termed by the workmen the *sow*, and those in the smaller furrows are called *pigs*.

Pigment, pig-ment (Latin, *pigmentum*, from *pingo*, to paint). Coloured material used in painting; prepared materials employed by painters, dyers, &c., to impart or imitate particular colours.

Pigmy, pig-my (Greek, *pygmaios*). A dwarf; anything very small in size; feeble; inconsiderable. *Pigmies*, in fabulous history, were a nation of dwarfs, said to have been devoured by cranes.

Pignoration, pigno-rayshun (Latin, *pignoro*, to pawn, or pledge). The act of pawning or pledging.

Pilaster, pil-aster (French, *pilastre*). A square column, sometimes standing alone, but more frequently set in a wall, and exposing only a portion of its thickness.

Pile, pile (Latin, *palus*, a post). A large stake driven into the earth, to support a superstructure, or to form the foundations of buildings, piers of bridges, &c.

Pinchbeck, pintsh-bek. An alloy of copper and zinc, intended to represent gold; it is used in the formation of watch-cases, personal ornaments, and other articles.

Pindaric, pin-darrik. In poetry, any composition after or in imitation of the manner of *Pindar*, the Greek lyrical poet.

Pineal, pi-neal. Resembling in form the fruit of the pine.

Pinion, pin-yun (Latin, *pinna*, a wing). The small joint at the end of the wing of a bird; a feather; a quill; a wing; fetters or bonds for the arms.

Pinnace, pin-nase. A small vessel, navigated with oars and sails, having generally two masts, rigged like those of a schooner; one of the boats of a man-of-war, for conveying the officers to and from shore.

Pinnacle, pinna kl (Latin, *pinna*, a wing). The highest turret or tower of a building; the top or summit of anything.

Pinnate, pin-nate } (Latin, *pinna-*
Pinnated, pin-nayed } *tus*, feathered). Having several leaflets on each side.

Pioneer, pio-neer (French, *pionnier*). One who goes before, to clear the way for others to follow; in the army, a soldier employed to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at entrenchments, form mines to destroy an enemy's works, &c.

Piquancy, pik-ahn-sy (French, *piquer*, to sting). Pungency; sharpness; figuratively applied to keenness; sprightliness; acuteness.

Pique, peek (French). Offence taken; ill-will; point or punctilio; self-esteem.

Pirouette, pir-oo-et (French). A whirling round of the toes in dancing; the turning round of a horse on the same space of ground.

Piscatory, piskah-turry (Latin, *piscis*, a fish). Relating to fishes.

Pistil, pis-til (Latin, *pistillum*). The female organ of a flower, situated in the centre, and forming the rudiments of the fruit.

Piston, pis-tun (French). A thin body of metal or other substance, adapted to move within a cylinder, so as to move freely up and down, air or water-tight.

Pith, pith (Saxon, *pilka*). The soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; marrow; metaphorically, strength, vigour, energy; robustness; the substance or material part of anything.

Pittance, pit-tans (French, *pitanee*). An allowance; a small portion. Originally an allowance of meat doled out to the monks of a monastery.

Pivot, piv-ot (French, *pivot*). The pin or short shaft on which a body turns or revolves. In military evolutions, the soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in drill-exercise; metaphorically applied to that on which anything depends; the stay or support.

Pix, piks (Latin, *pyxis*, a box). Among Roman Catholics the little box in which the crucifix is kept, or in which the consecrated wafers, or both, are preserved.

Placable, plāy-ka-bl (Latin, *placo*, to pacify). Willing or possible to be appeased; that can be mitigated or assuaged; ready to forgive.

Placard, plak-ard or play-card (French). A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Placebo, play-seebo (Latin, *placeo*, to please). An epithet for any medicine designed to soothe or gratify the patient.

Placid, plas-id (Latin, *placidus*). Gentle; calm; mild; undisturbed; quiet and peaceful in mind.

Plagiarism, playjer-izm (Latin, *plagiarius*, a kidnapping). A literary theft; an appropriation of the literary labours of another.

Plaint, playnt (French, *plaintre*, to lament). Lamentation; complaint; sorrow expressed in words.

Plaintiff, plain-tiff (French, *plaintif*, making complaint). One who commences an action at law for the recovery of a claim or the redressing of an injury.

Plait, plate, or plat (Gaelic, *pleat*). To fold or double in narrow bands or strips; to braid.

Plane, plane (Latin, *planus*, flat). A level surface; a surface without elevations or depressions. In geometry, a surface which coincides everywhere with a right line. In astronomy, an imaginary surface, supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere. In joinery, an instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards, &c.

Planet, plan-et (Greek, *planco*, to wander). Literally, that which wanders; applied to a wandering star, as distinguished from fixed stars; a celestial body revolving round another; a body which revolves about the sun as a centre, with a limited amount of eccentricity.

Planesphere, plannis-feer (Latin, *planus*, plain; *sphæra*, a sphere or globe). A projection of a sphere and its circles upon

a plane; an astronomical instrument used in observing the motions of the heavenly bodies.

Plantagenet, plan-tajjy-net. The surname of the royal family of England from Henry II. to Richard III. inclusive. So named from Latin *planta*, a plant, and *genista*, the broom; sprigs of the latter having been worn as a badge in the caps of the ancestors of Henry II.

Plantar, plan-tar (Latin, *planta*, the sole of the foot). In anatomy, appertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plashing, plash-ing. A method of repairing or renovating a hedge by folding or plaiting the young branches one within the other.

Plaster of Paris. A substance otherwise known as the sulphate of lime. It derives its name from having been originally made from a species of gypsum obtained from Montmartre, in the environs of Paris.

Plastic, plas-tik (Greek, *plasso*, to form). Giving form; capable of being moulded or modelled. *Plastic art* is a branch of sculpture which consists of forming figures of men and animals in plaster, clay, &c.

Plateau, plah-to (French). A broad flat space; a level tract of land; a kind of tray on which an epergne or candelabrum is placed.

Plated, play-ted. Overlaid with silver or gold; covered with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

Platina, plattin-ah. } A metal which
Platinum, plattin-um. } is found in flat grains of a greyish-white colour, like tarnished steel, and containing always some other metal. When pure, it resembles polished steel, has twice the density of silver, and is considerably harder; it is malleable, ductile, and unalterable in air or water, and retains its polish even in a white heat. It is about half the value of gold.

Platitude, platty-tude. Insipidity; flatness; dullness; a portion of written or printed matter, which is dull and insipid in the extreme.

Platonic, plah-tonnik. Relating to Plato or his philosophy; *Platonic love* denotes a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, having regard to no other object than the mind and its beauties.

Platoon, pla-toon (corruption of French, *peloton*, a small ball). A small square body

of soldiers placed between squadrons of horse to sustain them; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.

Plaudit, plawd-it (Latin, *plaudo*, to praise). Applause; praise bestowed; a shout of commendation.

Plausible, plawzy-bl (Latin, *plaudo*, to praise). Adapted to win approbation superficially; having a fair appearance; specious; apparently right and satisfactory.

Plea, plee (Old French, *plaid*). That which is advanced in pleading; anything urged in defence, excuse, or vindication. In law, that which is alleged by a party in support of a demand, but in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration.

Plebeian, plee-bo-yan (Latin, *plebs*, the common people). One of the common people, or a person of the lower ranks of society. Amongst the Romans, that portion of the community which was distinguished from the senatorian and equestrian order; and especially opposed to *patrician*.

Plenary, plēs-nary (Latin, *plenus*, full). Full; complete; entire; ample; whole.

Plenipotentiary, plennip-po-tēn-shurry (Latin, *plenus*, full; *potentia*, power). A person who is vested with full power and commission to do anything. The word is chiefly understood of the ministers sent by princes or states, to treat of peace, marriages, and other important matters.

Plenitude, plenny-tude (Latin, *plenus*, full). Fulness; completeness; abundance or excess.

Pleonasm, pleon-azm (Greek, *pleon*, more). Redundancy; the use of a greater number of words than are necessary to express the meaning; sometimes introduced to give additional energy, as, "I saw it with my own eyes;" at other times needless and ungraceful, as, "My banks, they are furnished with bees."

Plethora, plettho-rah (Greek, *pletho*, to fill). Fulness of habit; excess of blood in the system; superabundance of humours.

Pleurisy, plewry-sy (Greek, *pleuron*, the side). An inflammation of the membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

Pliable, plyah-bl (French, *plier*, to bend). Easy to be bent; flexible; readily persuaded.

Plight, plite (Saxon, *plikton*, to pledge, or to expose to perplexity). To pledge; to give as surety; to stake as security for the performance of some act, or the fulfilment of specified conditions. The same term is also applied to a state of risk, hazard, danger, or peril.

Plinth, plinth (Greek, *plinthos*, a brick). The square part under a pedestal, forming the lowest member of a column, wall, &c. anything shaped like a brick.

Plodding, plod-ding (Dutch, *ploeghen*, to ply). Slow movement; continuous labour; steady and laborious employment.

Ploughshare, plow-share. The part of the plough which cuts the land at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mould-board which turns it over.

Plumbline, plum-line. An instrument chiefly used by builders, consisting of a leaden bob, suspended to the end of a line; used to determine the perpendicularity of their structures to the horizon. The *plumb rule* is used for the same purpose; but in this the bob is suspended to the end of a straight board, with a line traced down the middle, so that when the edge of the board is placed against the wall, or other object, the plumbline shall exactly coincide with the line marked upon the board.

Plummet, plum-met. A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. See **Plumbline**.

Plumule, ploom-ule (Latin, *pumula*, a little feather). In botany, the expanding embryo or germ of a plant within the seed, resembling a small *plume* or feather.

Pluperfect Tense (Latin, *plusquam perfectum*, more than perfect). In grammar, the tense which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period to which the speaker refers.

Plural, ploo-ral (Latin, *pluralis*). Consisting of or relating to more than one.

Pluralist, plooral-ist. A clergyman who holds more than one benefice.

Plus, plus (Latin, *plus*, more). In algebra, the name of the character +, which denotes that the quantity before which it is placed is additive.

Pluvial, ploovy-al } (Latin, *pluvia*,
Pluvios, ploovy-us } rain). Pertaining to rain; rainy; watery.

Pneumatic, nu-mattik } (Greek
Pneumatical, nu-mattik } *pneuo*,
breathe). Consisting of or pertaining to air; moved by air.

Pneumonia, nu-mony-ah (Greek, *pneumon*, the lung). Inflammation of the lungs.

Poco, po-ko (Italian). In music, a term signifying little; as *poco largo*, a little slowly.

Podesta, po-de-stah. A name for one of the chief magistrats in Genoa and Venice.

Poet Laureate, po-et lawry-ate. A poet whose ostensible duty is to compose birth-day odes and other congratulatory poems, in honour of the sovereign in whose service he is retained; but these services are now dispensed with, although the office remains.

Poignant, poy-nant (French, *poigner*, to pierce). Sharp; piercing; painful; keen; stinging.

Point-blank, poynt-blank (*point*, and French *blanc*, white). The white mark or a target or other object, at which aim is taken. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without curve. Metaphorically applied to anything said or done in a direct manner.

Point d'appui, pwoynt-dapwee (French). Point of support, or supporting point.

Pointed, poynt-ed. Having a sharp point; discourse aimed at a particular person, or a special purpose. *Pointed style*, in architecture, is the style usually called Gothic, in which all the arches are pointed at the top.

Poise, poyze (Welsh, *pwys*, weight). Weight; balance; force tending to the centre; equilibrium; that which causes bodies to descend.

Polar, po-lar (Greek, *polos*, a pole). Relating to the poles of the earth; near the pole; issuing from the regions near the poles; relating to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the needle is directed.

Polarity, po-larry-ty. In physics, the opposition of two forces in bodies, or that quality of a body by virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in magnetised and electrified bodies, properties of attraction and repulsion, or the power of taking a particular direction when freely suspended.

Polemic, po-lemmik } (Greek, *po-*
Polemical, po-lemmik-al } *leμος*, war).
Co. troverial; disputative; engaged in supporting a doctrine or system by controversy.

Policy, pollis-sy (Greek, *polis*, a city, or state). The art of government, especially in its relation to foreign powers. Prudence in the management of private affairs; stratagem; cunning; or dexterity of management. In insurance, a contract of indemnity between the insurer and the insured; the writing containing the terms or conditions of a contract of insurance.

Politic, pollit-ik (Greek, *politikos*, from *polis*, a city). Wise; prudent; artful; sagacious in devising and executing measures; wise in adapting the means to the end; prudent; provident.

Political Economy. A term used to denote the administration of the revenues of a nation or state; or the management and regulation of its resources, and productive property and labour. It also comprehends the various measures which are taken to direct the property and labour of a country into such channels as shall secure success to individual enterprise, and produce the greatest amount of public prosperity.

Politics, pollit-iks. The science of government; a branch of ethics which consists in the management of the affairs of a nation or state, for its preservation, peace, and prosperity.

Pollution, pol-lewshun (Latin, *polluo*, to defile). The act of defiling; corruption stain; the effect of sin.

Poltroon, pol-troon (French, *poltron*). A coward; a dastard; a mean-spirited fellow. Said to be derived from *pollice truncus*, maimed in the thumb; from the fact of persons thus injuring themselves to escape serving as soldiers.

Poly, Pol (Greek, *polys*, many). A Greek prefix, denoting many or much.

Polygamy, po-liggah-my (Greek, *polys*, many; *gamia*, marriage). A state of intermarriage with many at the same time; a plurality of wives or of husbands.

Polyglot, polly-glot (Greek, *polys*, many; *glotta*, a tongue). Containing many languages; one who knows many languages; a book containing many tongues, particularly the Holy Scriptures.

Polygon, polly-gon (Greek, *polys*, many; *gonia*, an angle). A geometrical figure of many sides and angles.

Polymathy, po-limma-thy (Greek, *polys*, many; *mathano*, to learn). The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects.

Polyphonic, poly-fonnik (Greek, *polys*, many; *phone*, sound). Having or consisting of many sounds or voices.

Polysyllable, polly-sillah-bl (Greek, *polys*, many; *syllable*, a syllable). Consisting of many syllables; having more than three syllables.

Polytechnic, polly-tekNIK (Greek, *polys*, many; *techné*, art). Comprehending many arts.

Polytheism, pollith-eeizm (Greek, *polys*, many; *Theos*, God). The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pomade, po-mahd (Latin, *pomum*, an apple). Originally, perfumed ointment made up in little balls; now applied to any fragrant ointment, such as is used for the hair.

Pommel, pum-mel (Latin, *pomum*, an apple, or round, as an apple). A little ball; anything round or protuberant, as the *pommel* of a sword, the *pommel* of a saddle.

Ponderosity, pondur-ossy-ty (Latin, *pondus*, weight). The quality of being heavy; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Ponderous, pondur-us (Latin, *pondus*, weight). Weighty; massive; very heavy; metaphorically, of great weight or moment; important; forcible.

Poniard, pen-yard (French, *poignard*, from the Latin *pugio*, to pierce or stab). A dagger or short sword; a weapon which pierces or stabs.

Pontiff, pon-tif (Latin, *pontifex*, a priest). A chief or high priest; in England, applied to the Pope. The derivation of the word *pontifex* is said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the chief priest.

Pontificals, pon-tifik-als. The full dress and ornaments of a chief priest or bishop.

Pontoon, pon-toon (French, *ponton*). A floating bridge, formed of flat-bottomed boats, anchored in two lines, with planks laid across for the passage of soldiers and military stores; also the name for the boats themselves, of which such a bridge is made.

Poop, poop. The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck.

Popery, pope-ry. The religion pertaining to the Pope and the Church of Rome.

Popinjay, poppin-jay (Spanish, *papagayo*). A general name for all parrots; hence, metaphorically applied to one all noise and finery; a prating coxcomb.

Populace, poppu-las (Latin, *populus*, the people). The common people; the multitude; the many.

Popular, poppu-lar (Latin, *populus*, the people). Of or belonging to the people; suitable to the people; beloved by the people.

Porcine, pore-sine (Latin, *porcus*, a pig). Pertaining to swine; like a hog.

Pore, pore (Greek, *poros*, a passage). A small invisible hole, like those in the skin, through which the perspiration and vapours pass out of the body.

Porosity, po-rossy-te (Greek, *poros*, a passage). The quality of having pores.

Porous, po-rus. Having passages in the skin or substance of the body; having small apertures or interstices.

Portable, portah-bl (Latin, *porto*, to carry). That may be carried; easily removable; not bulky or heavy; adapted to be borne about the person, or with the owner.

Portal, pore-tal (Italian, *portella*). The arch over a door or gate; an opening for entrance; the lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions at the entrance.

Portecullis, port-kullis (French, *porte*, a gate; *coulisse*, a groove). A strong grating of timber, fenced with iron, and made to slide up and down, in a groove of solid stone-work within the arch of the portal of old castles, to be let down in case of surprise, to bar the entrance of an enemy.

Porte, porte (Latin, *porta*, a gate). The Ottoman Court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace, where justice is administered, as the Sublime Porte.

Portentous, por-tentus (Latin, *portendo*, to hold out, or show). Foreboding; ominous; betokening good or ill.

Portfolio, porte-fole-yo (Latin, *porto*, to carry; *folium*, a leaf). A portable case for papers, drawings, &c.

Portico, porty-ko (Latin, *porticus*). In architecture, a long covered place, composed either of vaults supported by arcades or of flat roofs supported by pillars, the sides being open.

Portland Stone. A kind of stone found in the island of Portland. It is soft

when quarried, but hardens by exposure to the atmosphere.

Portly, port-ley. Of a large and full person; commanding in appearance; noble in carriage; bulky; corpulent.

Portmanteau, porte-mānto (French, *porter*, to carry; *manteau*, a cloak). A case or trunk originally designed to hold a mantle or cloak; but now used as a receptacle for wearing apparel generally, and personal effects.

Portmonnaie, porte-monny. A purse made of leather and furnished with a clasp, to carry money, &c. in, about the person.

Portray, pore-tray (French, *porter*, from Latin, *protrahere*, to draw out). To paint; to draw; to describe by picture.

Pose, poze (Latin, *positus*, from *pono*, to put down). To puzzle; to perplex or confound with a difficulty; to put a question or proposition difficult of being answered.

Pose, poze (French). Posture; attitude; deportment.

Posology, po-sol-lo-iy (Greek, *posos*, how much; *logos*, a discourse). In medical practice, the science of doses.

Posse, pos-se (Latin, to be able). In law, a possibility, or that which may be possible, in contradistinction to that which is actually in existence. *Posse comitatus*, literally, power of the county, which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, said to be all knights and other men, above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county.

Post, poste. A Latin preposition, signifying *after*, as in the following instances. *Post mortem* examination, an examination after death. *Post facto law*, a law made after the act is committed. *Post obit bond*, an agreement on the receipt of money by the obligor to pay a larger sum, exceeding the legal rate of interest, upon the death of the person from whom he, the obligor, has some expectations if he survive him. *Post date*, to date after the real time, or the time of writing. *Post captain*, in the royal navy, is one placed for the first opportunity of regular preferment, being the naval rank next above that of a commander, and immediately below that of an admiral.

Posterity, pos-terry-ty (Latin, *posteritas*). Those who are born or live after; descendants; succeeding generations; children.

Postern, pos-turn (French, *posterne*, A small back gate, or narrow door.

Posthumous, poste-hēwmus (Latin, *post*, after; *humatus*, buried). Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. Produced or published after the death of the author.

Post Meridian, post my-riddy-an (Latin, *post*, after; *meridies*, noon-day). Being in or belonging to the afternoon.

Postpone, poste-pono (Latin, *post*, after; *pono*, to place). To put off or delay; to set aside for some future time.

Postscript, poste-skript (Latin, *post*, after; *scriptum*, a writing). That which is written after, or added to a letter.

Postulant, posttu-lant (Latin, *postulo*, to entreat or demand). One who makes a demand.

Postulate, posttu-late (Latin, *postulatum*, a request or demand). In logic and philosophy, a position assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident. It differs from an axiom in being put as a request or petition.

Posy, po-zy (a contraction from *poesy*). A motto or verse upon a ring; a nosegay. Posy originally meant verses presented with a nosegay of flowers, and hence the term came to be applied to the flowers themselves.

Potash, pot-ash. The name commonly given to the vegetable fixed alkali from the ashes of plants; so called because it is obtained from the lixivium of the ash which remains from the incineration of certain vegetables by evaporation in iron pots.

Potent, po-tent (Latin, *potentia*, from *possum*, to be able). Powerful; strong; mighty; possessing great authority; of great efficacy; morally powerful.

Potentate, poten-tate (French, *potentat*). A monarch; a sovereign prince; one who has great power.

Potential, po-tenshal (Latin, *potentialis*). Existing in possibility, not in act; powerful; efficacious; expressing power. *Potential mood*, in grammar, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of action, indicated by *may* or *can*.

Potion, po-shun (Latin, *poto*, to drink). A draught; a dose; a liquid medicine.

Pot Valiant, pot val-yant. Made courageous by liquor.

Poundage, pown-d-sje. A certain sum of money deducted from a pound; a tax or duty levied, at a certain rate per pound.

Power-loom. A loom worked by some mechanical force, as water, steam, &c.

Pragmatic, prag-mattik } (Greek,
Pragmatical, prag-mattik-al } *prag-*
ma, from *prasso*, to do). Able to do or act;
acting officiously or busily; meddling;
impertinently officious. *Pragmatic sanc-*
tion, in civil law, a rescript or answer of
the sovereign, delivered by the advice of
his council or college, order, or body of
people, who consult him in relation to the
affairs of the community.

Prairie, pra-ry (Latin, *præum*, a meadow). A name commonly used in America, to denote those remarkable natural meadows, or plains, which characterise the valley of the Mississippi, and a great part of Texas, and are very common in other localities.

Pratique, prat-ek. In commerce, a term used to signify a licence for intercourse with a place after quarantine.

Pravity, pravvy-ty (Latin, *pravus*, crooked, evil). Deviation from right; perversion; wickedness; corruption; a state wherein anything has lost its perfection.

Praxis, praks-is (Greek). Use; practice; an example to teach practice.

Pre-Adamite, pre-addam-ite. That which lived or had being prior to the existence of our first parents; one who believes that Adam was not the first human inhabitant of the earth.

Preamble, pre-ambul (Latin, *præ*, before; *ambulo*, to go). That which goes or comes before, as preparatory or introductory remarks; preliminary discourse; preface.

Prebend, preb-end (Latin, *præbeo*, to afford). A stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Precarious, pre-kary-us (Latin, *precor*, to pray or entreat). Depending on the will of another; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful.

Precede, pre-seed (Latin, *præcedo*, to go before). To go before in time; to go before in rank or place.

Precedent, pressy-dent (Latin, *præcedo*, to go before). Something done or said before, which serves as a rule or example.

Precentor, pre-sentur (Latin, *præ*, before; *canto*, to sing). One who sings first, or leads a choir; the leader of vocal music in church. In Scottish churches, the leader of the congregation in the psalmody.

Precept, pre-sept (Latin, *præcipio*, to command). A rule or moral law; a direction or command; a mandate given by a superior.

Preceptor, pre-septur (Latin, *præceptor*). A teacher; an instructor; a school-master.

Precinct, pre-sinkt (Latin, *præcinctus*, encompassed). A boundary; an outward limit; territory comprehended within the limits of authority or jurisdiction.

Precipice, pressy-pis (Latin, *præceps*, headlong). A steep place, from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

Precipitate, pre-sippy-tate (Latin, *præceps*, headlong). To throw or fall headlong; to urge forward hurriedly; to hasten unexpectedly or rashly; in chemistry, to separate and throw down, as sediment.

Precise, pre-sise (Latin, *præcido*, to pare). Exact; strict; formal; having strict and determinate limitations; rigorously confined or restricted.

Precisian, pre-sizhan. A strict observer of rules; one who is rigidly exact; one who limits or restrains.

Preclude, pre-klude (Latin, *præ*, before; *cludo*, to shut). To stop or hinder; to shut out, or debar from access, possession, or enjoyment; to prevent from taking place.

Precocious, pre-ko-shus (Latin, *præ*, before; *coquo*, to cook, or prepare). Originally applied to things *baked* or matured by the sun before the time; hence, prematurely ripe or forward; premature development of the mental or physical powers.

Precognition, preekog-nishun (Latin, *præ*, before; *cognitio*, knowledge). Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

Preconcerted, preekon-serted. Contrived or settled beforehand; planned previous to putting into execution; mutually agreed upon.

Precursor, pre-kursor (Latin, *præ*, before; *curro*, to run). A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes and indicates an event.

Predatory, preddah - turry (Latin, *prada*, plunder). Plundering; pillaging; living upon plunder or rapine.

Predecessor, preedy-sessur (Latin, *præ*, before; *decedo*, to depart). One who has preceded another in the same office, business, &c.; an ancestor.

Predestination, pre-desty - nayshun (Latin, *præ*, before; *destino*, to appoint). The act of appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose; decreeing or fore-ordaining whatsoever may come to pass.

Predicament, pre-dikka-ment (Latin, *predicamentum*). In logic, a category; a series or order; class or kind described by definite characteristics or marks; applied in a general sense to condition; particular situation or state.

Predicate, proddy-kate (Latin, *præ-dico*, to affirm). To affirm one thing of another; in logic, something affirmed or denied of the subject.

Predict, pre-dikt (Latin, *præ*, before; *dico*, to tell). To foretell; to prophesy; to foreshadow or foreshow something that is to happen.

Predilection, proody-lekshun (Latin, *præ*, before; *diligio*, to love). A liking beforehand; prepossession in favour of any person or thing; previous choice.

Predisposed, preedis-pozde (Latin, *præ*, before; and *disposere*). Previously inclined to; fitted for or adapted to previously; propensity, impression, or purpose, existing beforehand.

Predominate, pre-domin-ate (Lat., *præ*, before; *dominor*, to rule). To rule supreme; to prevail; to have controlling influence; to possess superior strength or means.

Pre-eminent, pre-emmin-ent (Latin, *præ*, before; or above; *eminio*, to be eminent). Having excellence superior to others; exalted above others; illustrious; conspicuous.

Pre-emption, pre-empshun (Latin, *præ*, before; *emptio*, a buying). The right of purchasing before others; a first or prior claim of purchase.

Preface, pref-ase (Latin, *præ*, before; *for*, to speak). Something used as preparatory, or introductory; preamble; prologue; a discourse prefixed to a book.

Prefect, pre-fekt (Latin, *præ*, over; *facio*, to set). A governor or commander in a province or city. In France, a *préfet*

is a chief magistrate or governor, invested with the general administration of a department.

Preference, preffer-ens (Latin, *præ*, before; *fero*, to bear). The act of bringing forward or placing before another; to choose before; to value or esteem more.

Preferment, pre-ferment (Latin, *præ*, before; *fero*, to bear). Advancement to a higher office or dignity; station or dignity; superior place or office.

Prefigure, pre-fig-yur (Latin, *præ*, before; *figuro*, to fashion). To exhibit beforehand by a type or similitude.

Prefix, pre-fiks (Latin, *præ*, before; *figo*, to fix). To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; to appoint beforehand; a particle put before a word to vary its signification.

Pregnant, preg-nant (Latin, *præ*, before; *genuo*, to beget). Being with young; teeming; fruitful; hence, full of consequence; important.

Prehensile, pre-hensil (Latin, *prehendo*, to seize). Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.

Prejudice, preiju - dis (Latin, *præ*, before; *judicio*, to judge). Previous judgment, without trial or examination; opinion formed without reason; previous bias; injury; wrong; harm.

Prelate, pre-late (Latin, *prælatus*, preferred). An ecclesiastic of the highest order; an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch.

Prelection, pre-lekshun (Latin, *præ*, before; *lego*, to read). Properly, the lesson or reading of the master prior to that of the student, or other person, and preparatory to it; applied generally to a reading, lecture, or discourse read in public or to a select company.

Preliminary, pre-limmin-ary (Latin, *præ*, before; *limen*, a threshold). Previous; introductory; that which precedes the main discourse or proceeding; something preparatory.

Prelude, pre-lude (Latin, *præ*, before; *ludo*, to play). Literally, to play beforehand, as a few bars or short air of music before a full piece or concert; hence, to introduce with a previous performance, or as preparatory of that which is to follow.

Premature, premmat-yur, or preemah-ture (Latin, *præ*, before; *maturus*, ripe). Ripe too soon; ripe before the season; too early; too hasty in believing, saying, or doing; wanting due authentication.

Premeditate, pre-moddy-tate (Latin, *præ*, before; *meditor*, to meditate). To think or contrive beforehand; to fix the thoughts previously with care and anxiety; to contemplate; to reflect upon.

Premier, prom-yur or preem-yur (Lat., *primus*, first). The first, or chief; principal; the prime minister, or first minister of state.

Premunire, preemu-niry (Latin, *præmonere*, to forewarn). A writ issued against those offences which consist of introducing a foreign authority into England, in opposition to that of the sovereign. A person against whom a premunire is issued forfeits thereupon the sovereign's protection, and has his property and estates confiscated, and occasionally rank and title annulled.

Premise, pre-mize (Latin, *præ*, before; *mitto*, to put). To explain or lay down beforehand; to speak or write as introductory.

Premises, premmey-sez. In logic, the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn; also, propositions antecedently proposed or proved. In law, lands, tenements, &c., mentioned in the preamble of a lease or deed.

Premium, preemy-yum (Latin). A reward; a prize won by success; a bounty offered to incite to diligence; a prize offered for a specific recovery; the recompense to underwriters for insurance. A sum per cent. on loans, distinct from fixed interest.

Prepossess, prepo-zess (Latin, *præ*, before; *pono*, to put). To take or hold previously; to conceive a previous opinion of; to prejudge; to bias; to influence favourably.

Preposterous, pro-poster-us (Latin, *præ*, before; *posterus*, latter). Reversed in order; having or placing the last first, and the first last; perverted; wrong; absurd; foolish.

Pre-Raphaelite, pre-râf-yal-ite. A school of modern artists, who profess to follow the mode of study and expression of the early painters who flourished before the time of *Raphael*, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural and actual forms and effects, in contradistinction to the style or rendering of any particular school of art.

Prerogative, pre-roggah-tiv (Latin, *præ*, before; *rogo*, to demand). An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a right exercised before others; personal preference. *Royal prerogative*, implies that special pre-emi-

nence which a sovereign has, not only over other persons, but over the ordinary course of the common law, in right of the regal dignity.

Presage, pres-aje (Latin, *præ*, before; *agio*, to perceive or foretell). To fore-show; to forebode; to have a presentiment; to foretell.

Presbyterian, presby-teery-an. The name applied to a sect of Protestants, who maintain that the government of the Church appointed in the New Testament was by *presbyteries*, that is, by ruling elders and ministers associated in its government and discipline. The term is derived from the Greek, *presbus*, older.

Prescience, proo-she-onse (Latin, *præ*, before; *scientia*, knowledge). Foreknowledge; knowledge of things or events before they occur.

Prescribe, pre-skrîbo (Latin, *præ*; *scribo*, to write). To direct; to order; to give law; to settle by previous appointment or direction; to give a written direction as a remedy.

Prescriptive, pre-skrîptiv (Latin, *præ*; *scribo*, to write). Established by custom; consisting of or founded upon long usage; preceding rule.

Presentiment, pre-zenty-ment (Latin, *præ*, before; *sentio*, to perceive). Previous notion or feeling; apprehension of evil; previous conception; misgiving.

Presentment, pre-zentment. Act of presenting; appearance to the view; in law, the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their personal knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment, and on which an indictment must be afterwards framed, before he who is presented can be called upon to answer it. The term, in its more general application, comprehends inquiries of office, and indictments.

Presents. In law, a term employed for a deed of conveyance, a lease, or other written instrument, as in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents;" that is, the writing itself; in Latin, *Per presentes*.

Press. A term employed to denote the daily and weekly public journals; also applied elliptically to the representatives of those journals. In a more general sense, the press means the publications which are issued through the means of printing.

Prestige, pros-teej. A favourable impression created by a person's antecedents; fame or good opinion established

by previous achievements; charm; expectation; illusion. The word is derived from the Latin, *prestigia*, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand; thus dazzling the eyes by their rapidity; imposing upon, and exciting ronder and admiration.

Preterit, pretter-it (Latin, *præter*, beyond). A term in grammar applied to the tense which expresses an action perfectly passed or finished, but without a specification of time; it is also called the *perfect tense*.

Preternatural, preetur-nattu-ral (Latin, *præter*, beyond; and *natural*). Beyond the bounds of Nature; something extraordinary, yet not miraculous; in distinction from *supernatural*.

Prevaricate, pre-varry-kate (Latin, *prævaricor*, to shift from one side to the other). Literally, to move crookedly out of a straight line; hence, to swerve from truth and honesty; to shuffle or quibble; to act or speak evasively.

Prevision, pre-vizzhun (Latin, *præ*, before; *video*, to see). Foresight; foreknowledge; the faculty of seeing or knowing beforehand.

Price Current. In commerce, a list publicly issued, in which are enumerated the various articles of merchandise, with their prices, the important export duties to which they are subject, with the drawback occasionally allowed upon their being exported.

Prima Donna, pree-mah don-nah (Italian). A female singer who takes the principal parts.

Prima facie, pri-mah fay-she (Latin, on the first view). In law, that which appears at first sight, before the case is argued or evidence adduced.

Primarily, prymur-ally (Latin, *primus*, first). In the first place; as originally designed or intended; originally.

Primate, pri-mate (Latin, *primus*, first). The chief ecclesiastic in a church; the highest among the clergy; an archbishop.

Primeval, pri-meeval (Latin, *primus*, first; *ævum*, age). Original; of the first time or earliest ages.

Priming, pri-ming. The powder laid in the pan of a gun, having a flint lock, to receive the fire from the steel, and being thus ignited, to fire the powder of the charge. In painting, the first coat or colour laid on.

Primitive, primmy-tiv (Latin, *primus*, first). Established from the first; original; ancient; formal. In grammar, an original word, in contradistinction from a derivative; thus, *heaven* is a primitive; *heavenly*, a derivative.

Primogeniture, primo-jennit-yur (Latin, *primus*, first; *genitus*, begotten). The state of being born first or earliest; seniority by birth among children. In law, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

Prince. A title applied to sovereigns generally, and also given to rulers, who exercise the functions of government in an independent manner, even though they enjoy the privilege by the will of another.

Principal, prinsy-pal (Latin, *principalis*, chief). Chief; head or leader; highest in rank, power, or authority; most important; the first, chief, or capital sum of money, as distinguished from the interest, or the gain produced from it.

Principality, prinsy-pally-te (Latin, *principalis*, chief). The domain of a prince or sovereign; one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the *principality of Wales*.

Principia, prin-sin-yah (Latin). First principles; constituent parts.

Principle, prinsy-pl (Latin, *principium*, a beginning). Original cause; elementary being; the source or origin whence things proceed; a foundation; a motive; a general truth; a tenet or position on which morality is founded. In chemistry, a constituent part.

Prior, pri-ur (Latin). The first in the order of time; former; anterior; antecedent; also, the name for a superior of a convent.

Priory, priur-ry. A convent, next in dignity to an abbey.

Prism, prizm (Greek, *prisma*, something cut off). A solid, the bases and ends of which are equal, similar, and parallel; an optical glass used in experiments on light and colours, of the form of a prism, which separates the rays of light passing through it, in consequence of the different degrees of refrangibility that take place in different parts of the same ray.

Prismatic, priz-mattik (French, *prismatique*). Formed like a prism; produced, distributed, or separated by a prism. *Prismatic colours* are those manifested by the decomposition of a ray of light in passing through a glass prism; they comprise violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

Pristine, pris-tin or pris-teen (Latin, *præus*, former.) First; original; ancient; accustomed; wonted; dating from or pertaining to an earlier state or period.

Prithee, prith-ee. Corruption of *pray thee*.

Privateer, privah-teer. A ship or vessel of war fitted out by *private* individuals, and permitted by Government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Unless the licence or commission of Government be accorded, such vessel is regarded as a pirate.

Privative, privvah-tiv (Latin, *privo*, to deprive). Causing privation or loss; depriving a thing of that which belongs to it; characterised by the absence of something. In grammar, a prefix to a word, which changes its signification and imparts to it an opposite sense, as *un* in *unworthy*. Sometimes it takes the form of an affix, as *less* in *houseless*, *childless*, &c.

Privy Council. An executive body, pertaining to British polity, with whose co-operation the Crown issues proclamations, which, if in accordance with the law, are binding on the subject. A privy council is never held without the presence of a secretary of state. In debates at the council-board, the councillor lowest in degree delivers his opinion first; the sovereign, if present, last; but although the opinions of the privy councillors are thus given, it is that of the sovereign alone which is decisive.

Privy Seal. In England, a seal affixed by the sovereign, or by the lord-keeper of the privy seal, to instruments which afterwards pass the great seal.

Pro. In composition, a prefix signifying *forwards*, *before*, *forth*. *Pro* and *con* (*pro et contra*), for and against. *Pro bono publico*, for the public good. *Pro rata*, in proportion. *Pro re nata*, as occasion serves or calls for. *Pro forma*, for form's sake. *Pro tem*, (*pro tempore*), for the time being, temporarily. *Pro hac vice*, for this time; on this occasion.

Proa, pro-an. A vessel which navigates the South Seas, having the head and stern formed in the same manner, but with the sides differently shaped. It is fitted with an outrigger, and is steered with a paddle at either end; moving in either a forward or backward direction, with great speed.

Probate, pro-bate (Latin, *probo*, to prove). Proof; especially the proof of a

will; the right of proving wills; the act or jurisdiction by which the validity and genuineness of wills are proved.

Probation, pro-bayshun (Latin, *probo*, to prove). The act of proving or putting to the test; moral trial; a state of trial or examination; a year of novitiate before admission to monastic life.

Probe, probe (Latin, *probo*, to prove). To search or try a wound with an instrument (also, the instrument itself); hence, to prove or search for proof; to search to the bottom; to examine thoroughly and minutely.

Probity, probby-ty (Latin, *probo*, to prove). Rectitude; integrity; consistent and uniform uprightness; approved honesty, honour, and veracity.

Problem, prob-lem (Greek, *proballo*, to propose). A question proposed for solution; something still undecided or undetermined. In logic, a proposition which appears neither positively true nor false, and consequently may be asserted in the affirmative or the negative. In mathematics, a proposition which requires some operation.

Problematical, problem-mätik-al (Greek, *proballo*, to propose). Questionable; uncertain; characterised by doubt and uncertainty.

Proboscis, pro-bossis (Greek, *pro*, before; *bosko*, to feed or graze). The trunk of an elephant; applied generally to the long snout of other animals.

Process, pro-cess (Latin, *procedo*, to proceed). Movement onward or forward; a coming or issuing forth; progressive course; gradual progress. In law, the complete course of proceedings in a cause, from the issuing of the writ to the termination of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Mesne process*, that which issues pending the suit, upon some secondary or casual matter.

Procès verbal, pro-say vare-ol (French). In French law, an authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts.

Proclivity, pro-klivvy-ty (Latin, *proclivis*, down-hill). Bending forward to or towards; tendency; natural bias or inclination; proneness; propensity; readiness; aptitude.

Pro-consul, pro-konsul (Latin). A Roman officer invested with the consular command without the office; one who acts for or in the place of a consul.

Procrastinate, pro-krastin-ate (Latin, *pro*, forward; *cras*, to-morrow). To defer or put off from day to day; to delay to a future time; to be dilatory.

Procreate, pro-kre-ate (Latin, *pro*; *creo*, to create). To generate and produce; to bring forth into life; to beget; to engender.

Procrustean, pro-kruste-yan. Pertaining to *Procrustes*, or his mode of torture. *Procrustes* was a notorious robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and stretching or mutilating them to suit its dimensions. Hence, "the bed of *Procrustes*" is metaphorically applied to any exquisite torture.

Premonition, pre-mo-nishun (Latin, *præ*, before; *monere*, to admonish). Previous warning, notice, or intimation.

Prenomen, pre-nomen (Latin, *præ*, before; *nomen*, a name). A name prefixed to the family name, among the Romans, in the same manner as Christian names are used with us.

Pre-occupy, pre-okku-pi (Latin, *præ*, before; *occupo*, to occupy). To prepossess; to take previous possession; to obtain possession before another.

Prepense, pre-pense (Latin, *præ*, before; *pendo*, to consider). Premeditated; previously conceived. *Malice prepense*, in law, denotes forethought; thus, if a man be slain upon a quarrel, and *malice prepense* is proved, it is constituted murder.

Preponderate, pre-pondy-rate (Latin, *præ*, above; *pondus*, weight). To exceed in weight; to outweigh; to have greater importance or moment; to incline to one side; to overpower by influence.

Preposition, preppo-zishun (Latin, *præ*, before; *pono*, to place). In grammar, a word placed before another to express some relation or quality, as, "He was famous for bravery."

Proctor, prok-tur (contraction of *procurator*). An attorney in a spiritual court; a superintendent of a university, who attends to the education and general conduct of the students.

Procurator, prokku-raytur (Latin, *procurare*, to care for). One employed to take care of or manage the affairs of another; especially a person employed to conduct another's cause in a court of law.

Prodigal, proddy-gal (Latin, *prodigo*, to throw out; to lavish). Wasteful; lavish

in expenditure; profuse; expending money without reason or necessity.

Prodigy, proddy-jy (Latin, *prodigio*, to shoot out). Anything astonishing and marvellous, yet not wholly unnatural: a thing out of the ordinary course; that which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

Proem, pro-em (Greek, *pro*, before; *oime*, a song). A prelude; a prologue; a preface; introductory or preliminary matter to a book or writing.

Profane, pro-fane (Latin, *pro*; *fanum*, a temple). Irreverent to God, or to sacred persons or things; not sacred; secular; impure. The term was originally applied to a person uninitiated, and therefore not to be admitted within the *fane*, or sanctuary.

Proffer, prof-fur (Latin, *pro*, before; *fero*, to bring). To propose or offer for acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord; to bring forward or propose for trial or experiment; an offer made.

Proficiency, pro-fishens } (Lat., *pro*-
Proficiency, pro-fishen-sy } *ficio*, to
advance). Progress in knowledge; advancement or improvement in any art; skill gained or acquired.

Profile, pro-feel, or pro-file (Latin, *pro*, and *filum*, a thread, or thread-like line). Primarily, an outline or contour, wrought or done in thread; hence, in painting and sculpture, a head or portrait represented in a side view; also, the outline of any figure; the contour of any member; the perpendicular section of a building.

Profigacy, prof-ligghah-sy (Latin, *profigo*, to ruin). Shameless wickedness; abandonment to vice; loss of shame and decency; utter renunciation of moral principle and virtue.

Profuse, pro-fuse (Latin, *pro*, forth; *fundo*, to pour). Lavish; excessively liberal; expensive without limit; superabundant; exuberant; wasteful to excess.

Progenitor, pro-jennit-ur (Latin, *pro-gigno*, to beget). A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line.

Prognosis, prog-nōsis (Greek, *pro*, before; *ginosko*, to know). The art or act of foretelling the result of diseases from their symptoms.

Prognosticate, prog-nostik-ate (Gr., *pro*, before; *ginosko*, to know). To foretell or foreshow by existing signs; to indicate future events; to predict.

Programme, pro-gram (Greek, *pro*, before; *grapho*, to write). An outline of some intended performance or entertainment; a detailed account of proceedings at a concert, ball, &c.; a notice issued from a university to invite persons to an oration.

Prohibit, pro-hibbit (Latin, *prohibeo*, to forbid). To hinder; to interdict; to forbid; to debar by authority; to forbid formally or officially.

Project, proj-ekt (Latin, *pro*, forward; *jacio*, to throw). A scheme or design; something proposed to be done; a contrivance, something formed in the mind.

Projectile, pro-jek-tile (Latin, *pro*, forward; *jacio*, to throw). A body thrown out or shot forward, as a stone from a sling, a bullet from a gun, &c.

Prolegomena, proly-gommen-ah (Greek, *pro*, before; *lego*, to speak). Preliminary remarks; introductory discourse; prefatory remarks to a book or treatise.

Proletaire, proly-taro (French). One of the labouring population; one of the lower classes; a common, and often a vile person.

Prolific, pro-lifik (Latin, *proles*, offspring; *facio*, to make). Productive; fruitful; fertile; producing or bearing fruitfully or plentifully; figuratively applied to the exercise of the brain, and the powers of invention, &c.

Prolux, pro-likes (Greek, *pro*; *lux*, drawn out). Diffuse; prolonged; lengthened out; wearisome; tedious; tiresome.

Prologue, pro-log (Greek, *pro*, before; *logos*, a discourse). A spoken introduction to a discourse or performance, especially a speech delivered previous to a theatrical representation.

Promenade, prommen-ahd (Latin, *pro*; *menare*, to lead). A walk; usually a walk for recreation or amusement; a public walk, or place for walking exercise.

Promethean, pro-meethy-an. Pertaining to Prometheus; capable of producing fire; a name given to a kind of small glass tube, containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which is ignited on being pressed.

Prominent, prommy-nent (Latin, *pro*, forth; *maneo*, to remain). Standing forward; appearing conspicuously; distinguished above others; striking the eye; principal; chief.

Promiscuous, pro-misku-us (Latin, *pro*; *misceo*, to mix). Mingled; confused; indiscriminately placed together; a body of individuals or a mass of things without order; without distinction.

Promontory, prommun-turry (Latin, *pro*, forward; *mons*, a mountain). A headland or high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; distinguished from a cape, in being high land.

Prompt, prompt (Latin, *promo*, to bring out). Ready for action; quick in performance; speaking or acting instantly, and without delay. *Prompt cash*, in commerce, is a payment immediately upon the delivery of the goods, or without waiting for the usual term of credit.

Promulgate, prōmul-gate (Latin, *promulgo*, to make public). To publish; to make known by open declaration; to circulate a report; to proclaim; to adventure.

Prone, prone (Latin, *pronus*). Bending downward; inclining forward; inclining; manifesting a propensity, tendency, or disposition.

Proof, proof (Saxon, *profan*). Evidence; testimony. In law and logic, that amount of evidence which assures the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. In printing and engraving, an impression taken for correction. In general, trial or experiment to ascertain a fact. *Proof spirit* consists of equal parts of alcohol and water. The term *proof* is also used to denote impenetrability, strength, &c. of bodies, as water-proof, fire-proof, shot-proof; and in this sense it is figuratively applied to the mind or sensation, as being proof against cajolery, flattery, &c.

Propaganda, proppah-gandah. A term applied to either a religious society or a political association, which has for its object the propagation or spreading of certain principles, or views.

Propagate, proppah-gate (Latin, *propago*). To increase; to continue or multiply by generation; to spread; to extend; to widen; to diffuse from place to place, and from person to person.

Propel, pro-pel (Latin, *pro*, before; *pello*, to drive). To drive forward, or before; to urge forward by force.

Propensity, pro-pensy-ty (Latin, *pro*, forward; *pendo*, to incline). Inclination; tendency; bent of mind; proneness or disposition.

Propinquity, pro-pinkwy-ty (Latin, *prope*, near). Nearness in time or space; nearness of kin, closeness of relationship.

Propitiate, pro-pishy-ate (Latin, *propitius*, to atone). To render favourable or gracious; to gain good-will; to ingratiate one's self; to conciliate; to reconcile; to atone.

Propitiation, pro-pishy-ayshun (Lat., *propitius*, to atone). A sacrifice offered to assuage wrath; anything offered by way of atonement; that which has the power of appeasing.

Propitious, pro-pishus (Latin, *propitius*, from *prope*, near). Near or present to aid; willing to assist; favourable; gracious.

Proportion, pro-pawrshun (Latin, *pro*, before; *portio*, a part, or share). The comparative relation of one thing to another; adjustment, assortment, or arrangement; correspondence of parts; suitability or adaptation of parts; the equality of ratios. In arithmetic, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, to find a fourth, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first, or bearing the same relation to the second as the first does to the third.

Propound, pro-pownd (Latin, *pro*, forth; *pono*, to put). To offer for consideration; to propose; to exhibit; to offer.

Propulsion, pro-pulshun (Latin, *pro*; *pulso*, to strike). The act of driving forward; to propel.

Prorogue, pro-roge (Latin, *prorogo*, to stretch forward). To protract; to prolong; to postpone; to put off; to put off the meeting of Parliament from time to time.

Prosaic, pro-zāyik (Latin, *prosa*, prose). Resembling prose; wanting in eloquence of imagination, or fancy; dull; uninteresting.

Proscenium, pro-sceny-um. The front part of the stage of a theatre.

Proscribe, pro-skribo (Lat., *proscribo*). To pronounce sentence; to adjudge punishment; to doom to destruction; to interdict; to banish; to outlaw.

Prose, proze (Latin, *prosa*). Language without poetic measure; ordinary continuity of words.

Proselyte, prossy-lite (Gr., *proselytos*, a stranger). A convert to a new opinion; one gained over to a creed or party; one persuaded to change his religious or political opinions.

Pro-slavery. Favourable to slavery or advocating it.

Prosody, proso-dy (Greek, *pros*, to; *ode*, a song). That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of the syllables, of accent, and the laws of versification.

Prospective, pro-spektiv (Latin, *prospicio*, to look forward). Looking forward; belonging to the future; acting with foresight.

Prospectus, pro-spektus (Latin). The scheme or plan of any proposed undertaking; the plan of a literary work, with the manner and terms of publication, &c.

Prostration, pros-trayshun (Latin, *prosterno*, to cast down). A throwing down, or falling down; depression; dejection; deprivation of strength.

Prot, **prot** } (Greek, *protos*, first). A **Proto**, **pro-to** } prefix expressing relation in priority; in chemistry, applied when more than one oxide of a substance is known, to the first, as, *protoxide* of nitrogen.

Protean, pro-teean. An epithet applied to change of form or appearance, and the aptitude of assuming a variety of shapes; from *Proteus*, whose powers of transformation are celebrated by the Greek and Roman poets.

Protectionist, pro-tekshun-ist. In politics, a name given to a person or party advocating the imposition of duties on manufactures and products, and other restrictions in opposition to free trade.

Protegé, pro-ta-zhay (French). One under the care and protection of another; one who is patronised or protected.

Protest, pro-test (Latin, *pro*; *testor*, to attest). A solemn declaration of opinion against a measure; formal dissent; public testimony; avowal; proof.

Protestant, protes-tant. The name of a religious community, deriving its name from the *protestation* made by the first Reformers against the imperial edicts of Charles V.

Prothonotary, pro-thōnno-tary (Greek, *protos*, chief; *notarius*, a notary). Formerly, the chief notary. In England, an officer in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The *apostolic prothonotaries* are twelve persons in the Court of Rome, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, and make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonisation of saints, &c.

Protocol, prôtto-kol (Greek, *protos*, first; *kolon*, a member or part). The original copy of any writing; that which is first briefly noted, to be afterwards amended and further enlarged; a rough draught of the points proposed as the basis of a treaty or negotiation.

Prototype, proto-tipe (Greek, *protos*, first; *typos*, a model or form). The original, after which anything is formed; the original model, shape, or pattern.

Protract, pro-trakt (Latin, *pro*, forth; *traho*, to draw). To draw out; to lengthen; to defer; to put off the end or termination; to retard; to delay.

Protrude, pro-trude (Latin, *pro*, forth; *trudo*, to thrust). To thrust forward; to project; to shoot forth.

Protuberance, pro-tewby-rans (Latin, *protubero*, to bud forth). Something swelling above the surrounding parts; a projection; a prominence; a tumour.

Proverbial, pro-verby-al. Mentioned in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; commonly reported; popularly known or reported.

Provident, provvy-dent (Latin, *pro*, before; *video*, to see). Guarding against future want; laying up a store for emergencies; foreseeing wants, and taking measures; cautious; prudent.

Province, prov-inse (Latin, *pro*, before; *vincio*, to conquer). A division of a kingdom or state; a country belonging to a foreign power either by conquest or colonisation; official superintendence or management; especial office or proper business of any one. The term *province* was applied by the Romans to a conquered country, which they called *provincia*, and appointed a pro-consul or deputy to govern; hence the term came to signify a district governed by a deputy.

Provincial, pro-vinshal. Belonging to a province; rude; unpolished.

Provincialism, pro-vinshal - izm. Peculiarity of a province; an idiom or peculiarity of dialect characteristic of districts remote from the metropolis.

Proviso, pro-vyzo (Latin, abbreviation of *provisus*, it being provided). An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.

Provocation, provvo-kayshun (Latin, *provoco*, to provoke). An act which causes

anger; incitement to passion; that which promotes warfare or combat.

Provost, prov-ust (Latin, *praepositus*, placed over others). The chief magistrate of a town, having similar functions and jurisdiction as a mayor of other cities; also, a person who is appointed to preside over or superintend, as the *provost* of a college, *provost* of the Mint, &c.

Prow, pro (Latin, *prora*). The head or fore-part of a ship.

Prowess, prow-ess (Italian, *pride*, brave). Valour; bravery; military exploit; contempt for danger.

Proximate, proksy-mate (Latin, *proximus*, the superlative of *prope*, near). Nearest to; having close or intimate connection with; next in the series or order of our ideas of reasoning.

Proximo, proksy-mo (Latin). The next or the coming month; a term used in dates, references, &c.

Proxy, prok-sy (a contraction of *procuracy*, the agency of another). A writing authorising a substitute to vote; a person deputed to act or vote for another.

Prude, prood (French, *prude*). A woman affectedly delicate and modest; one over-scrupulous, coy, or reserved.

Prurient, proory-ent (Latin, *prurio*, to itch). Itching for anything; having an immoderate desire or appetite; uneasy with desire.

Prussic Acid, prussik assid. An acid which acts as a virulent poison, so called because it was first obtained from *Prussian* blue.

Psalter, sawl-tur (Latin, *psalterium*). The Book of Psalms; a collection of devout sentences, referring to the sufferings of our Saviour, &c., used in the Roman Catholic service.

Pseudo, su-do (Greek, *pseudos*, false). A prefix to words, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious, as *pseudo-apostle*, *pseudo-prophet*, *pseudo-patriot*.

Psychology, si-kollo-jy (Greek, *psyche*, the soul; *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of the soul or mind; a treatise or discourse on the soul; mental philosophy.

Ptolemaic, toly-mayik. Pertaining to *Ptolemy*, especially that system in astronomy maintained by *Ptolemy*, that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it.

Puberty, pewbur-ty (Latin, *pubertas*). The state of transition from youth to adolescence; the time of life when both sexes ripen to their perfect state.

Publicist, publis-ist. One who writes on the laws of nations; one who treats of national rights.

Publisher, publish-ur. One who makes publicly or generally known; one who puts a book or other performance forth to the public.

Puddling, pud-ling. The act of rendering impervious to matter, by a mixture of tempered clay and sand; the process of converting cast iron into wrought iron.

Puerile, puee-ril (Latin, *puer*, a boy). Boyish; childish; trifling in discourse or habits; unbecoming a man or a woman.

Pugilism, pewjil-izm (Latin, *pugil*, a prize fighter). The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist; especially applied to the act of fighting with the fists publicly and for a wager.

Pugnacious, pug-nayshus (Latin, *pugnus*, the fist). Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fond of fighting, or provoking quarrels for the purpose of fighting.

Puisee, pu-ne (French, *puis*, afterwards; *né*, born.) Younger; junior; inferior; comparatively small. *Puisee judges* comprise the judges and barons of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, excepting the chief judges and barons.

Puissant, pwees-sahnt (Latin, *potentia*). Powerful; able; strong; famous for might and bravery.

Pulchritude, pülkry-tude (Latin, *pulcher*, fair). Comeliness; grace; personal beauty; that quality of form and feature which pleases the eye; and also, the qualities of the mind, and excellencies of the character and disposition, which inspire love and admiration.

Pullet, pull-et. A young hen, or female fowl.

Pulmonary, pulmo-nary } (Latin, *pul-*
Pulmonic, pul-monnik } *mo*, the
lungs). Belonging to, or affecting the lungs.

Pulse, puls (Latin, *pulsus*, to beat). The motion or beating of an artery, as the blood is driven through it; alternate contraction and expansion; oscillation; vibration.

Pulse, puls. Leguminous plants or their seeds. The derivation of this word

is said, by some authorities, to be from *pull*, because the produce of such plants is *pulled* or plucked. Others trace the word to the Latin *puls*, which was a pottage made of the produce of leguminous plants.

Pulverize, pulver-ize (Latin, *pulveris*, dust). To reduce to dust, or to a dry, fine powder.

Pun, pun. A quibble; a play upon words; a concert arising from the use of two or more words which are similar in sound, but differ in sense. This word is probably derived from the Latin *punctum*, a point anything sharp or pungent.

Punctilio, punk-tilyo (Latin, *punctum*, a point). A nice point in conduct or ceremony; exactness in form; scruple in etiquette.

Punctuation, punktü-ayshun (Latin, *punctum*, a point). The act or method of dividing written or printed sentences by points or stops.

Puncture, punk-ture (Latin, *pungo*, to prick). A hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument.

Pundit, pundit (Persian, *paud*, learning). In Hindostan, a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.

Pungent, pun-jent (Latin, *pungo*, to prick). Pricking; penetrating; sharp; biting; affecting the tongue with a sensation of sharpness or acridness.

Punic, pu-nik (Latin, *punica*). Phœnician; Carthaginian; pertaining to Carthage. Also a term implying treachery and faithlessness, as *punic* faith.

Punka, pun-kah. A species of ventilator attached to the ceilings of the rooms in Hindostan; and which, being kept constantly in motion, cools the air of the apartment.

Pupa, pu-pah (Latin, *pupa*). An insect in the third state of its existence; a chrysalis.

Pupil, pu-pil (Latin, *pupilla*, a little girl). One under the care of an instructor; a scholar under the care of a tutor; a ward under the care of a guardian; also applied to the apple of the eye, or a small aperture in the centre of the iris, in which *baby-like* figures are reflected.

Purblind, pur-blind. Partially blind; seeing obscurely or indistinctly; near-sighted. In some parts of the country the term is *porblind*, and is said to be derived

from the verb, to *pore*; to look with the eyes near to an object, as people with imperfect sight usually do.

Purgatory, *purgah* - *turry* (Latin, *purgō*, to cleanse). According to the Roman Catholic faith, a place where the souls of the departed are *purged* from impurity by punishment or by fire, before they are admitted to a state of perfect bliss.

Purist, *pu-ris*t (French, *puriste*). One excessively nice or choicé, especially in the employment of words.

Puritan, *pewry* - *tan*. A name formerly given to the dissenters from the Church of England, on account of their professing to follow the *pure* word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human institutions. The term is now applied by way of reproach to one professing eminent purity in religion; a person excessively rigid, and affecting to despise worldly advantages, worldly pleasures, &c.

Purlieu, *pur* - *lu* (French, *pur*, pure or clear; *lieu*, a place). The outskirts of a forest; the outlets of a town; any place bordering upon or in the neighbourhood; a suburb; a neighbourhood; a district.

Purling, *pur* - *ling* (Saxon, *porla*). Flowing with a gentle noise, as a brook; rippling; murmuring; gurgling.

Purloin, *pur* - *loyn*. To steal secretly; to abstract the property of another privily; to take by theft; to practise theft.

Purport, *pur* - *port* (Latin, *pro*, forth; *porto*, to carry). A meaning or design carried or conveyed; that which is intended; import; tendency of written or spoken words.

Purser, *pur* - *eur*. An officer on board a ship who keeps accounts of payments made and due, and who has the charge of the provisions, and superintends the distribution of them among the officers and crew.

Pursuivant, *pur* - *swœvant* (French, *poursuivant*). Literally, a follower or attendant. A state messenger; an attendant upon a herald when he marshals a public ceremony or procession.

Pursy, *pur* - *sy*. Inflated; bulging or puffing out; hence, short-winded; short-breathed.

Purtenance, *purty* - *nans* (Latin, *pertinens*, belonging). Another name for appurtenance; anything pertaining or belonging.

Purulent, *pewru* - *lent* (Latin, *pus*, matter). Consisting of matter or pus; generating matter.

Purveyor, *pur* - *vayur* (Latin, *providere*, to foresee). One who buys provisions; a person appointed to supply the wants of the table; a purchaser, or provider, of commodities.

Puseyism, *puswy* - *izm*. A term applied to certain doctrines of faith, and a mode of performing Divine worship, leaning to the Roman Catholic Church; so named from Dr. Pusey, of Oxford, who, however, is said to have disapproved of the tendencies with which his name is associated.

Pusillanimous, *pewsil* - *lanny* - *mus* (Latin, *pusillus*, small; *animus*, mind). Destitute of ordinary courage, or strength of mind; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; cowardly; timid.

Pustule, *pust* - *yule* or *pus* - *sl* (Latin, *pus*, matter). A pimple; a small inflamed swelling, containing pus.

Putative, *pewtah* - *tiv* (Latin, *puto*, to suppose). Supposed; reputed; imagined to be.

Putrescent, *pu* - *tressent* (Latin, *putresco*, to putrefy). Decaying; corrupting; dissolving, or rotting.

Pyramid, *pirrah* - *mid* (Greek, *pyramis*, from *pyr*, fire, because fire ascends in the figure of a cone). A solid figure, standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top. The pyramids of Egypt are the most celebrated structures of this kind; some parts of them rising upwards of five hundred feet, and covering more than ten acres of ground.

Pyre, *pire* (Greek, *pyr*, fire). A pile to be burned; a funeral pile.

Pyrites, *pe* - *rytez* (Greek, *pyr*, fire). Fire-stone, consisting of native compounds of sulphur with stone and iron.

Pyro, (Greek, *pyr*, fire). Words compounded with this term denote some change produced by the action of fire.

Pyromancy, *piro* - *mansy* (Greek, *pyr*, fire; *manteia*, prophecy). Divination by fire, as practised in the ancient sacrifices.

Pyrotechnic, *piro* - *teknik* } (Grk.
Pyrotechnical, *piro* - *teknik* - *al* } *pyr*).
Pertaining to fire-works, or the art of making them.

Pyrrhic, *pir* - *rik*. Invented by or pertaining to *Pyrrhus*; the name of an ancient military dance; a poetical foot, consisting of two short syllables.

Pythagorean, pi-thaggo-reean, or pith-aggo-reean. Relating to *Pythagoras*, or his philosophy. Pythagoras first taught that the sun was a movable sphere, situated in the centre of the universe, and that the planets revolved about his centre.

Q.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of *quod erat demonstrandum*, "which was to be demonstrated."

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of *quod erat faciendum*, "which was to be done."

Q. P. An abbreviation of *quantum placet*, "as much as you please."

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quantum sufficit*, "as much as may suffice."

Quackery, kwacker-ry. The practice of medicine without judgment or knowledge; false pretensions to skill; presumption. This term is derived from *quack*, to make a noisy crying; and hence, to make noisy claims or pretensions.

Quadragesima, kwodrah-jessy-mah (Latin, *quadragesimus*, fortieth). A denomination given to Lent, from its consisting of forty days.

Quadrangle, kwod-rangul (Latin, *quatuor*, four; *angulus*, an angle). A figure with four right angles; a surface having four sides and four equal angles; the inner square or court of a building.

Quadrant, kwod-rant (Latin, *quadrans*, a fourth). In geometry, the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees; an instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun and the stars; also, an implement for elevating and pointing cannon, &c.

Quadrilateral, kwodril-latter-al (Lat., *quatuor*, four; *latus*, a side). Having four sides.

Quadrille, kah-dril, or kwah-dril (Latin, *quadrula*, a small square). A dance performed in sets of four; a game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are thrown out.

Quadrillion, kwod-rillyun. The number produced by extending the million to the fourth power. In English, expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed; in French, by a unit, with fifteen ciphers annexed.

Quadroon, kwaw-droon (Latin, *quatuor*, four). An epithet applied in Spanish America to the offspring of a

Mulatto woman by a white man; that is, a person with one-fourth of black blood.

Quadrumana, kwodru-mānah (Latin, *quadra*; *manus*, a hand). The name given to the monkey tribe of animals, having four hands corresponding to those of a man.

Quadruped, kwodru-ped (Latin, *quadra*; *pes*, a foot). Having four legs and feet; an animal with four feet.

Quadruple, kwodru-pl (Latin, *quadruplus*). Four-fold; four times told.

Quære, kwor-e (Latin). Query; question; to inquire. A term used to express doubt or disbelief of some previous statement; generally written *query*, and sometimes expressed by a note of interrogation (?).

Quaff, kwahf (Saxon, *cwafian*, to swallow in gulps). To drink in large draughts; to drink abundantly.

Quagmire, kwag-mire (from *quake*, and *mire*). A mire or marsh which quakes beneath the feet; soft wet land, which yields to the tread and sinks.

Quaint, kwaynt (Latin, *compus*, combed, trimmed). Primarily, dressed or decked; trimmed neatly or nicely; hence, nice; exact; affected; tricked out; curious, odd, or strange.

Quaker, kway-kur. The name of a religious sect, otherwise called *Friends*, remarkable for the simplicity of their manners, the frugality of their habits, and the plainness of their attire. The name is said by some to be derived from the *quaking* or trembling manifested by the early leaders of the sect when addressing their hearers; but the Friends themselves attribute it to an expression made use of by one of their most conspicuous members, named Fox, who, when committed to prison, bade the magistrate to "*quake*" at the name of the Lord.

Qualify, kwolly-fi (Latin, *qualis*, of what kind). To render fit or suitable; to furnish with skill, capacity, or knowledge to endow with appropriate qualities also, to alter, change, or reduce certain qualities by the intermixture of others, and thus to moderate or modify; to mitigate; to abate.

Quality, kwolly-ty (Latin, *qualitas*). Anything forming a constituent part; belonging to; property; characteristic; kind, sort, or condition; state, rank, or degree; high degree, or exalted rank.

Quandary, kwondai-ry (French, *qu'en dirai-je*, "what shall I say of it?"). A perplexity; a doubt; a difficulty; a fear arising from uncertainty.

Quantity, kwonty-ty (Latin, *quantitas*). That property of a thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure. In mathematics, any portion, definite or indefinite, known or unknown, of any magnitude whatever, which can be expressed by units. In grammar, a term used to denote the difference of time taken in pronouncing the syllables of a word, or the measure which determines them to be called long or short.

Quarantine, kworran-teen (Italian, *quaranta*, forty). A term used originally to denote the space of forty days, during which vessels suspected of contagion, or coming from places where contagious diseases were known or suspected to be raging, were compelled to abstain from intercourse and commerce, and remain out of port. A similar regulation exists at the present time in a modified degree, the number of days being decreased or extended according to circumstances.

Quarry, kwor-ry. An artificial excavation formed in rocky ground, for the purpose of obtaining marble, stone, slate, &c.; also, a name given to game or prey consumed or killed. The etymology of the first meaning is said to be derived from the Latin *quadrare*, to square or make square, because stones, &c., are hewn into square blocks for building. The second meaning is traced to the Latin, *querere*, to seek or search after.

Quarter-day. The day which completes three months, and upon which quarterly payments, as rent, &c., are due or made. In law, these are Lady-day, on the 25th of March; Midsummer-day, on the 24th of June; Michaelmas-day, on the 29th of September; Christmas-day, on the 25th of December.

Quarter-deck. That part of the upper deck between the main-mast and the mizen-mast.

Quarter-master. An officer in the army, whose duty it is to attend to the quarters for the soldiers, their provisions, fuel, forage, &c. In the navy, an officer who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling the ropes, keeping time by the watch-glasses, &c.

Quarter Sessions, kwor-tur sesh-uns. A general court held quarterly by

the justices of the peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses.

Quartering, kwortur-ing (Latin, *quartus*, the fourth part). A dividing into four parts. In heraldry, the dividing of a coat of arms into quarters; in architecture, a series of small upright posts.

Quarters. A place of lodging; a temporary residence of officers or soldiers. The stations of a ship's crew in time of action.

Quartet, kwor-tet (Italian, *quartetto*).
Quartette { A musical composition for four voices or four instruments.

Quarto, kwor-to (Latin, *quarto*, the fourth time). The name given to the size of books next to the folio, and which is produced by doubling each sheet twice, and thus making four leaves.

Quartz, kwortz (German, *quarz*). A kind of stone or rocky substance; it is an ingredient in every rock, and exhibits a variety of colours.

Quasi, kway-zi (Latin). A word signifying *as if*; *just as if*; *almost*. It is sometimes used before English words to denote similarity, approach to, or partial resemblance. *Quasi contract*, in civil law, is an act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has the force of one.

Quasi modo, kwarzee-modo. In the Roman Catholic calendar, the first Sunday after Easter; so called because the *introit* for that day begins with the words, "*Quasi modo geniti infantes*."

Quatrain, kwaw-train (Italian, *quatrimo*). In poetry, a stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately.

Quaver, kway-vur (from *quiver*). In music, a measure of time equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth part of a semibreve; a shake performed by the voice, or on an instrument.

Quay, ke (French, *quai*). An embankment, or wharf, by the side of the sea or river, where ships are loaded and unloaded.

Querulous, kwerru-lus (Latin, *queror*, to complain). Habitually murmuring; prone to find fault; addicted to repining testy; discontented; ill-tempered.

Query, kweer-e (Latin, *quare*). To put questions; to interrogate; to inquire.

Quest, kwest (Latin, *quæsitus*, a seeking, or asking for). Seeking; searching; asking; examination, or inquiry.

Questor, kwes-tur (Latin, *questor*). A Roman officer who had charge of the public treasury, including the care of fines, taxes, and other collections of money.

Quibble, kwib-bl (Latin, *quid libet*, "what you please"). A trifling with words; an evasion; a pretence, or cavil; a pun.

Quicken, kwik-en (Saxon, *cwic*). To become alive; to be endowed with life, spirit, or activity; to inspirit or animate; to increase the speed; to hasten; to accelerate.

Quick-lime. Lime in its most active and caustic state; any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.

Quick-sand. Sand easily yielding, or readily moving under pressure; loose sand abounding with water; metaphorically applied to the unsafe and treacherous foundations upon which certain positions in life are rested or taken.

Quickset-hedge. A general name for all hedges formed of living bushes, plants, &c.; but in a stricter sense, applied only to those planted with hawthorn.

Quicksilver, kwik-sil-yur. A name for mercury. A metal remarkable for its fluidity, and which can only be affected by extreme degrees of heat or cold. It is employed as the active agent in barometers and thermometers.

Quiddity, qwiddy-ty (Latin, *quidlitat*). A trifling nicety; a cavil; an eccentric term used in school philosophy for essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* ("What is it?")

Quidnunc, kwid-nunk (Latin, *quid nunc*, "What now?") An epithet applied to a person who is curious to know everything that passes, or to one who pretends to know everything.

Quid pro quo, kwid pro kwo (Latin). Literally, "What for what." A phrase used to denote that one thing is made use of to supply the defect of another; an equivalent; a compensation; a substitute.

Quiescent, kwi-essent (Latin, *quies*, rest). Resting; reposing; becoming still; ceasing from action; lying in calmness and tranquillity; still; peaceful; calm.

Quietist, kwiet-ist. One of a sect of mystics originating in Spain, who maintain that religion consists in the internal rest (*quietus*) of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

Quietus, kwi-cetus (Latin, *quietus*, rest). An exchequer term, used for discharge or acquittance to accountants. In law, a *quietus est*, granted to a sheriff, discharges him of all accounts due to the Crown. *Quietus*, in a general sense, implies final discharge; death-blow; repose; death.

Qui-hi. An epithet applied to an English resident in Calcutta.

Qui vive, ke veev (French). Literally, "Who lives or moves there?" the challenge of a French sentinel; hence, the term means to be on the alert, like a sentinel, to keep on the look-out; to be on the tip-toe of expectation.

Quin cunx, kwin-kunks (corruption of Latin, *quinque* and *unica*). In horticulture, a system of planting, consisting of five trees or plants, with one in the centre.

Quinquagesima, kwinqua-jessy-mah (Latin, the fiftieth). Shrove Sunday, so called being about the fiftieth day before Easter.

Quinsy, kwin-zy (corrupted from *squintancy*). An inflammatory swelling in the throat.

Quintain, kwin-tin (French, *quintaine*). A kind of game, formerly in vogue, for the purpose of testing the agility of the performers; it consisted of tilting, when passing at full speed on horseback or on foot, at an image or other object, fastened to a bar turning on a pivot, and fixed on the top of an upright post.

Quintessence, kwint-essens (Latin, *quinta*, fifth; *essentia*, essence). A term used by the alchemist to denote the active principle of anything, in which its properties and virtues reside, separated by art from the inert matters with which it is combined; an extract from anything, containing all its virtues in a small quantity; the virtue, spirit, or force of anything extracted.

Quintuple, kwin-tu-pl. Five-fold. In music, a species of time containing five crotchets in a bar.

Quip, kwip (Welsh, *cwip*). A smart saying; a sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Quire, kwire (French, *cahier*, a book of loose sheets of paper). Twenty-four sheets of paper; also, another form of *choir*.

Quirk, kwirk (German, *zwirch*, swerved, or wrested). That which wrests or twists anything from its course or right meaning; an artful turn; a quibble; a subtle conceit.

Quit claim, kwit klame. In law, a release of any action which one person has against another; a deed of release by which all claims are relinquished to another without warranty.

Quit rent. In law, a small rent reserved, payable in token of subjection, and by the payment of which the tenant is quitted or freed from all other service.

Quittance, kwit-ans (French, *quittance*). A discharge from debt or other obligation; recompense; repayment.

Quiver, kwiv-ur (from *cover*). A case or sheath for arrows.

Quixotic, kwiks-ottik. Like *Don Quixote*; romantic to extravagance; impracticable; absurd.

Quod libet, kwod le-bet (Latin, what you please). A nice point; a subtilty; that of which you may make what you please; a thing disputed, affirmed, or denied, as each pleases.

Quoif. kovf.

Quoiffure, koyf-fure. } A cap or hood,
a head-dress.

Quoin, *koyn*, or *kwoyñ* (French, *coin*, a corner). The name given to a stone or other material put into the corner of brick buildings to strengthen them. In artillery, a wedge to raise cannon ; in printing, a kind of small wedge inserted to bind the pages of the forme in the chase.

Quondam, kwon-dam (Latin). Former; having been formerly, as a *quondam* candidate.

Quorum, kwo-rum (Latin, genitive plural of *qui*, who). Such a number of persons as is competent, by the law in the case, to transact business; applied to a special commission of justices; also, one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

Quota, kwo-tah (Latin, *quotus*, how much). A share or proportion; rate or portion assigned; that part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

Quotation, kwo - tayshun (French, *coter*). The act of producing the passages of an author, either to illustrate or confirm; the passage cited; in mercantile language, the price of commodities publicly announced or specified to a correspondent.

Quoth, kwuth or kwoth (Saxon, *cwaethan*). Say, says, or said. A defective verb, used only in the first and third persons, as, *quoth I, quoth he*.

Quotidian, kwo-tiddy-an (Latin, *quotus*, how much; *dies*, a day). Occurring daily; happening every day; specially applied to a fever which returns every day.

Quotient, kwo-shent (Latin, *quoties* how often). Specifically, how often one number is found in another. In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of a greater number by a smaller, and which shows how often the smaller is contained in the greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend. Thus, the quotient of 12 divided by 3 is 4.

Quo warranto, kwo wōrrun-to. In law, a writ which lies against a person or corporation that usurps any franchise or liberty against the Crown.

Q. V. An abbreviation of *quantum vis*, "as much as you will;" also, an abbreviation of *quod vide*, "which see."

R.

Rabbi, rab-be or Rab-bi) (Hebrew, *rab.*)

Rabbin, rab-bin } A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying lord, or master; a distinction not conferred by authority, but allowed by courtesy to learned men.

Rabid, rab-id (Latin, *rabies*, rage). Furious; fierce; mad; raging; as a *rabid* dog.

Rabies, ray-be-es (Latin.) A Latin term for madness, generally applied to the disease in dogs, otherwise called *hydrophobia*.

Raca, rah-kah. A Syriac word, used as a term of contempt, signifying beggarly, empty, vain, foolish, &c. This word was and is still pronounced by the Jews with gestures of indignation.

Race, *rase* (Latin, *radix*, a root). Literally, the root; the origin whence anything rises or issues: hence, the lineage of a family; a generation; a particular breed; a particular flavour of wine; a contest in running; a rapid course; a movement or progression of any kind.

Rack, rak (Dutch, *rek*, a stretch). To stretch or strain on a rack; to afflict with pain or distress; to torture; to harass by exaction.

Racket, rak-et (French, *reticulum*, a little net). An instrument for striking a ball; a clattering noise; bustle or confusion.

Rack rent. In law, the full yearly value of the land ; rent raised to the utmost.

Racy, ray-sy (Latin, *radix*, a root). Literally, tasting of the root or soil; having

a strong or distinctive flavour; strong-tasted.

Radiance, rade-eans (Latin, *radius*, a ray). Sparkling lustre; vivid brightness; shooting of rays.

Radiate, rade-eate (Latin, *radius*, a ray). To emit rays; diverging like rays from a common centre; to shed light or brightness; to enlighten or illuminate.

Radical, raddy-kal (Latin, *radix*, a root). Pertaining to the root; implanted by nature; original; fundamental; primitive; serving to originate; deep or thorough. In chemistry, the elementary part of an acid. In botany, applied to leaves which spring from the root. In philology, a primitive word or letter. In politics, a *radical*, or *radical reformer*, is one who desires the rooting out of abuses which have crept into the Government, and the re-modelling of institutions and established things.

Radius, rade-yus (Latin, *radius*, a ray). The semi-diameter of a circle; a line drawn from the centre. Plural, *radii*.

Ragout, rah-goo (French). A high-seasoned dish, such as would tempt the cloyed eater to *taste again*. From the Latin *re*, again, and *gustus*, to taste; whence the French (*gousse*) *goût*.

Railery, railer-rey (French, *raillerie*). Jestful language; slight satire; good-humoured laughing; banter; satirical merriment.

Rajah, ray-zbah (Sanskrit). A title of dignity in India, equivalent to king, prince, or chieftain.

Rajpoot, rahj-poot. A Hindoo of the military order.

Rally, ral-ly (French, *rallier*). To re-assemble dispersed persons or things; to re-collect disordered and scattered troops; the act of bringing disordered troops back to their ranks.

Rally, ral-ly (French, *railler*, from Latin, *ridiculare*, to laugh at). To ridicule good-naturedly; to treat with satirical merriment; to banter; to jeer.

Ramadan, } rammah-dan. The great
Rhamadan, } annual feast among the Mohammedans, celebrated during the ninth month, and being a kind of Lent.

Ramification, rammy-fe-kâyshun (Latin, *ramus*, a branch; *facio*, to make). Division or separation into branches; the act of branching off into several directions; a branch.

Rampant, ram-paut (Saxon, *rempend*). Breaking through restraint; climbing or springing up; rearing up, ready for action, as the *lion rampant*, in the royal arms. The word *rampant*, in the sense of spreading or increasing, as a *rampant vice*, may be traced to the exuberance of the vine, which outgrows and repels restraint.

Rampart, ram-purt (French *rempart*). A wall or mound round a fortified place, for the purpose of resisting the direct fire of the enemy. The name is also applied to the unoccupied space between the wall of a city and the houses next to it.

Rancour, rank-ur (Old French, *rancœur*). Invererate enmity; deep and bitter hatred; malignity; virulence; corruption.

Range, raynj (French, *ranger*). Anything placed in an order or in a line; a row of things; a wandering or excursion; compass; extent. In gunnery, the path of a ball, &c., or the line which it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges.

Rank and File. In military affairs, a name given to soldiers carrying firelocks, and standing in the ranks, in which are included the corporals.

Ransack, ran-sak (Danish, *ransager*). To seek or search for plunder or booty; to search carefully and narrowly; to plunder; to pillage; to take by violence.

Ransom, ran-sum (French, *rançon*). The price paid for the redemption of a prisoner; the purchase money paid to escape punishment and captivity; in a scriptural sense, the price paid for eternal life or pardon of sin.

Rant, rant (from *rent*). Literally, to rend or tear; to rave in violent or extravagant language; to declaim in a noisy and boisterous manner; to use empty, high-sounding words: boisterous, empty declamation.

Ranz des Vaches, rahnz day vahsh. The name applied to certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, played on the Alpine horn.

Rapacity, rap-passy-ty (Latin, *rapio*, to seize). Propensity to plunder; extortion; ravenousness; the habit of seizing by force.

Raparee, rappah-ree. A wild Irish plunderer.

Rapt, rapt (Latin, *raptus*, carried away). Literally, carried out of one's self; transported in ecstacy.

Rapture, rapt - yur (Latin, *raptus*, carried away). Extreme joy; excessive delight; ecstasy; transport; uncommon heat of the imagination.

Rara avis, ray-rah ay-vis (Latin). Literally, a rare or scarce bird; employed to denote a prodigy, or something very unusual.

Rarefaction, rary - fakshun (Latin, *rarus*, thin; *facio*, to make). The expansion of bodies by a separation of their parts; the diminution of the density of a body, as of a gas, by the agency of heat, whereby it occupies more space without accession of new matter: opposed to condensation.

Rase, raze (French, *raser*). To level with the ground; to rub the surface in passing; to scratch, rub, or blot out.

Ratafia, rattah-feeah (Spanish, a fine cordial). A spirituous liquor compounded from the kernels of apricots, peaches, &c., steeped in spirit.

Ratan, rah-tan. A small Indian cane; a walking-stick or schoolmaster's rod made of such cane.

Rate, rate (Latin, *ratas*). A proportion or standard; a settled value; an estimate to place to the count; a tax assessed for public use. In the navy, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force.

Ratification, ratty-fo-kayshun (Latin, *ratum*, firm; *facio*, to make). The act of confirming; assuring or securing; giving sanction or validity to the act of another.

Ratio, ray-sheo (Latin). The relation which one thing has to another of the same kind in respect to magnitude or quantity; proportion; rate; degree.

Ratiocination, rashy - ossy - nayshun (Latin, *ratio*, reason). The exercise of the faculty of the mind called reason; the act of deducing consequences from premises by the force of reason.

Ration, ray-shun (Latin, *ratio*, proportion). Certain allowance of provisions. In the army, a daily distribution of provisions, drink, and forage to each soldier, for the subsistence of himself and his horse.

Rational, rasshun - al (Latin, *ratio*, reason). Possessing or displaying the use of reason; agreeable to reason; wise; judicious.

Rationale, rayshun-a-le (Latin, *ratio*, reason). A detail with reasons; a series

of reasons assigned; an account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, or hypothesis; theoretical explanation.

Ratlin. In nautical affairs, a small line across the shrouds of a ship, forming the step of the ladder.

Ratsbane, rats-bano. Poison for rats; arsenic.

Ratting, rat-ting. A political term, used to denote the desertion of party, or the abandonment of principles formerly held. The word is derived from the circumstance of rats quitting ships which are about to sink, or houses which are in imminent danger of falling.

Ravage, rav-aje (Latin, *rapio*, to seize violently). To lay waste; to spoil; to plunder; destruction by time, neglect, decay, &c.

Ravine, rah-veen (French, *ravir*, to snatch away). In field fortification, a long, deep hollow, excavated by the action of water; hence, any long, deep hollow or pass through mountains.

Rayah, ray-yah. In Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject, who pays the capitation tax.

Raze, raze (Latin, *rado*, to scrape). To lay level with the ground; to subvert from the foundation; to erase; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish; to obliterate.

Razee, ray-zee (French). An epithet applied to any vessel cut down to an inferior class.

Razzia. An Arabic word, signifying an incursion made by an armed force into an enemy's country, for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops. Its meaning is sometimes extended to other sorts of incursions; but it is always connected with the idea of pillage.

Re. A Latin prefix used in composition, to denote iteration or backward action, or something being acted again, as, *re-turn*, *re-admission*.

Reach, reetsh (Saxon, *ræcan*). Extent; power of attaining; effort; limit; contrivance; also, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course.

Reaction, re-akshun. Counteraction; resistance; the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent. In politics, the return to a former state of government, or of feeling, after a change.

Re-agent, re-ay-jent. A test; a name in chemistry, for those substances which are used to discover the presence of other substances, in solution.

Real. A Spanish coin, varying in value from twopence-halfpenny up to sixpence-halfpenny.

Real, re-al (Latin, *res*, a thing). Actually existing; true; genuine; opposed to fictitious. In law, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as *real estate*, in contradistinction to personal or movable property. *Real property* consists in lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

Realistic, real-istik. A species of philosophy practised by a sect called *Realists*, who maintained that the terms for denoting the genera or species of things represent real existences, and not mere names.

Realize, reah-lize (French, *realiser*). To bring into being or action; to impress as a reality, or treat as real; to convert valuables into money, or money into valuables; to make a profit; to render tangible; to accomplish certain desires; to effect certain ends.

Realm, rehm (French, *royaume*). The territory of a sovereign; the land or country ruled or governed; the dominion or government of a king.

Ream, reem (Saxon). A bundle or package of paper, containing twenty quires.

Rearguard, reer-gard. The body of soldiers which is placed in the rear of an army to defend it.

Re-assure, ree-ash-shure (French, *reassurer*). To restore courage to; to free from terror.

Rebate, re-bate
Rebatement, re-batement } (Latin, *re*,
 again;
 French, *battre*, to beat down). In commerce, discount or deduction from the stipulated price. In heraldry, an abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms. In architecture, a groove sunk on the edge of any piece of material.

Rebec, re-bek (Italian, *ribeca*). A Moorish instrument of music, resembling a three-stringed fiddle.

Rebellion, re-bel-yun (Latin, *re*, again; *bello*, to war.) An open and armed renunciation of the authority of the government of one's own country; resistance to constituted authority.

Rebuff, re-buff (French, *rebuffo*). A sudden check; refusal with harshness; stern rejection; denial; defeat; repulse.

Rebus, reeb-us (Latin, *res*, a thing). A conceit or fancy expressed by things; an enigmatical representation of some name, by using only pictures and figures.

Rebut, re-but (French, *rebuter*). To repel; to foil; to oppose by argument.

Recant, re-kant (French, *rechanter*, to sing, or chant again). To revoke; to retract what has been said; to declare a change of opinion.

Recapitulate, reekah-pittu-late (Latin, *re*, again; *capio*, to take). To repeat the heads or chief points of; to give a summary of the principal things mentioned; to reiterate the sum of a previous discourse.

Recede, re-seed (Latin, *re*, back; *cedo*, to move). To go back; to withdraw; to retire; to return.

Recent, reese-ent (Latin, *recens*). New; late; fresh; happening not long ago; received lately; being of modern origin or existence.

Receptacle, re-septah-kl (Latin, *re-cipio*, to receive). A place or vessel in which anything is received, or in which it is contained.

Recess, re-scass (Latin, *re*, back; *cedo*, to move). A withdrawing or moving back; suspension or remission of business, part of a room formed by the receding of the wall; a secret place; the retreating of the shore from the general line, so as to form a kind of bay.

Rechauffe, ray-shofay (French). Literally, a warming up of food; and hence applied, in literary or artistic matters, to the giving as new what is old; offering to the public in a new form what has already been presented.

Recherché, re-share-shay (French). Refined; in good taste; selected with the utmost care.

Recipe, ressy-pe (Latin, imperative of *recipio*, to take). A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient.

Recipient, re-sippy-ent (Latin, *recipio*, to take). One who receives; a receiver; the person or thing to which anything is communicated.

Reciprocal, re-sippro-kal (Latin, *reciprocus*). Interchange of action; done by one person in response to something done by another; alternate; mutual.

Recital, re sytal (Latin, *re*, again; *cito*, to call over). Rehearsal; a narration affecting the interest of some individual; a telling or enumerating of particulars; the repetition of the words of another or of writing.

Recitative, ressy-tah-teev (Italian, *recitativo*). A term in music for a tuneful kind of pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less so than song; something between recitation and singing.

Reckoning, rok-kn-ing. The act of computing or calculating. In navigation, the place of a ship, calculated from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the original starting-point being known.

Reclaim, re-klamo (Latin, *re*, back; *clamo*, to call). To call back to its right place that which has gone astray; to reform from evil courses; to reduce from a wild to a tame or cultivated state, as beasts, land, &c.; to recover, or attempt to recover.

Recline, re-kline (Latin, *re*, back; *clino*, to bend). To lean back; to repose; to rest on one side or sideways.

Recluse, re-cluze (Latin, *re*; *claudo*, to close). One who lives in retirement or apart from the world; one who shuts himself up from the society of man; a hermit; a monk.

Recognisance, re-kogny-zans, or rekony-zans (Latin, *re*, again; *con*, with; *nosco*, to know). In law, a bond of record, testifying the *recognitor* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

Recognize, rekkog-nize (Latin, *re*, again; *con*, with; *nosco*, to know). To know again; to acknowledge; to review; to admit, as an obligation.

Recoil, re-koyl (Latin, *re*, back; *culus*, the tail). To rush or fall back; to start backward; to shrink from; to move back, as a cannon or gun when fired.

Recompense, rekkum-pense (Latin, *re*, again; *con*, with; *pendo*, to weigh). Reward; equivalent; compensation.

Reconcile, rekkun-silo (Latin, *re*, again; *concilio*, to conciliate). To restore to friendship or favour; to appease enmity between; to bring to acquiescence; to make consistent.

Recondite, rekkon-dite (Latin, *re*, again; *condo*, to conceal). Difficult; profound; secret; hidden from the view or intellect.

Reconnoitre, rekkon-noytr, or rokkon-noy-tur (Latin, *re*, again; *cognosco*, to know). A term in military language, meaning to inform one's self, by actual inspection, of the situation of an enemy, the nature of the ground, the disposition of the troops, &c. In a general sense, to survey; to examine by the eye.

Recount, re-kownt (French, *raconter*). To relate in detail; to narrate; to tell over again; to repeat.

Recourse, re-korse (Latin, *re*, again; *curro*, to run). Application, as for help or protection; application of efforts, art, or labour.

Recreant, rekry-ant (French, *recrulant*). Cowardly; mean-spirited; false to trust; begging for mercy. One who yields or is defeated with dishonour; one who flies from battle.

Recreation, rekkry-ayshun (Latin, *re*, again; *creo*, to create). Relief from toil; relaxation of labour; amusement; pleasant and agreeable employment; diversion.

Recriminat, re-krimmy-nate (Latin, *re*, again; *crimino*, to accuse). To return one accusation with another; to retort an accusation.

Recruit, re-kroot (French, *recruter*, from Latin, *recrescere*, to grow again). To add to the number or quantity; to supply a loss or deficiency; to supply a deficiency of troops with new men; to repair; to restore; to regain; to retrieve.

Rectangle, rek-tang-gl (Latin, *rectus*, right; *angulus*, an angle). In geometry, a figure, the sides of which are all right angles; in arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.

Rectify, rekty-fi (Latin, *rectus*, right; *facio*, to make). To make or cause to be right; to render conformable to rule or order; to correct, redress, adjust, amend. In distilling, to cleanse, purify, and increase the strength of spirit, by repeating the process.

Rectilinear, rekty-lin-eel } (Latin, *rectus*, right; *linea*, a line). Having or consisting of right lines; having straight lines.

Rectitude, rekty-tude (Latin, *rectus*, right). Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness in all things; freedom from any vice or bias.

Rector, rek-tur (Latin, *rego*, to rule). A ruler or governor; a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish; the mini-

ster of an unimpropriated parish; the head of a religious house or seminary.

Recumbent, re-kumbent (Latin, *recumbo*, to lean upon). In a lying or leaning posture; reposing; relying upon; inactive.

Recur, re-kur (Latin, *re*, again; *curro*, to run). To return to the mind; to have recourse to, or take refuge in; to occur at stated intervals, or by rule.

Recusant, re-kewzant (Latin, *recusans*, refusing). One who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown in religious matters; one who refuses to comply with or conform to the terms of a community or society.

Redan, re-dan (French). In fortification, a work intended or formed with salient and re-entering angles, so that one part may re-flank and defend another; it assumes the form of an inverted V, the angle outward.

Redemption, re-dempshun (Latin, *re*, again; *emo*, to purchase). Literally, repurchase; in law, a conditional contract, whereby the equity of re-entering lands, &c., is retained, on paying the purchase-money and legal charges; ransom; release; deliverance from punishment or death.

Red Letter. A red-letter day is synonymous with a fortunate one, so called because festivals were formerly marked with red letters in the calendar.

Redolent, reddo-lent (Latin, *re*, again; *oleo*, to smell). Sweet of scent; having or diffusing a sweet odour; omitting fragrance; breathing forth perfume.

Redoubtable, re-dowtah-bl (French, *redouter*, to dread). Formidable; terrible to foes; to be dreaded; to be regarded with fear and awe.

Redound, re-downd (Latin, *re*, again; *unda*, a wave). To be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce; to result.

Redress, re-dress (French, *redresser*). To remedy wrong; to set right; to make amends for; to repair; to relieve.

Redundant, re-dundant (Latin, *re*, again; *unda*, a wave). Superfluous; superabundant; exceeding what is natural or necessary; employing more words or images than are requisite.

Reef, reef (German, *riß*). A range of rocks lying generally near the surface of the water. In nautical affairs, a certain portion of a sail between the top and

bottom, with a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up, to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders such a course necessary.

Reek, reek (Saxon, *rec*). To emit steam or vapour; to exhale; to smoke.

Reeve, reev (Saxon, *gerefa*, an officer or governor). An officer, steward, or governor, as *shire-reeve*, that is, *sheriff*; *borough-reeve*.

Refectory, re-fektur-e (Latin, *reficio*, to refresh). A place or room for refectation; an apartment in monasteries and convents, used as a dining hall.

Reflex, re-fleks (Latin, *re*, back; *flecto*, to bend). Directed backward; in a picture, that part which is illuminated by reflected light from another part of the same picture.

Refraction, re-frakshun (Latin, *re*, back; *frango*, to break). A term technically applied to denote the deviation of bodies in motion (especially rays of light) from their original course, arising from different densities of the several parts of the medium through which they pass.

Refractory, re-fraktur-e (Latin, *re*, backward; *frango*, to break). Obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command.

Refrain, re-frane (Latin, *re*, again; *frænum*, a bridle). To hold back; to stay action; to abstain; to forbear.

Refrain, re-frane. In music, the burden of a song, or return to the first part.

Refrangibility, re-franjy-billy-ty (Latin, *re*, again; *frango*, to break). In optics, the disposition of the rays of light to be refracted in passing from one medium into another.

Refrigerate, re-frijjy-rate (Latin, *re*, again; *frigeo*, to be cool). To cool; to refresh; to allay or abate heat.

Refugee, reffu-jee. One who flies from his native country and takes refuge in another; one who seeks protection from some other country or power than his own.

Refulgence, re-fuljens (Latin, *re*, again; *fulgeo*, to shine). Brilliance of light; sparkle; splendour; a flood of light; continuous brilliancy.

Refund, re-fund (Latin, *re*, back; *fundo*, to pour). Literally, to pour back; hence, to restore; to repay; to return what has been received.

Refute, re-fute (Latin, *re*, again; *futo*, to disprove). To disprove by force of argument; to show to be false or erroneous; to repel by force of reasoning; to confute; to vanquish.

Regal, reeg-al (Latin, *rex*, a king). Pertaining to a sovereign; kingly; royal; belonging to a ruler.

Regale, re-gale (Latin, *regalis*, kingly). Literally, to entertain like a king; to feast sumptuously; to gratify with good cheer; to enjoy the refreshment of food; to furnish something which delights, charms, or pleases the senses or taste.

Regalia, re-gale-yah (Latin, *regalis*, kingly). Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, orb, swords of state, &c. In politics, the rights and prerogatives of a king. In ecclesiastical affairs, the privileges attaching to cathedrals, &c., and enjoyed by the grant of the sovereign.

Regatta, re-gattah (Italian). A name originally given at Venice to an exhibition on the water, in which the gondoliers contest for superiority in the art of rowing the gondolas; applied by us to a sailing or rowing match with boats, in which prizes are contended for.

Regency, reejen-sy (Latin, *rego*, to govern). Authority; government; government administered for another; the persons entrusted with vicarious government; the district under the jurisdiction of a vice-regent.

Regenerate, re-jenny-rate (Latin, *re*, again; *genero*, to beget). To re-produce; re-create; to give new life; to change the heart; to form into a new or better state.

Regicide rejjy-side (Latin, *rex*, a king; *cædo*, to kill). The act of murdering a king; one who kills a king.

Regime, ray-djeem (French). Form of government; administration; mode of living.

Regimen, rejjy-men (Latin, *rego*, to govern). Regulation of diet and mode of living, with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; in grammar, that part of syntax which regulates the government of words; the words governed.

Regiment, rejjy-ment (French, from Latin, *rego*, to rule). A body or number of soldiers under the *regiment*, or command, of a colonel. A regiment usually consists of about a thousand men.

Region, reej-yun (Latin, *rego*, to govern). A government or district under one ruler; a district or tract either of earth or air; a kingdom; a country; part of a body.

Register rejjis-tur (Latin, *regero*, to write down). A written account or entry of facts, for transmitting to others, or to future times, an exact knowledge of transactions; a record; a list.

Registrar, rojjis-trar (Latin, *registrarius*). An officer who has the care of public records; one who is appointed to record certain events, as births, deaths, or marriages.

Regium Donum, reejy-um do-num (Latin, royal gift). An annual grant of public money in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland.

Regius Professor, reejy-us pro-fessor. A name given to those who hold professorships in the English universities, established by royal bounty.

Regnant, reg-nant (Latin, *rego*, to govern). Dominant; reigning; exercising royal authority; ruling; governing.

Regression, re-gresshun (Latin, *re*, back; *gradior*, to go). The act of going or moving back; return; power of returning; the reverse of progression.

Regulars. In military affairs, that part of the army which is permanently established and retained.

Regurgitate, re-gurjy-tate (Latin, *re*; *gurgies*, a whirlpool). To throw or pour back anything absorbed; to reflow or flow back; to be poured back.

Re-habilitation, rohah-billit-ayshun. In law, the reinstatement of a criminal in his personal rights, lost by a judicial sentence; restoration; re-establishment; investiture with power and authority.

Rehearse, re-herse (from *re-hear*). To cause to hear or re-hear; to tell to the ear; to tell in detail; to repeat; to recite; to relate.

Reimburse, re-imburse (Latin, *re*, again. French, *en*, in; *bourse*, a purse). Literally, to put into the *purse* again; to refund; to make good a loss or outlay by re-payment.

Reinforce, re-inforce (Latin, *re*, again; *in*; *fortis*, strength). To strengthen with new force or assistance; in artillery, applied to that part of a gun nearest the breech, made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder.

Reinstate, re-instate. To place again in a state or condition previously occupied; to restore possessions which have been removed; to re-invest.

Reis Effendi, reez-ef-fendy. One of the principal Turkish officers of state.

Reiterate, re-itter-rate (Latin, *re*, again; *itero*, to repeat). To repeat; to make the same statement, or say the same words again and again.

Reject, re-jekt (Latin, *reicio*, to cast back). To refuse anything offered; to dismiss without compliance; to throw aside as useless; to cast away as evil; to discard; repel; renounce.

Rejoinder, re-joyndur (Latin, *re*, again; *jungo*, to join). The answer to a reply; in law-pleadings, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejuvenescence, re-jeuvy-nessens (Latin, *re*, again; *juvenis*, young). A restoration of youth; the state of being young again.

Relapse, re-laps (Latin, *re*, back; *labor*, to fall). To fall back again; to pass back into a former state or condition; to lose ground; to fail in progress.

Relax, re-laks (Latin, *re*, again; *laxus*, loose). To loosen; to slacken; to make less severe; to abate rigour or force; to labour less earnestly; to remit from close attention; to relieve from constipation.

Relay, re-lay (French, *relais*). A supply of horses, kept in readiness at different stages on the road to relieve others. A *relay* of ground is ground laid up in fallow.

Release, re-leese (French, *relaisser*). To loosen, or set loose or free; to free from restraint, obligation, or penalty; liberation from confinement, restraint, or responsibility. In law, a release is an instrument in writing by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other matters, are extinguished and discharged.

Relegation, relly-gayshun (Latin, *re*, back; *lego*, to send). The act of banishment; the sending into exile; judicial banishment.

Relent, re-lent (Latin, *re*; *lentus*, soft, pliant). To soften in temper; to become more mild; to have mercy upon; to take compassion; to relax; to remit severity.

Relevant, relly-vant (French, *relever*, to raise). Assisting or aiding; acting in

alliance with; having applicableness in argument; pertinent; relating to.

Relic, rel-ik (Latin, *relinquo*, to leave). That which is left, or which remains; the body remaining after the soul has fled; anything left behind; something kept as an object of religious veneration; something preserved as a memorial or remembrance.

Relict, rel-ikt (Latin, *relinquo*, to leave). A widow; a woman left desolate by the loss of her husband.

Relievo, re-leeve (Italian). In sculpture, the projection or prominence of figures beyond or above the plane or ground on which it is formed. It is of three kinds, *alto-relievo* (high relief); *basso-relievo* (low relief); *demi-relievo* (half relief).

Relinquish, re-linkwish (Latin, *relinquo*, to leave). To abandon; to resign; to forego claim to; to leave; to quit; to depart from; to forsake.

Reliquary, relly-kwary (Latin, *relinquo*, to leave). A receptacle for the relics venerated in Roman Catholic churches.

Reluctance, re-luktans (Latin, *re*, again; *luctor*, to strive). Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposing.

Remainder, re-mayndur (Latin, *remaneo*, to remain). That which is left after a part is taken away; in law, an estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate.

Remand, re-mand (Latin, *re*, back; *mando*, to command). To send back; to commit again into the hands of a gaoler.

Remedy, remmy-dy (Latin, *medeor*, to cure). Anything calculated to heal or cure; that which bestows health or safety; that which cures an evil or repairs a loss; redress; aid; help; relief.

Reminiscence, remmy-nissens (Latin, *reminiscor*, to remember). Recollection; remembrance; recovery of ideas; recalling to mind; a relation of what is recollected.

Remiss, re-miss (Latin, *remissus*). Careless; negligent; tardy in the performance of duty; unmindful of obligation; heedless; dilatory; slack.

Remission, re-misahun (Latin, *remitto*, to send back). Abatement; relaxation; moderation; diminution of intensity; temporary suspension of violence; relinquishment of a claim.

Remittance, re-mittans (Latin, *remitto*, to send back). The act of sending money to a distance; money sent to a distance.

Remittent, re-mittent. Having alternate increase and remission, as a remittent fever.

Remnant, rem-nant (corrupted from *remament*). Anything which is left or remains; the portion remaining after partial destruction, removal, or separation.

Remonstrate, re-monstrate (Latin, *re*, again; *monstro*, to show). To show reason against anything in forcible terms; to appeal strongly against any course or measure; to make urgent representation; to expostulate.

Remorse, re-morse (Latin, *re*, again; *mordeo*, to gnaw). Keen pain or anguish caused by a sense of guilt; uneasiness occasioned by a guilty conscience; compunction; regret for faults committed.

Remote, re-mote (Latin, *removeo*, to remove). Distant in place or time; not agreeing with in quality; not proximate as a cause; foreign; alien; slight; inconsiderable.

Remuneration, re-mewny-rayshun (Latin, *re*, again; *munus*, a gift). Reward; requital; recompense; payment for labour performed; equivalent for services rendered.

Renaissance, ray-naysahnse (French). Literally, new birth. In the fine arts, a term applied to that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael, in the pontificate of Leo the Tenth, and which resulted from the discoveries he made of paintings then recently exhumed; upon these was based a new style of decoration, having greater freedom than the antique, but resulting therefrom.

Rencontre, ren-konte or ren-kowntur (French). A collision; combat without premeditation; an engagement between armies or fleets; applied in a general sense to a meeting; opportunity of seeing, &c.

Rendezvous, ronday-voo or rendy-voo (French). A meeting-place; a place appointed; a house of call; a place for assembling troops; a meeting.

Renegade, renny-gade } (Latin, *rene-*
Renegado, renny-gaydo } *gatus*, one who denies his religion). An apostate from the faith; a deserter of his party; one who goes over to the enemy; a deserter; a revolter; a vagabond.

Renitence, re-nytens } (Lat., *renitens*,
Renitency, re-nytensy } resisting). In mechanics, the resistance in solid bodies

when they press upon and are impelled against one another.

Renounce, re-nownse (Latin, *re*, back; *nuncio*, to tell). To disown; to disclaim; to break off connection with; to put away from; to reject, deny, abandon.

Renovate, renno-vate (Lat., *re*, again; *novus*, new). To make anew; to restore to the first state or primitive condition; to render new, fresh, or vigorous; to renew after decay.

Renown, re-nown (Latin, *re*, again; *nomen*, a name). Fame or celebrity; exalted reputation resulting from the praise accorded to great achievements, accomplishments, &c.

Reparation, reppar-ayshun (Latin, *re*, again; *parare*, to make ready). The act of making amends; recompense for an injury; indemnification for loss or damage.

Repartee, reppar-tee (French, from *repartir*, to return a blow, as in fencing). A smart reply; a witty rejoinder; a retort.

Repast, re-past (Latin, *re*, again; *pas-tus*, food). A meal; food or victuals; the taking of food or victuals.

Repeal, re-peel (French, *rappeler*, to recall). To recall; to revoke; to abrogate; to make void by an authoritative act.

Repeater, re-peetur. A watch that strikes the hours at pleasure, by the compression of a spring.

Repel, re-pel (Latin, *re*, back; *pello*, to drive). To drive back; to force to return; to thrust away; to reject; to refuse.

Repertory, repper-turry (French, *repertoire*). A treasury; a magazine; a repository; a place where things may be found.

Replenish, re-plennish (Lat., *re*, again; *plenus*, full). To re-fill; to supply with what is required; to stock abundantly; to recover fulness; to complete.

Replete, re-plest (Latin, *repleo*, to fill). Full; completely filled; filled to excess.

Replevin, re-plevvin (low Latin, *re-plegio*). In law, an action granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained has them returned to his own possession, upon giving security to try, in a suit at law, the right of taking.

Replication, repply-kayshun (Latin, *replico*, to answer). An answer; a reply. In law, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

Reprehensible, reppry - hensy - bl (Latin, *re*, again; *prehendo*, to lay hold of). Blameable; open to censure; deserving rebuke; culpable; censurable.

Representative, reppry - zentah - tiv (Latin, *re*, again; *præsent*, present). Exhibiting likeness; bearing the character of another; one who exhibits the likeness of another; one who exercises power given by another; that by which anything is shown.

Repress, re-press (Latin, *reprimō*). To press back; to force back or restrain; to subdue or keep down; to crush; to check.

Reprieve, re-proev (French, *repandre*, to take back). Respite after sentence; suspension of the execution of a sentence; interval of ease or relief.

Reprimand, reppry-mand (Latin, *reprimandus*, to be checked or admonished). Reprehension; severe reproof for a fault; censure administered publicly.

Reprisal, re-pry-zal (French, *repandre*, to re-take). The seizure of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken and detained by him; the re-taking of one's own.

Reprobate, repro-bate (Latin, *reprobo*, to reject). An abandoned person; one lost to shame; one regardless of all law, human and divine.

Reprobation, repro-bayshun (Latin, *reprobo*, to reject). The act of disowning with marked displeasure; sentence of condemnation; the state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

Reptile, rep-tile or rep-til (Latin, *repto*, to creep). An animal which creeps or crawls; an animal that advances upon its belly, as a serpent; metaphorically, applied to a mean, grovelling person.

Republic, re - publik (Latin, *res*, a government; *publicus*, public). A state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the citizens. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.

Repudiate, re-pewdy-ate (Latin, *repudium*, a bill of divorcement). To divorce; to put away; to reject; to deny a responsibility or a liability; to refuse to pay debts which have been incurred.

Repugnance, re-pugnanse (Latin, *repugno*, to resist). Unwillingness; reluctance; struggle of opposition; inherent

dislike; aversion; contrariety or inconsistency.

Repulse, re-pulse (Latin, *re*, back; *pello*, to drive). To beat back or drive off; to check in advance; to reject; to deny; to refuse.

Requiem, reekwy-em (Latin, *requies*, rest). A hymn or prayer imploring rest for the dead; in the Romish Church, a hymn or mass sung for the *requiem* of the dead; also, a grand musical composition performed in honour of some dead person.

Requite, re-kwite (French, *requier*). To return either good or ill; to repay either a service or an injury; to give like for like; to repay; to recompense; to reward.

Rescind, re-sind (Latin, *re*; *scindo*, to cut). Literally, to cut off; hence, to annul; to revoke; to abrogate.

Rescript, re-skript (Latin, *re*, back; *scribo*, to write). The answer of an emperor when consulted on some difficult question; equivalent to an edict or decree.

Reserve, re - zerv (Latin, *re*, back; *servo*, to keep). To keep back for especial use; to retain in one's own power; to store for an emergency or time of need.

Reserved, re - zervd. Exclusive in habits; cold or distant in manner; backward in conversation; wanting in cordiality; unsocial.

Reservoir, rezzur-vwor (French). A large collection of water, from which the surrounding neighbourhood is supplied; a place where something is kept in store.

Residuary, re-ziddu-ary (Latin, *resideo*, to remain). Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining. *Residuary legatee* is a person to whom is bequeathed that part of the effects and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

Residue, rezzy-du (Latin, *resideo*, to remain). That which remains; that which is left; that which settles or sinks to the bottom.

Residuum, re-ziddu-um. In chemistry, that which remains as the result of any process after the more valuable portion has been poured or drawn off; also called *caput mortuum*.

Resilient, re-zilly-ent (Latin, *re*, again; *salio*, to leap). Rebounding; leaping back; retreating quickly.

Resolvent, re-zolvent (Lat., *re*, again; *solvo*, to loosen). That which causes solution; that which is capable of dissolving; in medicine, that which has the power of preventing the suppuration of humours.

Resonance, rezzo-nans (Lat., *re*, again; *sono*, to sound). A returning sound; reverberation; in music, prolonged and reflected sound.

Resort, re-zawrt (French, *ressortir*). To have recourse; to apply; to return frequently; to repair.

Respiration, respy-rayshun (Latin, *re*, again; *spiro*, to breathe). The act of breathing; relief from toil; an interval.

Respite, res-pit (French, *repit*). Temporary suspension or delay, as of labour or punishment; relief by a pause; to prolong; to suspend.

Resplendent, re-splen-dent (Latin, *re*, again; *splendo*, to shine). Shining brightly; exceeding in brilliancy; refulgent.

Respond, re-spond (Latin, *respondeo*, to answer). To answer; to reply agreeably; to satisfy an appeal; to answer when called upon; to suit.

Response, re-sponse (Latin, *respondeo*, to answer). A reply; a suitable answer; a sentence repeated after the minister in religious services, by way of answer or acquiescence.

Rest, rest (Saxon, *rest*). Cessation of action or motion; quiet; repose; sleep; death. In music, a pause or interval of silence. In commerce, *rests* are the days of grace which are allowed for the payment of the foreign bills and notes. A *rest* is also an amount set apart in a banking establishment as a sort of reserve fund for emergencies.

Restaurant, resto-rong (French). An eating-house; a place where the public may obtain refreshment.

Restitution, resty-tewshun (Latin, *restituo*, to restore). The act of giving back anything which has been taken away; re-conferring rights, rank, offices, or privilege of which a person has been deprived; making good loss or damage; indemnification.

Restorative, re-storrah-tiv. Having the power to recruit any waste; a medicine which tends to restore the strength and vigour.

Restrain, re-strane (French, *restraindre*). To hold or hold back; to repress; to hinder; to limit.

Restrict, re-strikt (Latin, *re*, back; *stringo*, to grasp). To limit or confine; to keep within bounds.

Result, re-zult (Latin, *re*, back; *salto*, to leap). Literally, to leap back or rebound; hence, to spring from; to issue forth; to ensue.

Resumé, ra-zewmay (French). A summing up; a recapitulation of the chief points; a general review of the subject.

Resumption, re-zumpshun (Latin, *re*, back; *sumo*, to take). The beginning anew after an intermission; the re-entering upon office or duty, after a temporary abandonment.

Resuscitate, re-sussy-tate (Latin, *re*, again; *uscito*, to excite). To give new life to; to set up again; to renew; to revive.

Retainer, re-tayner (Latin, *re*; *teneo*, to hold). A dependent; a domestic of a royal or noble household; among lawyers, a fee paid to secure the services of a counsel for a certain cause.

Retaliate, re-tally-ate (Latin, *re*, back; *talio*, a requital). To return like for like, to requite; to repay in kind.

Retard, re-tard (Latin, *tardus*, slow). To hinder; to obstruct; to delay; to impede; to prolong.

Retention, re-tenshun (Latin, *retineo*, to retain). The act of withholding; the power of keeping, as in the memory; limitation or restraint.

Reticence, retty-sense (Lat., *reticentia*). Concealment by silence. In rhetoric, a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

Reticule, retty-kule. A small net or bag, such as is usually carried by ladies.

Retina, retty-nah (Latin, *rete*, a net). The net-like expansion of the optic nerve placed at the back of the eye, and which has been called the fourth membrane of the eye. It is the true organ of vision.

Retinue, retty-nu (French, *retinue*). A number of followers or attendants; the persons composing the suit or train of a distinguished personage.

Retort, re-tort (Lat., *retortus*, twisted). Literally, to twist or throw back; hence, to return an argument or censure; to make a keen or severe reply. In chemistry, a *retort* is a globular or pear-shaped vessel with a long neck, bent nearly at

right angles with the body; used in distilling, preparing gases, &c.

Retract, re-trakt (Latin, *re*, back; *trahō*, to draw). To withdraw or draw back; to recall what has been said; to disavow; to unsay.

Retrench, re-trench (Fr., *retrancher*). To cut or lop off, hence, to curtail expenses; to cut off or dispense with superfluities.

Retribution, retrīy-bēwshun (Latin, *re*, back; *tribuo*, to pay). Return according to the action; repayment; requital.

Retrieve, re treev (French, *retrouver*, to find again). Literally, to find again; hence, to recover lost character; to regain forfeited position; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; to repair; to recall.

Retriever, re-treevur. The name of a sporting dog employed to find out and bring game when shot.

Retrocession, retro-seshun (Latin, *retro*, backward; *cedo*, to go). The act of going backward; regression.

Retrograde, retro-grade (Latin, *retro*, backward; *gradior*, to step). To go backward; to move reversely; to recede.

Retrospect, retro-spekt (Latin, *retro*, back; *specio*, to look). A view or look upon things behind or past; the consideration of things past; review of time gone by; reflection.

Reunion, re-yoon-yun. A second union; a meeting after separation or estrangement; a social gathering.

Reveill, re-vale-yay (French, *veiller*, to awake). In military affairs, the beat of drum, about day-break, to arouse the soldiers, and to notify to the sentinels to cease challenging.

Revel, rev-el (Dutch, *revelen*, to rove, to rove loosely about). To feast with loose and noisy merriment; to carouse; a feast with noisy mirth; a public time of rejoicing.

Revelation, revel-asyhun (Latin, *revelo*, to reveal). The act of disclosing what has been hitherto concealed; the communication of sacred truths from Heaven; that which is revealed.

Revenue, revvy-nu (Latin, *re*, back; *venio*, to come). Literally, that which comes back; hence, the return of gain or profit; income; annual produce of rents or taxes.

Reverberate, re-verby-rate (Latin, *re*, again; *verbero*, to strike). To beat back; to bound back; to resound; to echo.

Revere, re-veer (Latin, *re*; *veror*, to reverence). To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to reverence; to venerate; to worship.

Reverie, revvar-ry (French). Loose or roving thought; a fit of idle musing; wild fancy; irregular ideas without reflection or connection.

Reverse, re-verse (Latin, *re*, back; *verto*, to turn). Literally, to turn back in a contrary direction; contrary or opposite; that side of a coin or medal on which the head is impressed; change or alteration to the contrary; vicissitude of fortune.

Reversion, re-vershun (Latin, *re*, back; *verto*, to turn). The returning of property to the former owner or his heirs after the death of the present possessor; a payment or benefit which is deferred till the happening of some event, as the death of a certain person.

Revert, re-vert (Latin, *re*, back; *verto*, to turn). To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to change; to refer again to.

Revetment, re-vetment, or rev-ate-mawng (French). In fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

Review, re-vu. To look back on; to consider again; to examine a second time; the act of surveying an army when performing its evolutions; a critical essay on a new publication; a periodical work devoted chiefly to articles of a critical character.

Reville, re-vile (*re* and *vile*). To apply opprobrious language to; to speak of as vile, mean, or base; to vilify; to reproach; to slander.

Revise, re-vice (Latin, *re*, again; *video*, to see). A second perusal or examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections in the first; to examine with care; to review; to amend.

Revive, re-vyv (Latin, *re*, again; *viso*, to live). To return to life; to bring to life again; to recover new life or vigour; to recover from a state of depression or neglect; to renew; to rouse again.

Revoke, re-voke (Latin, *re*, back; *voco*, to call). To recall; to repeal; to countermand; to restrain; in playing cards, especially the game of whist, a revoke is

the neglect of a party to follow suit when in his power to do so; to declare void; to repeal.

Revolt, re-volt (Latin, *re*, back; *volvo*, to turn). To fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance in a body; to rebel.

Revolting, re-volting (Latin, *re*, back; *volvo*, to turn). Any act extremely cruel or vicious; horrible; disgusting; unfit to be told.

Revolution, revvo-lewshun (Latin, *re*, again; *volvo*, to turn). Literally, a rolling or moving round, a turning back or away; hence, the turning from the present course or progression by the people of a country; a great or entire change in any state of things.

Revolve, re-volv (Latin, *re*, again; *volvo*, to turn). To turn or roll round; to move round a centre; to turn again and again, as thoughts in the mind; to consider; to reflect upon; to contemplate.

Revolver, re-volvur. A fire-arm with a number of barrels, which so revolve as to bring them into a position for being discharged.

Revolulsion, re-vulshun (Latin, *revello*, to pluck away). The act of drawing or holding back; in pathology, the occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection.

Reynard, ray-nard. An appellation given to a fox, especially in fables.

Rhapsody, rapso-dy (Greek, *rhaps*, to sew, or unite; *ode*, a song). Originally, songs or portions of a poem joined together or connected in the recital; now applied to a collection of sentences having no natural connection or dependence; a wild, rambling discourse.

Rhetoric, retto-rik (Greek, *rheo*, to speak). The art of speaking with elegance, propriety, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; oratory.

Rheum, rume (Greek, *reo*, to flow). A thin, watery matter oozing from the glands, particularly near the mouth.

Rhomb, rumb (Greek, *rhombos*). A quadrangular figure, of which the opposite sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal.

Rhyme, rime (Greek, *rythmos*). Verses terminating with similar sounds; correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses; verse or poetry in general.

Rhythm, rithm (Greek, *rythmos*). In music, varied movement, regulating the length or shortness, the quickness or slowness of the notes. In poetry, the relative duration of the time employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse—the flow and proportion of sounds.

Ribaldry, ribbald-ry (Italian, *ribaldria*). Language of mingled vulgarity and obscenity; scurrility; filthy jesting.

Ricochet, rikko-shet, or rikko-shay (French). In gunnery, a method of firing cannon, loaded with a small charge, and elevated from three to six degrees, so that the ball may bound and roll along the inside of the enemy's rampart.

Riding, ri-ding. In England, one of three portions into which the county of York is divided. The term is corrupted from *trilthing*, third.

Ridotto, re-dotto. In Italy, a favourite public entertainment, consisting chiefly of music and dancing.

Rife, rife (Dutch, *ruff*). Prevalent; abounding; frequent; predominant.

Rift, rift (Saxon, *ryft*). A cleft; a fissure; a breach made by riving or splitting; to split; to tear open.

Rigging, rig-ing. A general name given to all the ropes or chains about the masts, yards, and other spars of a vessel, used to support the masts, and to extend or reduce the sails, or arrange them to the disposition of the wind.

Rigid, rij-id (Latin, *rigeo*, to be stiff). Stiff; inflexible; difficult to bend; metaphorically, unyielding; harsh; severe.

Rigour, rig-ur (Latin, *rigeo*, to be stiff). Stiffness; inflexibility; want of condensation or yielding; exactness; severity.

Reparian, re-par-y-an (Latin, *ripa*, a river). Relating or belonging to the bank of a river.

Risible, rizzy-bl (Latin, *rideo*, to laugh). Having the power of laughing; possessing the faculty of laughter; exciting laughter.

Rite, rite (Latin, *ritus*). A solemn act of religion; an external ceremony; a customary observance.

Ritornello, ritter-nello (Italian, *ritorno*, to return). In music, a repeat played while the principal voices pause; the burden of a song.

Ritual, rit-yual (Latin, *ritus*, a rite). A book directing the order and manner of

the ceremonies to be observed in celebrating divine service; a book in which the rites and ceremonies of a religion are set down; pertaining to or prescribing rites.

Rivulet, rivu-let (Latin, *rivulus*). A small river, brook, or stream of running water.

Rix-dollar (Swedish, *riks-daler*, the dollar of the realm). A silver coin in Europe of different values, but usually from four shillings to four shillings and sixpence.

Roadstead, rode-sted. A place where there is anchorage, and a certain degree of shelter for shipping.

Roan, rone (French, *rouen*). Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with grey or white spots thickly interspersed; the term is applied to horses.

Robust, ro-bust (Latin, *robur*, strength). Strong; hearty; having a strong and muscular frame; full of strength and vigour.

Rodomontade, roddo-montade. Vain boasting; empty bluster; rant. From *Rodomonte*, the name of a boastful hero of Ariosto.

Rogation, ro-gayshun (Latin, *rogare*, to ask). Supplication; the litany. *Rogation week* is the second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fast days observed therein, upon which extraordinary prayers are made for the fruits of the earth.

Role, role (French). Character assumed; part played; personation.

Rollicking, rollick-ing. Swaggering; careless and frolicsome in manner; having an abandoned air.

Romaic, ro-mayik. Modern Greek language.

Romance, ro-manse. A tale of extraordinary adventures wholly fictitious, and bearing no resemblance to events in real life; any wild, extravagant story; invention of the imagination. The term is derived from such tales being written originally in the *Romanes* language, a mixture of (*Roman*) bad Latin and Frankish.

Romanesque, roman-esk. In painting, appertaining to fable or romance; in literature, the common dialect of Languedoc, and other parts in the south of France.

Romanism, roman-izm. An epithet applied to the tenets of the Church of Rome, or a tendency to adopt those tenets.

Romantic, ro-mantik. Pertaining to romance; wild; improbable; fanciful; opposed to the sober realities of life; sentimental.

**Rondeau, } (French, *ronde*, round).
Rondo, rondo } A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the commencement of the second and third the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense. In music, the rondeau generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to re-conduct the ear, easily and naturally, to the first strain; also, a kind of jig or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.**

Roquelaure, roky-lor. A long cloak for men, the name of which is supposed to be derived from that of a nobleman.

Rosette, ro-zet. An imitation of a rose, made of various materials, and worn as a decoration.

Rosicrucian, rozzy-krëwshan. A sect or association of hermetical philosophers, who sprang up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and advanced great pretensions to a knowledge of science. Among other things, they pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone. They took their name from *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; dew being the most powerful solvent of gold, according to their notions, and cross an emblem of light.

Roster, ros-tur. In military affairs, the plan or table by which all military duty is regulated.

Rostrum, ros-trum (Latin). The beak of a bird; the head of a ship; a stage or platform from which orators harangue. In ancient Rome, a pulpit or stage in the Forum, so called from being ornamented with the prows (*rostra*) of the vessels taken from the Antiates.

Rota, ro-tah (Latin, *rota*, a wheel). An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates.

Rotation, ro-tayshun (Latin, *rota*, a wheel). The act of turning or revolving, as a wheel; regular succession; successive change in progression.

Rote, rote (Latin, *rota*, a wheel). To learn by rote is to learn by going over and over again the same words; repetition of words by the memory, without attending to the meaning.

Rotunda, ro-tundah (Italian, *rotondo*). A building of a circular form both on the outside and the inside.

Roue, roo-ay (French). One devoted to sensual pleasures; a debauchee; a person systematically practising vice; a profligate. This term was originally applied to a criminal who had been broken on the (*roue*) wheel.

Rouge, rooj (French). A red paint for the face.

Rough Casting, ruff kasting. In building, the ordinary mode of finishing the plaster and lath outside work of cottages and inferior buildings; forming or moulding rudely.

Rough Draught, ruff drafft. A draught not perfected; a document containing the rudiments only; a rude sketch or drawing in outline.

Rough shod, ruff shod. Having shoes armed with points, so as to afford a hold of slippery ground.

Rouleau, roo-lo (French). A little roll or bundle of paper, as a roll of gold in paper.

Roulette, roo-let (French). A game of chance in which a ball rolls around a circle of coloured spaces.

Round Number. A number which ends with a cipher.

Round Robin. A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance, the signatures to which are placed round it in a circle, so as not to show who signed it first.

Roundelay, rowndy-lay (French, *ron-dolet*). A song or tune, and also a dance, in which passages or parts are repeated.

Route, rowt (Latin, *raptus*, broken). The breaking and discomfiture of a body of troops; the putting of a body of persons to flight; a clamorous or tumultuous multitude; also, the name given to a fashionable assembly or large evening party.

Route, root (French). A road; a way; a journey; the course or way travelled.

Routine, roo-teen (Latin, *rota*, a wheel). Round or course of business; recurring order of practice or pursuit; duty performed according to certain rules; method; practice; custom.

Roving Commission. In nautical affairs, an authority granted by the Admiralty to the officer in command of a vessel to cruise wherever he may see fit; colloqui-

ally applied to that kind of liberty which admits of a person's going where he pleases.

Rubble, rub-bl. Rough unheven stone; the upper, fragmentary, and decomposed portion of a stone quarry.

Rubefacient, rewby-fayshent (Latin, *rubefacio*). Making red; in medicine, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.

Rubicon, rowby-kun. The name of a river which Cæsar passed when he invaded Italy; hence, to *pass the Rubicon* has come to mean the taking a decisive step in an enterprise.

Rubicund, rowby-kund (Latin, *rubicundus*). Inclining to redness.

Rubric, ru-brik (Latin, *ruber*, red). Directions printed in books of law and in Prayer-books, and so termed because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

Rudiment, roody-ment (Latin, *rudimenta*). The principle or element of any art or science; the rude or original state of anything; the first portion of instruction.

Rue, ru (German, *Reue*). To grieve for; to lament; to regret. Probably from the herb so called, being denominated the "herb of grace," the emblem of repentance.

Rugged, rug-ged (Saxon, *rug*). Rough; uneven; harsh; rough in temper; austere; violent; sour; boisterous; strong.

Ruminate, rowmy-nate (Lat., *rumino*, to chew the cud). To bring back the food from the throat to the mouth; hence, to bring past things to remembrance; to reflect upon; to meditate over.

Rummage, rum-maje (Latin, *removere*, to remove). To search narrowly, by turning over or removing other things; to look for in the midst of a heap.

Runagate, runnah-gate (corrupted from the French *renegat*). An apostate; a fugitive; a deserter.

Runes, roons. Gothic poetry or rhymes.

Runic, ru-nik. An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.

Rupee, ru-pee. A silver coin of the East Indies, value from 2s. to 2s. 6d. sterling.

Rural, ru-ral (Latin, *rus*, the country). Relating to the country; suiting the country.

Ruse, rooz (French). Artifice; trick; stratagem; deception; fraud.

Russ, russ. Pertaining to the Russ or to Russians; the language of the Russ or Russians.

Russet, rus-set (Latin, *russus*). Of a brown red colour.

Rustic, rus-tik (Latin, *rus*, the country). Pertaining to the country; rude; coarse; simple.

Rusticate, rusty-kate (Latin, *rus*, the country). To reside or sojourn in the country; also to compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

Ruthless, rooth-less (Saxon, *hreowan*). Cruel; pitiless; heartless; barbarous.

Ryot, ry-ot. A peasant of Hindostan; a renter of land in India, who takes such land upon a lease which is considered perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations.

S.

Sabaoth, sab-äyoth (Hebrew). Armies; hosts. A name given to God in the Holy Scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposition of the events of war, and his absolute government of the angelic hosts.

Sabbatarian, sabbah-türy-an. One who observes the Sabbath strictly; one who observes the seventh day instead of the first day of the week.

Sabbath, sab-bath (Hebrew, rest). A time or day of rest; a cessation from toil; a suspension of worldly pursuits and cares; a day set apart for rest and total cessation from labour, in commemoration of the Creator's resting on the seventh day.

Sabeanism, say-beeyan-izm. An epithet applied to that species of idolatry which consists in worshipping the sun and stars, called emphatically, the hosts of heaven; hence the term, from the Chaldaic word for host or army. It is the oldest idolatry on record, and it exists to the present day in Persia (Chaldea), whence it was imported into Europe.

Sabines, say-bines. An ancient people of Italy.

Sable, say-bl. A little animal of the weasel species; also the fur of this animal, which is black and glossy; hence, sable means also dark.

Sabot, sao-bo (Fr.). A wooden shoe, such as worn by the peasantry of France.

Sabre, say-bur (French, *sabre*). A sword generally with a convex edge, and a broad heavy blade.

Sabulous, sab-yulus (Latin, *sabulum*, sand). Resembling sand; gritty.

Sac, sak. In natural history, a small bag in the stomach of an animal. In law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

Saccade, sak-kade (French, a jerk). In horsemanship, a sudden and violent check of a horse, by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly, and with one motion; a correction when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

Saccharine, sakkah-rine (Latin, *saccharum*, sugar). Possessing the taste or any other of the qualities of sugar; pertaining to sugar.

Saccharometer, sakkah-rommy-tur (Latin, *saccharum*, sugar; *metor*, to measure). An instrument used by the officers of Excise for ascertaining the strength of wort, or the quantity of sugar contained.

Sacerdotal, sasser-dötal (Latin, *sacerdos*, a priest). Belonging to the priesthood; priestly.

Sachem, say-kem. The chief of an Indian tribe.

Sack, sak (Spanish, *sacar*). To take by storm; to pillage; to strip a place by plunder; to rifle; to ransack.

Sackbut, sak-but. A musical instrument of the trumpet form, so constructed that it can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure; a kind of trombone.

Sackcloth, sak-klawth. A coarse kind of cloth of which sacks are made; formerly worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

Sacrament, sakkrah-ment (Latin, *sacramentum*). Literally, an oath, particularly that which was formerly taken by soldiers to be true to their commanders. The word was adopted by the writers of the Latin Church, and hence came to mean a sacred devotion to anything; a bond or obligation, by ceremony, of devotion; and has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian, in commemoration of the death of his Redeemer.

Sacred, say-kred (Latin, *sacrum*). Set apart for holy uses; consecrated; holy; pertaining to God or to religion.

Sacrifice, sakkry-fise (Latin, *sacer*, holy; *facio*, to make). To offer up; to give or yield up; to devote; to immolate; to destroy or give up for something else; an offering made; anything destroyed or given up for something else.

Sacrilege, sakkry-lej (Latin, *sacer*, holy; *lego*, to steal). The crime of taking anything dedicated to Divine worship, or used for a sacred purpose; the crime of violating or profaning sacred places or things.

Sacristan, sakris-tan. One who has the charge of the movables and utensils of a church; also, a person whose duty it is to copy music for a cathedral choir.

Sacristy, sakris-ty. The vestry-room or apartment in a church, where the consecrated vessels and utensils are kept.

Sadda, sad-dah. A work in the Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zendavesta or sacred books.

Sadducees, saddu-seez. A sect among the Jews, which denied the resurrection, a future state and the existence of angels and spirits. They are said to have derived their name from *Sadoc*, the supposed founder of their sect.

Safe Conduct. A special pass, or warrant of security under the great seal, to protect a person in an enemy's territory, or in a foreign country.

Safeguard, safe-gard. A defence or security from danger; protection; passport; warrant of security.

Safety Lamp. A lamp used by miners to prevent the fatal explosions caused by the communication of flame in mines; the light is transmitted through a covering of iron or copper wire-gauze.

Safety Valve. A valve usually employed in the boilers of steam-engines to prevent explosions. It is constructed in such a manner that the power of the steam opens it, before it is of a higher pressure than the boiler is calculated to bear, whereby the surplus power escapes, and the valve closes again.

Saga, sah-gah. The general name for the compositions comprising the history and mythology of the Northern European races.

Sagacity, sa-gasit-e (Latin, *sagax*, quick-scented). Quick perception; keenness of judgment; clear-sightedness; ready discernment; acuteness.

Sagamore, saggah-more. The appellation of a king or chief among certain Indian tribes.

Sage, sajo (Latin, *salvus*, safe). Prudent; wise; foreseeing; discerning; judicious; grave; a person of gravity and wisdom.

Sagittarius, sajjy-tary-us (Latin, the Archer). In astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac; the ninth in order.

Sagittary, sajjy-tary (Latin, *sagitta*, an arrow). A centaur; a fabulous monster, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and arrow.

Sagittate, sajjy-tate (Latin, *sagitta*, an arrow). Shaped like the head of an arrow.

Saio, say-ik. A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant; it has no top-gallant-sail nor mizen-sail.

Sal. The Latin word for salt; a term frequently used in chemistry and pharmacy.

Salacious, sa-layshus (Latin, *salax*). Lustful; wanton; lewd.

Salam, sa-lam. An Eastern salutation of ceremony and respect. The literal meaning of the word is peace or safety.

Salamander, sallah-mandur. A small species of lizard, which is fabled as living in fire.

Salic Law, sal-ik law (French, *salique*). A fundamental law in France, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

Salient, sale-yent (Latin, *salio*, to leap). Literally, leaping or shooting forth; hence, prominent. A *salient angle* points outwards, and is opposed to a re-entering, which points inwards. In heraldry, the term is applied to a beast of prey, when its fore-legs are raised in a leaping posture.

Salify, sally-fi (Latin, *sal*, salt; *facio*, to make). To form into salt by combining an acid with an alkali, earth, or metal.

Saline, sa-line or sly-line (Latin, *sal*, salt). Consisting of salt; mixed with or impregnated with salt; partaking of the qualities of salt.

Saliva, sa-lyvah. The fluid by which the tongue and mouth are moistened, which is secreted by certain glands called *salival*. The name is derived from the *sal* taste of the fluid.

Salivate, sally-vate (Latin, *saliva*). To excite an unusual discharge of saliva, generally by mercury.

Sally, sally (French, *sallie*). To rush out; to make a sudden eruption; the conducting of troops to an attack; also, a sprightly exertion of some faculty, as fancy, wit, &c.

Sally-port. In fortification, a postern, gate, or passage under ground, from the inner to the outer works; in nautical affairs, a large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.

Salmagundi, salmah-gundy (French, *salmigondie*, hotch-pot). A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions; hence, applied generally to a mixture of various ingredients.

Saltatory, sal-tay-to-ry (Latin, *salto*, to dance). Leaping or dancing; pertaining to dancing; having the power of leaping or dancing.

Saltpetre, salt-peetur (salt; Greek, *petros*, a stone). A mineral salt composed of nitric acid and potassa; nitre or nitrate of potash.

Salubrious, sa-lewby-us (Latin, *salus*, health). Healthful; wholesome; promoting or preserving health; favourable to health.

Salutary, sällew-tary (Latin, *salus*, health). Promoting health or contributing to health; favourable to public safety; serving to some useful end or beneficial purpose.

Salutation, sällew-tayshun (Latin, *saluto*, to salute). The act of greeting or addressing; the form gone through when persons meet or recognise one another; courteous recognition; friendly notice.

Salute, sa-lute (Latin, *salus*, health). Literally, to wish health to; hence, to greet by some appropriate act.

Salvage, salvaje (Latin, *salvus*, safe). In commerce, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship, goods, &c., from loss at sea; applied generally to goods saved, whether from shipwreck, fire, or other disaster.

Salver, salvr (Latin, *salvus*, safe). A tray or other vessel upon which refreshments are handed to guests.

Salvo, sal-vo (Latin). A form used in granting anything; an exception; reservation; also the term for a military or naval salute.

Samaritan, sa-marry-tan. An inhabitant of Samaria; an epithet applied to a charitable and benevolent person, from the story of the Good Samaritan in the Scripture.

Sanctify, sankty-fä (Lat., *sanctus*, holy; *facio*, to make). To make holy; to free from pollution; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy use; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

Sanctimonious, sankty - mony - us (Latin, *sanctus*, holy). Having the appearance of a saint; putting on an outward show of holiness; professing great sanctity.

Sanction, sank-shun (Latin, *sancio*, to ratify). The act which confirms a thing, and renders it obligatory; the act of ratifying and giving validity to the act of another; ratification; confirmation; authority.

Sanctuary, sänkту-ary (Latin, *sanctus*, holy). A sacred place; a temple; a place of worship; a place of refuge and protection; an asylum; a shelter.

Sanctum, sankt-um (Latin, *sanctus*, sacred). A private place or apartment, where affairs may be transacted in secrecy and without fear of interruption.

Sanctum Sanctorum (Latin). Holy of holies; most holy place.

Sand-heat. The heat of warm sand, in chemical operations.

Sandstone. Stone or rock consisting of grains of sand connected together.

Sane, sane (Latin, *sanus*). Sound in mind; having the mental faculties whole; capable of exercising the reason.

Sangaree, sangah-ree. Wine mixed with water and sugar.

Sangfroid, sang-frwäw (French). Cold blood; coolness of manner; indifference; self-possession; absence of excitement or nervousness.

Sanguinary, sangwin-ary (Latin, *sanguis*, blood). Bloody; cruel; with much bloodshed; eager to shed blood; murderous.

Sanguine, sang-gwin (Latin, *sanguis*, blood). Having the colour of blood; abounding with blood; which condition is supposed to produce a temper ardent, warm, confident; as a *sanguine temperament*, one that causes its possessor to regard things hopefully and cheerfully.

Sanhedrim, san-hädrim. The great council of seventy elders among the Jews,

which heard appeals from the inferior courts, and had power over life and death.

Sanitarium, sanny-tary-um (Latin, *sanus*, healthful). A place of retreat for health in hot climates; a residence adapted for invalid persons.

Sanitary, sannit-ary (Latin, *sanus*, healthful). Pertaining to health; designed to promote or secure health; tending to preserve health and prevent disease.

Sanity, sannit-e (Latin, *sanus*, healthful). Soundness of mind; health.

Sans, sang (French). Without; deprived of.

Sanscrit, sanz-krit. The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India.

Sans culottes, sang ku-lot (French, *sans*, without; *culottes*, breeches). Ragged men; the name given in derision to the popular party, by the aristocratic section, in the beginning of the French Revolution of 1789.

Sans souci, sang soo-see (French). Void of care; free and easy.

Sapid, sap-id (Latin, *rapidus*). Palatable; pleasant to the taste; having the power of affecting the palate.

Sapient, sap-yent (Latin, *sapio*, to know). Wise or sage; sometimes used by way of banter to imply knowingness, or the assumption of wisdom.

Saponaceous, sappo-nayshus (Latin, *sapo*, soap). Soapy; having the qualities of soap; resembling soap.

Saporosity, sappo-rössy-ty (Latin, *sapor*, taste). The quality by which the sensation of taste is excited.

Sapper, sap-ur. One who saps or undermines; one whose business it is to dig mines. *Sappers* and *miners* in the army, called also the royal engineers, consist of a body of non-commissioned officers and privates, who are employed in building fortifications, executing field-works, driving mines during sieges, and operations of a similar nature.

Sapphic, saf-fik. Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; a kind of metre, so called from *Sappho*, who used it.

Sapphire, saf-ire, or saf-fir (Arabic, *safara*, to shine). A precious stone of exceeding brilliancy, and variously coloured, as blue, red, violet, &c.

Saraband, sarrah-band (Spanish, *sarabanda*). A dance and tune popular in

Spain, and said to be derived from the *Saracens*; also, a musical composition of a grave and solemn character.

Saracen, sarrah-sen (Arabic, *sara*, a desert). The general name for a people who came originally from the deserts of Arabia; a native or inhabitant of Arabia.

Sarcasm, sar-käzzum (Gk., *sarkasmos*, from *sarz*, the flesh). A keen and cutting reproach; a bitter taunt; an expression calculated to wound the feelings.

Sarcenet, sarse-net. A very thin and finely woven silk; supposed to be derived from *Saracen*. Written also, *sarsenet*.

Sarcology, sar-kollo-jy (Greek, *sarz*, flesh; *logos*, a discourse). That branch of anatomy which relates to the softer parts of the body, as the muscles, intestines, arteries, veins, nerves, and fat.

Sarcophagus, sar-köfah-gus (Gk., *sarz*, flesh; *phago*, to eat). Feeding on flesh; flesh-consuming; caustic.

Sarcophagus, sar-köfah-gus (Greek, *sarz*, flesh; *phago*, to eat). A tomb or coffin constructed from one stone. According to Pliny, it was originally the name of a stone which, from its powerful caustic quality, was selected for the construction of tombs.

Sardine, sar-deen (Greek, *sarda*). A species of small fish of the herring kind, somewhat resembling the anchovy, and frequently substituted for it.

Sardine, sar-deen. A precious stone, named from *Sardis*, in *Asia Minor*.

Sardonic Laugh. A convulsive, involuntary laughter or grimace, which gives a peculiarly horrible aspect to the countenance. So named because it was said to be produced by eating of a plant called *sardonica*, which grew around certain fountains of *Sardinia*. In a general sense, the term is applied to a forced grin or laugh, which is put on to conceal the real feelings.

Sardonix, sar-doniks (Greek, *sardios*). A precious stone, resembling the cornelian, and of an orange colour. It was much used by the ancients for engraving upon, on account of its combining hardness with tenacity.

Satan, sayt-an (Hebrew). The enemy of mankind; the devil; the chief of the fallen angels.

Satanic, sat-tannik. Having the qualities of *Satan*; devilish; infernal; very wicked.

Satellite, sätel-lite (Latin, *satelles*, an attendant). In astronomy, certain secondary planets, moving around other planets, as the moon does around the earth; so named because always attending them; hence, applied to an obsequious follower or dependent.

Satiate, sayshe-ate (Latin, *satis*, enough). To fill more than enough; to satisfy the sense; to gratify beyond the extent of want; to pall; to glut.

Satiety, sa-ti-ety (Latin, *satis*, enough). Fulness beyond desire; an excess of gratification, exciting loathing.

Satire, sat-iro. A poem, or other composition, in which the follies and vices of mankind are wittily exposed, in order to their reformation; keenness and severity of remark. The term is derived from the Latin, *satura*, a dish made of different ingredients.

Satrap, sat-rap, or sa-trap. The Greek name of the governors of provinces, under the Persian kings, before the conquests of Alexander.

Saturate, sattur-rate (Latin, *satur*, full). To impregnate till no more can be added; to fill to excess.

Saturnalia, sattur-nale-yeah. Among the ancients, feasts celebrated in honour of Saturn, during which interval the slaves were reputed masters; hence applied to any season of unrestrained license and feasting; an orgie; a licentious entertainment.

Saturnine, sattur-nine (Latin, *saturninus*). Of a disposition gloomy, grave, or melancholy; supposed to be born under the influence of Saturn.

Satyr, say-tir, or sat-ir (Greek, *satyros*). In mythology, a sylvan deity, represented as half man and half goat; they were supposed to assist in presiding over the woods and forests, under the direction of the god Pan.

Sauer-kraut, sowr-krowt (German). Cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in Germany, like our pickled cabbage.

Saurian, sawry-an (Greek, *sauros*, a lizard). Pertaining to the order of reptiles comprehending lizards, crocodiles, &c.

Savanna, sav-annah. An open meadow or plain, especially such as are watered by the Missouri and Mississippi.

Savant, sav-awng (French). A learned man; a person of literary reputation.

Savour, say-vur (French, *savour*). Scent; odour; the quality of anything which excites either the smell or taste; relish; flavour. Metaphorically used to imply characteristic, or the quality which renders anything remarkable or valuable.

Saw, saw. A cutting instrument; also, a maxim; a proverb; a sententious saying.

Sawney, saw-ny. A nickname for a Scotchman (from Alexander).

Saxon, saks-un (Saxon, *seax*, a knife, sword, or dagger). One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the north of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fourth and fifth centuries; the language of the Saxons.

Sbirri } ber-ri (Italian, *sberro*, a con-
Birri } stable). A police force of peculiar organisation, which existed in the dominions of the Pope, and in other Italian states. They were domiciled in private residences, furnished with arms, and held themselves in readiness to sally forth in search of notorious characters, or suspected persons.

Scabbard, skab-ard. The sheath of a sword.

Scagliola, skally-olah (Italian). An imitation marble, formed by a mixture of gypsum with Flanders glue, the surface being studded, while soft, with splinters (*scagliole*) of spar, marble, granite, &c.

Scale, skale (Saxon, *scylan*, to divide). The dish of a balance; a balance; proportion or measurement. In natural history, the small laminæ which cover the surfaces of some fish and reptiles. In music, a denomination given to the arrangement of the six syllables of the gamut. In arithmetic, the order of progression upon which any system of notation is founded.

Scale, skale. To mount walls and invest besieged places by means of a scale or ladder; to scrape off scales; to separate or come off in thin layers.

Scallop, skol-lup (Dutch, *schelp*). A shell-fish; a curve at the edge of anything resembling a scallop shell; to mark the edge of anything with curves, like the shell of the scallop.

Scalp, skalp (Italian, *scalpo*). The skull, cranium, or bone which incloses the brain; the skin which covers the top of the head; to cut or tear off the scalp or integuments of the head.

Scalpel, skal-pel. In surgery, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scan, skan (Latin, *scandeo*, to climb). To measure a verse for the purpose of seeing what number of feet and syllables it contains, and whether or no the quantities, that is, the long and short syllables, be duly observed; in a general sense, to examine with critical care; to scrutinise.

Scandal, skand-al (Greek, *skandalon*, a stumbling-block). Offence given by a fault; reproachful aspersion; defamation; shame; disgrace; something uttered which is false and prejudicial to reputation.

Scandalum Magnatum, skandal-um magnaytum (Latin). Great scandal. In law, a defamatory speech, writing, or false report, to the injury of a peer or a dignified person, for which a writ thus named is granted. Commonly contracted into *scan. mag.*

Scandent, skan-dent (Latin, *scandeo*, to climb). Climbing; applied to plants which climb either by spiral tendrils, as the pea, or by adhesive fibres, as the bryony.

Scantling, skant-ling. A small quantity; a certain proportion; a pattern.

Scanty, skan-ty (Danish, *skaaner*, to spare). Small in quantity; deficient in number; narrow; sparing; meagre.

Scape-goat, skape-gote. In the Jewish ritual, the name given to a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was turned loose into the wilderness. Hence, the term has come to be applied to one who bears the blame or receives the punishment which is justly due to another.

Scapula, skappu-lah (Latin). The shoulder-blade, or bone which projects at the shoulder.

Scapulary, skappu-lary (Latin, *scapula*, the shoulder-blade). Belonging to the shoulders; a part of the vestment of a Roman Catholic priest, consisting of two narrow strips of cloth, worn over the shoulders.

Scaramouch, skarra-mowtah (Italian, *scaramuccio*). A buffoon in a motley dress, so called from the *skirmishing* antics he performs.

Scare, skare (Saxon, *scyran*). To disperse or put to flight; to frighten; to terrify.

Scarecrow, skare-kro. An effigy or figure set up to frighten away crows and other birds; hence, anything terrifying without danger; vain terror.

Scarfing, skarf-ing (Saxon, *scarf*, a piece). In carpentry, the jointing and bolting of two pieces of timber together transversely, so that the two may appear as one, and serve the same purpose.

Scarf-skin, skarf-skin. The first or outermost skin of the body; the cuticle; epidermis.

Scarify, skarry-fi (Latin, *scarifo*). To make slight incisions in the skin, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels, without opening a larger vein.

Scarlatina, skarlat-eenah (Italian, *scarlatto*, deep red). Another term for scarlet fever; a disease characterised by patches of a scarlet colour appearing on the skin, and remaining for three or four days.

Scarp, skarp (Italian, *scarp*). In fortification, the inner talus, or slope of the ditch, next to the place at the foot of the rampart. In heraldry, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament.

Scath, skathe (Saxon, *scathian*). To damage; to waste; to destroy; damage; injury.

Scathless, skathe-less. Without hurt, damage, loss, or mischief.

Scenic, sen-ik (Latin, *scenicus*). Pertaining to scenery; produced by scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

Scenography, se-noggrah-fy (Greek, *skene*, a scene; *grapho*, to describe). The art of painting on several planes, so that all the different surfaces shall represent only one design, and produce the same effect as if delineated on one plane.

Sceptic, skep-tik (Greek, *skeptomai*, to look about). One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles; one who disbelieves the truths of revelation; an infidel; an unbeliever.

Sceptre, sept-ur (Latin, *sceptrum*). A short staff, representing sovereign power; the ensign of royalty borne in the hand on state occasions; metaphorically, royal power or authority.

Schedule, shed-yule (Latin, *schedula*, a small leaf of parchment or paper). In law,

a scroll of paper or parchment, containing some writing, as an inventory of goods, a list of debts, &c., annexed to a document, as a will, lease, or other deed, and more especially to a statement of a bankrupt's or insolvent's effects.

Schematism, skeemah-tizm (Greek, *schema*). Combination of the aspects of planets; particular form of disposition of a thing.

Scheme, skeem (Greek, *schema*). A plan, design, or system, wherein several things are brought into one view; a project, draught, contrivance; a proposed mode of accomplishing some end.

Scherzo (Italian). In music, a short composition of a playful and sportive character.

Schesis, ske-sis (Greek, *scheco*, to hold). Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.

Schirrhus, skir-rus (Greek, *skirrhus*). A hard and almost insensible swelling; hard; knotty; indurated.

Schism, sizum (Greek, *schizo*, to divide). Literally, a division or separation; emphatically, a separation from a church or Christian community, on account of objection taken, or diversity of opinion. The scriptural sense of the word would appear to be a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.

Schist, shist (Greek, *schistos*, cloven). A rock having a slaty structure. In geology, a term synonymous with slate.

Scholar, skol-ur (Latin, *schola*, a school). One who learns; a man of learning; an erudite person; a man of books.

Scholastic, sko-lästik (Latin, *schola*, a school). Practised in the schools; pertaining to a school or schools; relating to the schoolmen or divines of the Middle Ages, who dealt much in over-nice and subtle speculations; pedantic; needlessly subtle.

Scholiast, skoly-ast (Latin, *schola*, a school). A writer or author of explanatory notes; one who writes notes or annotations for the purpose of illustrating ancient authors; a name given particularly to the old critics, who wrote marginal annotations, called *scholia*, on the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics.

School, skool (Latin, *schola*). A place of education, as a college, university, &c.; a system of doctrine taught by particular

teachers, as the *school* of Socrates, the Peripatetic *school*, &c. In the fine arts, certain modes of drawing, painting, &c., followed by pupils of a great master, as the Flemish *school*, the Dutch *school*, the Spanish *school*.

Schoolman, skool-man. One versed in the school divinity of the Middle Ages, or in the niceties of academic disputation.

Schooner, skoon-ur (German, *schoner*). A vessel with two masts, having the main-sail and fore-sail suspended on one side of the mast, and not stretched across it.

Sciatic, si-attik } (Latin, *sciatica*).
Sciatical, si-attik-al } Pertaining to the hip, or affecting it.

Science, si-ense (Latin, *scio*, to know). A clear and certain knowledge grounded upon demonstration and self-evident principles; a system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, theory, without any immediate application of it to practice; in a general sense, knowledge systematically and properly arranged; also the seven liberal arts, namely grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

Scintillation, sintil-layshun (Latin, *scintillo*). The act of sparkling; an emission of sparks; the act of twinkling, as applied to the stars.

Sciolist, sio-list (Latin, *sciens*, skilful). One who thinks he knows more than he really does know; one who knows many things superficially.

Scion, sion (French). A small twig taken from one tree to be grafted on to another; a slip or cutting to be engrafted; metaphorically, applied to a junior member of a family, or the younger branch of a noble house.

Scioptic, si-optik (Greek, *skia*, a shadow; *optomai*, to see). A sphere, or globe, with the lens made to turn like the eye, for projecting images of external objects on a screen in a darkened chamber.

Scire Facias, si-re faysh-yas (Latin, "you shall cause to be known"). In law, a judicial writ, summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done.

Sicrocco. See *Sirocco*.

Scissure, sis-sure (Latin, *scindo*, to divide). A longitudinal cut; a crack; a rent, breach, fissure.

Slavonian, sklay-vony-an } Pertaining to
Slavonic, sklay-vonik }
 the *Slavi*, a people who inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. The language is now spoken by the Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.

Scoff, skoff (Greek, *skopto*). To treat with insult or derision; to address contemptuously; to speak of scornfully; to mock; to deride.

Scollop. See **Scallop**.

Sconce, skonse (Dutch, *schantze*, a rampart). In fortification, an obsolete term for a small fort; a hanging or projecting candlestick; the tube of a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted.

Scope, skope (Greek, *skopeo*, to view or see). Laterally, the extent of view, or bound of vision; hence, figuratively, the extent of intellectual view; the object of purpose or design; aim; intention; tendency; drift.

Scorbatic, skawr-bēwtik (Latin, *scorbutus*). Afflicted with the scurvy; of the nature of the scurvy; pertaining to the scurvy.

Score, skore. A notch made to register something; an account kept by notches cut in wood, or lines drawn with chalk; the number twenty; in music, the original and entire draught of a composition, or its transcript. The term *score* is probably derived from the Latin, *excavo*, to take the bark or rind. From the ancient custom of keeping accounts, or reckoning by *scores* or notches on a tally, this word came to signify to set down as a debt; also, account, obligation. The number of twenty being called score is perhaps owing to twenty notches only being made upon one tally, and that then a new tally was commenced, or another score.

Scoria, sko-reah (Latin). Dross; recrement; the oxide formed on the surface of metals kept for a long time in a state of fusion.

Scorpion, skawrp-y-un (Greek, *skorpios*). A venomous reptile or wingless insect, inhabiting hot countries; one of the signs of the zodiac; metaphorically, a scourge.

Scot, skot (old French, *escot*, now *ecot*, from Latin, *quota*, a share or proportion paid by each). In law and English history, a tax or tribute, laid on subjects according to their means; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. *Scot and lot* means what is due from a person as a

parishioner. *Scot free* denotes a person being exempted from paying his quota of the reckoning or general expenses.

Scourge, skurj (Latin, *corregia*, a thong of leather). A whip or lash; an instrument of chastisement, made of strips of leather or lengths of cord; in a more extended sense, a punishment, an affliction, a visitation, a plague; the thing that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

Scout, skowt (old French, *escoute*, a spy, or eaves-dropper). In military affairs, one sent out before an army to gather intelligence of the enemy's movements and intentions by any means; also, metaphorically, to reject, to repel, to treat with disdain and contempt.

Scowl, skowl (Saxon, *scylian*, to squint). To look angry or sullen; to knit the brows so as to produce an expression of defiance or scorn.

Screech Owl, skreetsh owl. A name applied to several species of the owl, on account of the screeching, or harsh and discordant cry, which these birds utter at night-time.

Screen, skreen (Greek, *krino*, to separate). To afford shelter or concealment; to protect from danger; to hide the fault or crime of another, in order that it may escape punishment; to sift or separate the coarse part of anything from the finer articles.

Screw Steamer. The name given to a steam-vessel which is propelled by a *screw*; this screw consists of a revolving wheel with broad blades, which, striking upon the water, force the vessel forward.

Scribe, skribe (Latin, *scriba*, a writer). Originally, an officer among the Jews, whose business it was to write and interpret Scripture; also, the title of a Roman officer, who wrote decrees or acts, and transcribed authentic copies of them; a writer; a notary.

Scrimp, skrimp (Swedish, *skrumpen*, shrivelled). To contract; to shorten; to make too small.

Scrip, skrip (Latin, *scribo*, to write). A piece of writing; a certificate of some property or interest possessed, as in bank stock, railway shares, &c.

Scripture, skrip-ture (Latin, *scribo*, to write). Literally, "the writing," as being superior in excellence to all other writings; applied distinctively to the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible.

Scrivener, skriiven-ur (French, *scrivain*). A public writer; one who draws contracts, or whose business it is to place money at interest.

Scrofula, skroffu-lah (Latin, *scrofa*, a sow). A disease, known also as the King's Evil; it affects various parts of the body, but especially the glands of the neck.

Scruple, skroo-pl (Latin, *scrupulus*, a doubt). The original signification of this word was a small sharp stone, which, by getting into a person's shoe while travelling, causes uneasiness and pain; hence, a hurt, hindrance, or impediment, giving rise to difficulty, hesitation, doubt, fear, or apprehension; a nicety; a delicacy; also, a weight equalling twenty grains, or the third part of a drachm; any small portion.

Scrutiny, skrootin-e (Latin, *scrutor*, to inquire). An exact and scrupulous search; close examination; diligent search; inquiry.

Scrutoir, skroo-twör (French, *écritoire*). A kind of case, chest, or cabinet of drawers for writing.

Scud, skud (Swedish, *skutta*, to move quickly). To flee with haste; to move rapidly along, as a vessel driven by the wind; to pass over quickly; a thin cloud driven swiftly by the wind.

Scull, skull (Icelandic, *skiola*). A short oar used in rowing a boat; a kind of small boat.

Scullion, skul-yun (old French, *sculier*). A domestic servant, whose business it is to clean the plates and dishes, and other culinary utensils; hence applied to any low or mean person; any one who is employed in mean offices.

Sculpture, skulpt-yur (Latin, *sculpto*, to engrave or carve). The art of carving figures or objects in stone, wood, metal, or other material; carved work or figures.

Scumbling, skumb-ling. In painting, a mode of obtaining a softened effect, by blending tints with a neutral colour of semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in colour, or which requires harmonising.

Scupper, skupper. A leaden pipe let into a vessel's water-ways and through her side, to carry off any water from the decks.

Scurrility, skur-rilly-ty (Latin, *scurra*, a buffoon). Vulgar or abusive language; low jesting or scoffing; indecent or un-

becoming expressions; grossness of reproach; abuse; invective.

Scutage, sku-taje (Latin, *scutum*, a shield). In law and English history, a contribution levied upon those who held land by knight-service.

Scutcheon, skutsh-un (Italian, *sucione*). The shield or bearing of a family in heraldry. See *Escutcheon*.

Scuttle, skut-tul. In nautical affairs, a square opening in the deck or side of a vessel, through which goods are shot into the hold. To *scuttle* a ship is to cut or bore holes in any part of her, in order to cause her to sink.

Scylla, sil-lah. A rock opposite the whirlpool Charybdis, which the ancients fabled to be the abiding place of a poetical monster, half man and half dragon, and which was greatly dreaded by mariners; hence, *Scylla* is metaphorically spoken of as a thing greatly to be dreaded, and specially avoided. See *Charybdis*.

Scymeter, simmit-ur. A sharp-cutting sword with a curved blade, used chiefly by the Asiatics.

Scythe, sithe (Saxon, *sithe*). An instrument for mowing or cutting down corn.

Scythian, sithy-an. Pertaining to Scythia, a large open tract of country, which occupied the most northerly parts of Europe and Asia.

Se, se. A Latin prefix, signifying off, aside, apart, away from. When prefixed to some word denoting division or separation, it affirms or augments the force of the meaning; when prefixed to words expressing wholeness or entirety, it reverses or negatives the sense.

Sea-board. The sea-shore; toward the sea.

Sea-faring. Used to the sea; travelling by the sea; usually employed on the sea.

Sea-girt. Surrounded by the sea; washed or bordered by the ocean.

Séance, say-ahns (French). A seat in some specified place; session, as of some public body; a season or course, as applied to an entertainment.

Sea Nymph, se nimf. A nymph or goddess of the sea.

Sea-pie. A dish of paste and various kinds of meat and other ingredients; a dish much relished by sailors.

Sea-room. Open sea; ample distance from land for a ship's safety.

Sear, seer (Saxon, *searian*, to dry). To dry; to parch; to burn; to wither; dry; not green; withered.

Search Warrant. In law, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to search houses and other places for stolen goods.

Season, se-zun (French, *saison*). A term applied to one of the four divisions of the year; a fit or suitable time; a portion of time devoted to any particular business, entertainment, &c.; any time distinguished from others. *Season* also means to keep in *season*, or perfection; to preserve; and because spices, herbs, &c., are necessary for the purpose, the term has come to signify to give a flavour or relish, as to *season* highly.

Sea-worthy. A nautical term, implying that a vessel is in every respect fit for the intended voyage, both as regards the equipment of the ship and the competence of the captain, officers, and crew; also, that she is provided with all that is required for the purposes of safe and careful navigation.

Sebaceous, se-bayshus (Latin, *sebum*, suet). Fat; pertaining to or resembling fat, made of tallow or suet.

Secant, se-kant (Latin, *seco*, to cut). Cutting; dividing in two parts; in geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent.

Secede, se-seed (Latin, *secedo*, to go or step aside). To go away, depart, or separate from; to separate from a religious or political body; to withdraw from fellowship or communion.

Seclude, se-klude (Latin, *secludo*, to shut up apart). To withdraw from company or society; to keep in close retirement; to live in solitude.

Second, sek-und (Latin, *secundus*). In chronology, geometry, &c., the sixtieth part of a minute, whether of a degree or of an hour; it is denoted by two small accents, thus (""). In music, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it.

Secondary, sekkund-dary (Latin, *secundus*, second). Next to the first order or rate; not of the highest or first importance; subordinate.

Second sight, sekkund site. Faculty of seeing things future, or invisible to the

ordinary sight; a power claimed by certain individuals, and especially by some of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Secrete, se-kreet (Latin, *secretum*). To hide out of sight; to conceal in an unfrequented or distant place; to remove from the observation and knowledge of others; to separate the various fluids of the body.

Sect, sekt (Latin, *seco*, to cut off). Literally, something cut off or separated; hence, a class or body of men separated from others, but united among themselves in tenets of religion or philosophy.

Sectarian, sek-tary-an. Pertaining to a sect; holding exclusive opinions; a disposition to dissent from the predominant form of religion, or established opinion.

Section, sek-shun (Latin, *seco*, to cut). A part of a divided thing; a division; a distinct portion of a city, country, or community. In writings and books, a specific part, often called a paragraph or article. In geometry, a side or surface appearing, of a body or figure cut by another; also, the place where lines or surfaces cut each other. A section, as applied to buildings, machines, &c., is a view as if cut down the middle, showing the disposition and arrangement of the interior.

Secular, sekku-lar (Latin, *seculum*, an age). A term used as distinguished from eternal, and equivalent to temporal; hence, pertaining to temporal things; things of this world; worldly. Among Roman Catholics, secular is used to imply not regular, or under monastic rules. In music, it expresses compositions not sacred.

Secularize, sekku-lar-ize. To convert from spiritual appropriation to common use; to make secular.

Secundum Artem, se kündum ärtēm (Latin). According to the principles of art; scientifically, skilfully, judiciously. In medicine, a term frequently used in prescriptions, and denoted by the letters, S.A., to indicate that the recipe must be made up with the greatest care, and the nicest skill.

Security, se-kewry-ty (Latin, *securus*, secure). Effectual defence or protection from danger; freedom from fear; anything given as a guarantee or pledge for the performance of certain conditions, the repayment of moneys, &c.

Sedan, se-dan (Latin, *sedes*, a seat). A species of carriage or covered chair, usually for one person, which is borne by two men.

Sedate, se-date (Latin, *sedeo*, to calm). Composed; still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; grave and formal in aspect or manner.

Sedative, soddah-tiv (Latin, *sedo*, to assuage). A term applied to medicines or other means which diminish the animal energy, without destroying life.

Sedentary, seddun-tary (Latin, *sedeo*, to sit). Sitting much; motionless; inactive; applied to those employed on pursuits which are carried on in a sitting posture, and require but little active exertion.

Sederunt, se-deerunt. Literally, "they sat;" a technical term for a session in a Scottish ecclesiastical court.

Sedgy, sejjy (Saxon, *sedg*). Overgrown with narrow flags or sedge.

Sediment, seddy-ment (Latin, *sedeo*, to sit). That which settles at the bottom of a vessel containing liquid; lees; dregs.

Sedition, se-dishun (Latin, *seditio*). This word originally meant *going apart*; but because the Roman people, when they quarrelled with their rulers, used to retire to Mount Aventine, the term came to signify factious proceedings, and insurrectionary attempts; a tumult; an uproar; resistance to authority.

Seduce, se-duse (Latin, *seduco*, to lead aside). To draw aside from right; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive; to allure.

Sedulous, seddu-lus (Latin, *sedulus*). Literally, sitting closely at an employment; hence, diligent; industrious; assiduous; taking much pains; keeping earnestly employed.

See, se (Latin, *sedes*, a seat). The seat of episcopal power; the jurisdiction of a bishop of a diocese; an ecclesiastical province.

Seedling, seed-ling. A plant just spring from the seed.

Seed-lobe. The peltate part of a seed, designed to afford nourishment to the young plant when it first begins to expand.

Seel, seel (French, *sceller*, to seal). To close the eyes; to hoodwink. In falconry, to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, when first taken, to prevent her seeing well, and thereby to prepare her to endure the hood.

Seel, seel. In nautical language, to roll or lean to one side, as a ship rolls.

Seemly, seem-ly (German, *ziemen*, to beseeem, to become). That which is becoming; decent; well-behaved; proper; fit; appropriate to the occasion; suitable for the purpose.

Seer, se-ur. A person who sees; pre-eminently one who foresees future events; one who foretells by the aid of vision; a prophet.

Seethe, seeth (Saxon, *seothan*). To decoct in hot or boiling water; to steep in hot water till all the virtues are extracted; to prepare food in hot liquors.

Segment, seg-ment (Latin, *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut). A part cut off from a figure. In geometry, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by a chord.

Segregate, segry-gate (Latin, *se*, apart; *græ*, a flock). To set apart; to sever from a body; to separate from others.

Seigneurial, se-nury-al (French, *seigneur*). Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial; independent; invested with large powers.

Seigniory, seen-yur-e. A lordship; a manor; a territory; a dominion.

Signor, seen-yur (French, *seigneur*). A title in the southern parts of Europe, equivalent to lord. *Grand signor*, one of the titles of the Turkish Sultan.

Seizen, se-zin (French, *saisine*). In law, possession. *Seizen in fact* implies actual possession; *seizen in law*, is when lands descend to an heir, but are not yet entered upon.

Sejant, se-jant. In heraldry, applied to a beast in a sitting posture. *Sejant rampant*, sitting with the fore-feet raised.

Selah, se-lah. A Hebrew word met with several times in the Psalms, and which is supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of a song.

Selenography, selly-noggrah-fy (Grk., *selenē*, the moon; *grapho*, to describe). A description of the moon's surface.

Self-denial, self de-nyal. The denial of personal gratification; a curb placed upon the appetite and desire.

Self-evident, self evvy-dent. Evidence afforded by the thing itself, without any other testimony or explanation.

Self-possession, self poz-eshun. Command over oneself; calmness; coolness of judgment; presence of mind.

Selvedge } *solv-sj* (French, *salvage*).
Selvage } The edge of linen, woollen,
 and other fabrics; the border of cloth.

Semaphore, *semma-fore* (Greek, *sema*, a sign; *phoreo*, to bear). A telegraph by signals to the eye; a mode of communicating intelligence by signs.

Semblance, *sem-blans* (French, *sembler*, to represent). Likeness; appearance; resemblance; counterfeit; show.

Semi, *semmy*. A Latin prefix, used in compound words, signifying *half*.

Semi-annular, *semmyannu-lar* (Latin, *semi*; *annulus*, a ring). Half round; having the figure of a half ring or half circle.

Semibreve, *semmy-brev* (Latin, *semi*; and *breve*). In music, a note of half the duration or time of the breve. It is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers.

Semicircle, *semmy-sürkul* (Latin, *semi*; *circulus*, a circle). Half a circle, or the part comprehended between its diameter and its arc; any figure in the form of a half circle.

Semicolon, *semmy-kolon*. In grammar, a mark of punctuation, thus (;), denoting a pause in reading, greater than the comma, and of less duration than the colon, and of half the duration of the period.

Semi-diameter, *semmy di-ammy-tur*. The half of a diameter; distance from centre to circumference or periphery; radius.

Seminary, *semmin-ary* (French, *seminaire*). A school for young beginners, where the seeds or first principles of education are sown; any place of elementary learning.

Seminate, *semmin-ate* (Latin, *semino*). To sow; to propagate; to spread.

Semiology, *seemy-ollo-jy*. That branch of the medical art which treats of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

Semitone, *semmy-tone*. In music, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*. It is the smallest interval admitted in modern music.

Semi-vowel, *semmy-vowel*. In grammar, a letter or consonant characterised by an imperfect sound, as in *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.

Sempiternal, *semmy-tural* (Latin, *semper*, always; *eternus*, eternal). Everlasting; eternal in futurity; having a beginning, but no end.

Senary, *sen-ary* (Latin, *senarius*). Pertaining to six; six in number; of six.

Senate, *sen-ate* (Latin, *senex*, old). The Roman senate was originally composed of (*senes*) old men; hence it derived its name. Its modern significance is an assembly of councillors met together to enact laws and frame measures for the good of the people, or to debate upon the affairs of the state; a body of legislators.

Senatorial, *sennah-tory-al*. Belonging to a senator, or pertaining to a senate; befitting a senator; grave; dignified; venerable.

Senescence, *se-nessens* (Latin, *senesco*, to grow old). The state of growing old; decay through age.

Seneschal, *senny-shal* (French, *sénéchal*). An officer in the households of the great, who has the direction of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward; a major domo.

Senile, *se-nile* (Latin, *senilis*). Pertaining to old age; characteristic of old age; produced by or proceeding from old age.

Senior, *seen-yur* (Latin, *senior*). One older than another; one old in office; an aged person.

Sennight, *sen-nit* or *sen-nite* (contracted from *seven nights*). The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Sensate, *sen-sate* (Latin, *sentio*, to perceive). Perceived by the senses.

Sensation, *sen-sayshun* (Latin, *sentio*, to perceive). A general term denoting the effect produced in the mind by the impression of external bodies on the organs of sense, by various changes in the internal organs, and by affections of any parts of the body which possess nerves.

Sensibility, *sensy-billite* (Latin, *sentio*, to perceive). The power of receiving an impression and transmitting it to the brain, so as to cause sensation; acute or delicate feeling; susceptibility of impressions; that quality of a thing which renders it readily affected.

Sensitive, *sensy-tiv* (French, *sensitif*). Having sense or acute feeling; possessed of acute feelings; easily affected; apt to receive impressions from external objects.

Sensorium, *sen-sory-um* } (Latin, *sen-*
Sensory, *sen-sory* } *tio*, to per-
 ceive). The brain; the common centre at which all the impressions of the senses are received.

Sensual, sĕnsu-al (French, *sensuel*). Pertaining to the senses; pleasing to the senses; carnal, opposed to spiritual; ministering to the bodily feelings only; devoted to animal gratification; lewd; luxurious.

Sensuous, sĕnsu-us. Pertaining to bodily or corporeal feeling; connected with sensible objects.

Sententious, sen-tenshus (French, *sententieux*). Abounding with short sentences, conveying moral maxims; short and pithy; pointed; energetic.

Sentient, sen-shent (Latin, *sentiens*). Having the faculty of perception; that which perceives; a being or person having the faculty of perception.

Sentiment, senty-ment (French, *sentiment*). Thought, notion, or opinion; the sense or meaning of anything; that which refers immediately to the feelings; sense considered distinctly from language; a striking sentence spoken or written.

Sentimental, senty-mental. Having or affecting to have feeling; of a romantic tendency; applied by way of contempt to a manifestation of pathos or feeling, at the expense of judgment.

Sentinel, senty-nel (Latin, *sentio*, to perceive). One who is on the watch; a soldier on guard; one set to watch and guard a place against surprise, by giving notice of the approach of danger.

Separatist, seppah-rĕytist. One who withdraws or separates from a religious community; especially one of a religious sect established in Ireland in 1803.

Sepia, sep-eah. The cuttle-fish; also, a pigment or ink obtained from the cuttle-fish, and used in water-colour painting.

Sepoy, se-poy. The name given in the East Indies to the native infantry in the British service.

Sept, sept. In Irish history, a clan, race, or family, descending from a common progenitor.

Septangular, sep-tĕngu-lar (Latin, *septem*, seven; *angulus*, an angle). Having seven angles.

September. The ninth month of the year, or the seventh from March, which was formerly the seventh month in the year.

Septenary, sep-tenna-ry (Latin, *septem*, seven). Consisting of seven; the number seven.

Septennial, sep-tenny-al (Latin, *septem*, seven). Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

Septic, sep-tik (Greek, *sepo*, to putrefy). In chemistry, a name applied to any substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies; relating to putrefaction.

Septilateral, septy-latter-al (Latin, *septem*, seven; *latus*, a side). Having seven sides.

Septuagenary, septy-ajjen-ary (Latin, *septuaginta*, seventy). Consisting of seventy; a person seventy years of age.

Septuagesima, sep-tuah-jĕssy-mah (Latin, *septuaginta*, seventy). The third Sunday before Lent; seventy days before Easter.

Septuagint, sep-tuah-jint (Latin, *septuaginta*, seventy). A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from the supposition of the translation having been made by seventy-two Jews, who are called in round numbers the seventy interpreters.

Septuple, septy-pl (Latin, *septuplus*). Sevenfold; seven times as much.

Sepulchral, sep-pŭlkral (Latin, *sepelio*, to bury). Belonging to a funeral or the grave; also applied to a hollow or deep-sounding tone of voice, such as may be supposed to proceed from a sepulchre.

Sepulchre, seppul-kur (Latin, *sepelio*, to bury). The place in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a cavity or vault intended for the interment of the dead; a tomb; a grave.

Sepulture, seppul-ture (Latin, *sepelio*, to bury). A burial; the act of burying; an interment; an entombment.

Sequacious, se-kwayshus (Latin, *sequor*, to follow). Attendant; following; obsequious; pliant; ductile.

Sequel, see-kwel (Latin, *sequor*, to follow). That which follows; the conclusion or succeeding part; a consequence or inference.

Sequence, se-kwens (Latin, *sequentia*). A consequence; order of succession; that which follows; series. In music, a similar succession of chords.

Sequester, se-kwĕstur (French, *séquestre*, to lay aside). To withdraw or separate from; to retire; to seclude one's self; to separate for a time; to deprive of property.

Sequestration, seekwes-trĕyshun (Latin, *sequestro*, to never). A separation

or setting apart; a taking possession of property for the benefit of creditors; the act of taking anything in dispute from the possession of the contending parties, till the right be determined by course of law; also, the disposing of the goods and chattels of a person deceased, whose estate no one will have any concern with.

Sequesterator, seekwes-träytur. One who sequesters; the person to whose care sequestered property is committed.

Sequin, se-kwin. A gold coin circulating in Italy and Turkey, differing in value according to the locality, and ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Seraglio, se-ral-yo. A Persian word, signifying the palace of a prince or lord; used by way of eminence for the palace of the Turkish Sultan in Constantinople, as well as all the officers and dependents of his court; a house for concubines; a harem.

Seraph, ser-af. An angel or spirit of the highest rank; a burning or flame-coloured angel, so called from *saraph*, a Hebrew word, signifying to burn. Plural, *seraphim*.

Seraphine, serra-h-feon. A musical instrument of the organ species, adapted to the size of an ordinary apartment.

Seraakier, se-raskeer. The name given by the Turks to a general or commander of land forces.

Sere, seer (Saxon, *searian*, to dry). Dry or withered. See *Sear*.

Serenade, serry-nado. Music or song performed at night, usually in honour of some person; a custom prevalent formerly in Spain and Italy, among lovers and gallants. By some this term is said to be derived from the Latin *serenus*, serene, in allusion to the serenity of night; while others trace the word to *serus*, late, because such performances usually took place at a late hour.

Serene, se-reen (Latin, *serenus*). Calm; clear; placid; tranquil; unruffled in aspect; undisturbed in mind; also, a title of honour bestowed upon several princes and magistrates in Europe.

Serf, surf (Latin, *servus*, a bondsman). A bondsman; a servant; a peasant slave, attached to the soil, and with a change of owners transferred with it.

Sergeant, sahr-jent } (French, *sergent*,
Serjeant, } from Latin, *serviens*, an attendant). In military affairs, a non-commissioned officer in a company,

whose duty it is to order and form the ranks, and to see that discipline is observed. *Sergeant-at-law*, is a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Sergeant-at-arms*, in legislative assemblies, an officer who executes the commands of the body, in preserving order and punishing offences. *Common-sergeant*, an officer of the City of London who attends the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on court days, and is in council with them on all occasions.

Serial, seery-al. Pertaining to a series; a publication appearing at stated intervals; a continuous story or other writing, commenced in one number of a periodical, and carried on in others.

Seriatim, seery-äytim (Latin). In regular order; one after the other.

Series, se-rez (Latin). A continued succession of things in the same order; a course of succession; sequence; connection; order.

Serio-comic, seery-o-kommik. Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; tragedy and comedy mingled.

Serous, so-rus (Latin, *serum*, whey). A thin or watery fluidity; resembling or partaking of serum.

Serpentine, serpen-tine (Latin, *serpens*, a serpent). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent; taking a devious course; spiral; twisted.

Serrate, ser-rate } (Latin, *serra*, a
Serrated, ser-rayted } saw). Having teeth or indentations like those of a saw; jagged; latched.

Serum, se-rum (Latin). The whey of milk; in the animal economy, a thin watery fluid, of a greenish-yellow colour, which separates from the blood, when cold and at rest.

Servile, ser-vile, or ser-vil (Latin, *servilis*). Slavish; dependent; cringing; meanly submissive; fawning.

Servitor, serry-tur (French, *serviteur*). A servant; an attendant or follower; in the university at Oxford, a poor student, who attends on other students for his maintenance and learning.

Sesqui, ses-kwe. A Latin prefix to certain words, denoting so much and half so much, the whole of a thing and half more. It is used in chemical language, when the elements of an oxide are as 1 to 1½, or as 2 to 3, as *sesqui-oxide*, *sesqui-carbonate*.

Sesquialteral, sesky-áltur-al (Latin, *sesqui*, the whole and half as much more; *alter*, the other). In geometry, a term denoting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another and half as much more, as three in respect of two.

Sesquipedal, ses-kwippy-dal (Latin, *sesquipes*, a foot). Containing a foot and a half.

Sessile, ses-sil (Latin, *sessilis*, sitting close). In botany, applied to such parts of plants as adhere closely to the stem, or are not elevated above it.

Session, sesh-un (Latin, *sedeo*, to sit). A sitting, or the act of sitting; a stated meeting of a public body; the term during which an assembly meets.

Setaceous, se-tayshus (Latin, *seta*, a bristle). Bristly; set with or containing strong hairs.

Set off, set off. An account set against another; anything which serves as an equivalent. *To set off*, to display to the best advantage; to embellish; to heighten the effect of.

Seton, se-ton (Latin, *seta*, a bristle). In surgery, a twist of hair or silk drawn through the skin; also, the issue thus made.

Settee, set-tee. A large seat with a back, for lounging or reclining in.

Setter, set-tur. The name of a sporting dog, which beats the field to start birds.

Settle, set-tl. A long seat or bench with a high back.

Settlement, settul-ment (Saxon, *sætian*, to reconcile). The act of adjusting; satisfaction of claims; a jointure; a place or colony established; subsidence.

Sever, sev-ur (French, *severer*). To part from the rest; to separate from; to divide.

Sewer, su-er. A drain or passage under ground, to carry off water or liquid refuse.

Sexagenarian, seksah-je-nāry-an (Latin, *sexaginta*, sixty). A person of sixty years of age.

Sexagenary, sek-sajjy-nary (Latin, *sexaginta*, sixty). Sixty in number; denoting the number sixty.

Sexagesima, seksah-jëssy-mah. The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sexennial, seks-enny-al (Latin, *sex*, six; *annus*, a year). Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

Sextain, seks-tane (Latin, *sextans*). In poetry, a stanza, containing six lines.

Sextant, seks-tant (Latin, *sextans*, a sixth). An instrument extensively employed in surveying, for taking the dimensions of horizontal angles. It is formed like the quadrant, with the exception that it is only sixty degrees, or the sixth part of the circle. In astronomy, the name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing forty-one stars.

Sextile, seks-tile, or seks-til (Latin, *sextilis*). A term denoting the position of planets, when distant from each other sixty degrees.

Sexton, sokst-un (French, *sacristain*, the keeper of the consecrated utensils of a church). An under-officer of a church, who has the care of the various utensils used in the church, vestments, furniture, &c.; also to attend on the officiating clergyman, prepare graves, and perform sundry other offices.

Sextuple, sextew-pl (Latin, *sextuplus*). Sixfold; six times as much.

Sexual, sek-shual. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex.

Shackles, shak-uls (Saxon, *seacul*). Fetters; chains to bind; figuratively, that which restrains, confines, or deprives of freedom.

Shades, shaydz. An epithet denoting the lower region or place of the dead; hence, deep obscurity, darkness.

Shaft, shahft (Saxon, *sceaft*). An arrow; the part of a vehicle to which the horse is attached; the handle of a weapon; anything straight, as the spire of a steeple; a narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit, such as sunk in mines; the funnel of a chimney. In architecture, the body of a column between the base and the capital.

Shagreen, shah-green (German, *schagrin*). A kind of leather made of the skin of a fish; also, leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c., made in imitation of the former.

Shah, shah (Persian, prince). The title given to the monarch of Persia; a prince; a chieftain.

Shale, shale (German, *schale*). Slate-clay; indurated slaty clay, usually found mixed among coal.

Shalloon, shal-loon. A slight woollen stuff, said to take its name from *Chalons*, where it was originally manufactured.

Shallop, shal-lop (French, *chaloupe*). A small vessel with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; also, a little light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug sails.

Shallow, shal-lo (Saxon, *scylfe*). Not deep; shoal; figuratively, having no depth of knowledge or learning; superficial.

Shambles, sham-bulz (Latin, *scabellum*, diminutive of *scannum*, a bench). A place where butchers slaughter animals, or where meat is sold.

Shambling, sham-bling. Moving with an awkward shuffling gait.

Shampooing, sham-pōing. The act of rubbing parts of the body briskly with the hand, with a view of relieving pain; it is a process usually put in practice after taking a bath.

Shamrock, sham-rok. The name given in Ireland to the three-leaved grass, or trefoil. The original shamrock appears to have been the wood-sorrel; it is the national emblem of Ireland, and as such is associated with the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland.

Shard, shard (Saxon, *seard*). Anything separated or divided; a fragment of an earthen vessel; the shell of an egg, or of a snail; the sheath of the wings of insects.

Sharp, sharp. In music, a semitone artificially raised; opposed to flat.

Shaster, shas-tur. A sacred book among the Hindoos, containing the dogmas of their religion.

Shawm, shawm. A musical instrument, resembling a hautboy, or cornet; in antiquity, an instrument used in the sacred music of the Hebrews.

Sheaf, sheef (Saxon, *secaf*). Corn tied up into a bundle after reaping; any bundle or collection of things tied together.

Shear, sheer (Saxon, *scyren*). To cut by two blades moving on a rivet; to cut or separate something from the surface, as wool from sheep.

Sheathe, sheeth. To put into a sheath or scabbard, as to sheathe a sword; to cover or line, as to sheathe a ship with copper. To *sheathe the sword* is understood, figuratively, to discontinue war, to make peace.

Sheen, sheen (from the verb, *to shine*). Brightness; glitter; splendour.

Sheep-fold, sheep-fold (Saxon, *seapefold*). An inclosure for sheep; a place where sheep are collected and confined.

Sheer, sheer (Saxon, *scir*). Pure; clear; unmingled, as *sheer* ignorance, *sheer* good-nature. In nautical language, the longitudinal bend or curve of a ship's deck or sides; also, the position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

Sheet Anchor, sheet an-kur. The chief and largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, becomes the chief support, and is regarded as the last refuge to prevent the vessel's driving on shore; hence, figuratively, the main dependence in the time of trial; the last resource in the hour of danger.

Sheik, sheek, or shake (Arabic). A title of dignity belonging to the chiefs of Arabian tribes; one who has the care of a mosque.

Shekel, she-kel. An ancient Jewish silver coin, equal to four Attic drachms, in value about 2s. 6d. A shekel of gold was worth £1 16s. 6d.

Shell, shel (Saxon, *scel*). The head covering of anything; a rude kind of coffin; in gunnery, a hollow, cast-iron ball to throw out of mortars, having a vent through which the powder is put that is to burst it.

Shellac, } shol-lak. The resin lac
Shell-lac, } spread into thin plates after being melted and strained.

Shell-fish, shel-fish. The name given to all kinds of fish invested with a shell, as the oyster, lobster, crab, &c.

Sheltie, shel-ty. The name of a small but strong kind of horse found in the Shetland Islands; called also, a Shetland pony.

Shelving, shel-ving (Saxon, *scylfe*). Sloping; inclining.

Shelvy, shel-vy (Sax., *scylfe*). Abounding with rocks and sand-banks.

Shemitic, shem-ittik. An epithet for anything pertaining to *Shem*, the son of Noah. The *Shemitic languages*, as they are termed, comprise the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and old Phœnician.

Sheol, she-ol. A Hebrew term, denoting the place of departed spirits; the shades.

Sherbet, sher-bet (Arabic, *sharaba*, to drink). A favourite beverage in Oriental

Auntries, made principally of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, and sometimes mixed with fragrant ingredients.

Sheriff, sher-iff (Saxon, *scir-gerefa*). Originally, reeve of the shire. An officer in each county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

Sherrie. } A name given for-
Sherrie-sack. } merly, in England, to
a species of wine, supposed to be the same
as the modern sherry.

Sherry, sher-ry. A species of wine, so called from having been first made at *Xeres*, in Spain.

Shibboleth, shibbo-leth. In Scripture, a term which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, as the former people could not correctly pronounce the first consonant sound, *sh*, and called the word *Sibboleth*; hence the term has come to be metaphorically used as the criterion of a party, or the characteristic which distinguishes one party from another.

Shimmer, shim-mur (Saxon, *scymrian*). To shine; to gleam; to glisten.

Shingle, shing-gl (Latin, *scindula*, to divide). A thin board sawed for covering buildings; also, round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.

Shingles, shing-gulz (Latin, *cingulum*, a girdle). A kind of eruptive disorder, which usually breaks out about the region of the abdomen, and almost encircles it as a belt.

Ship-Chandler, ship-chand-ler. A dealer in cordage, canvas, and every description of ships' furniture.

Shire, shire (Saxon, *scyre*, a division). In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county. The shire was originally a division under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was entrusted to the (*shire-reeve*) sheriff, on whom the government ultimately devolved.

Shirk, shurk (corrupted from *shark*). To cheat; to trick; to evade; to avoid a responsibility.

Shoad, shodo. A term given by miners to a train of metallic stone mixed with rubbish.

Shoal, shole (Saxon, *sceol*). A throng or crowd; a multitude, as of fishes; a shallow; a sand-bank.

Shock, shok (Dutch, *schok*). A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which

it occasions; a sudden agitation either of body or mind; conflict; offence; a pile of sheaves of corn; a kind of rough dog.

Shoddy, shod-dy. A term given to a mass of woollen rags cut up and mixed with fresh wool, for conversion into cheap cloth.

Short-coming, short-kum-ing. A failure in supply; imperfect fulfilment of a demand.

Short-sighted, short-site-ed. Unable to see far; figuratively, unable to discern that which ultimately proves the most judicious or beneficial.

Show-bread, } sho-bred. Among
Shew-bread, } the Jews, the twelve
loaves of bread which the priest of the
week placed upon the golden table, re-
presenting the twelve tribes of Israel.

Shrapnell Shell, shrap-nel shel. A kind of bomb-shell (so named from its inventor), filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shells explode, are projected to a considerable distance, and work much mischief.

Shred, shred. To cut into small pieces or long narrow strips.

Shrew, shroo (Saxon, *syrruan*). A turbulent, clamorous woman; a scold; a vixen.

Shrewd, shrood (from *shrewed*). Primarily, vexed, troubled, or provoked; bitter and keen; hence, penetrating; sagacious; cunning; sly.

Shrievalty, shrēval-ty. The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; a sheriff's term of office.

Shift, shift (Saxon, *scrift*). Confession made to a priest.

Shrine, shrine (Latin, *scrinium*, a basket or chest for books, writings, &c.). A casket or coffer; a receptacle for anything sacred or holy. In modern Catholic countries, the place where the body of a saint or some particular relic is deposited; in ancient times, an ornamented tabernacle for an idol; in a poetical sense, an altar associated with some beloved or adored object.

Shroud, shrowd (Saxon, *scrud*). A cover or shelter; a winding-sheet or dress for a dead person. *Shrouds*, in nautical language, are a range of large ropes, extending from the head of the ship's mast to the right and left side of the ship, as a support for the mast.

Shroud, shrowd. To dress in a shroud
 a cover; to shelter; to hide or conceal;
 a defend or protect.

Shrove - tide, shrove - tide (Saxon, *shrive*, to resort to priestly confession). Literally and originally, confession time; celebrated on the Tuesday preceding Ash-Wednesday, on which day Roman Catholics made confession of their sins, preparatory to the fast of Lent; known also as *Shrove-Tuesday*.

Shrub, shrub (Saxon, *scrobbe*). A bushy plant or small tree of low growth; generally with several permanent, slender, woody stems, divided at or near the ground.

Shuttle, shut-tl. In weaving, the instrument with which the woof or weft is thrown through the open lease or shot of the warp before the reed.

Si, se. In music, the seventh sound.

Sialogogue, si-allo-gog (Greek, *sialon*, saliva; *agogos*, a leading or drawing forth). A medicine which promotes the discharge of the saliva.

Sibilant, sibby-lant (Latin, *sibilans*, whispering). Hissing; producing a hissing sound. *Sibilant letters*, or *sibilants*, are those uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

Sibyl, sib-bl (Greek, *sios*, a god; *boule*, council). In antiquity, the name given to certain women supposed to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, and especially of foreshowing the fate of governments and kingdoms.

Sibylline, sibbil-line. Relating to the sibyls; pertaining to the verses written or composed by the sibyls. The sibylline books were certain volumes in which the fate of the empire of Rome was supposed to be predicted, and which were consulted in times of great danger or of public calamity. Certain Greek verses, divided into eight books, and containing predictions in connection with our Saviour, were attributed also to the sibyls. The *sibylline leaves*, or *sibylline oracles*, were prophecies written by the sibyls in verse upon leaves.

Siocative, sikkah-tiv (Latin, *siccus*, to dry). Causing dryness; that which promotes the process of drying; tending to dry.

Sice, sixe. The number six at dice.

Sickle, sik-ul (Saxon, *sciol*). An instrument for cutting corn; a reaping-hook.

Sic Passim, sik pas-sim (Latin). So everywhere.

Sidelong, side-long. Lateral; oblique; indirect; applied to certain glances of the eye which are directed in a sidelong manner.

Sidereal, si-deery-al } (Latin, *sidus*, a
Sidereal, sidder-al } star). Starry; pertaining to the stars; measured by the stars.

Siderography, sidder-ograh-fy (Gr., *sideros*, iron; *grapho*, to write). The act or art of engraving on steel.

Sideroscope, sidder-o-skope (Greek, *sideros*, iron; *skopeo*, to view). An apparatus for detecting minute particles of iron in any substance.

Sidesman, sidze-man. A kind of officer in cathedrals; an assistant to a churchwarden; applied also to a party man.

Side, si-dl (from *side*). To progress sideways; to approach by the side.

Siege, seej (French, *siege*). The act of surrounding a fortified place with an army, and attacking it by means of batteries, mines, and trenches, in such a manner as to capture or destroy the principal outworks, and finally destroy the place; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Siesta, se-estah (Spanish, from Latin, *sexta*, and *hora*, sixth hour, or noon). Primarily, a short sleep taken at noon, in order to avoid the heat of the day. In hot countries, generally, a short sleep indulged in after dinner; in this latter sense it is understood in England.

Sift, sift (Saxon, *sife*). To separate or shake apart, by means of a sieve, the larger particles from the smaller, or the coarse from the fine; hence, to examine closely and separate carefully the genuine from the spurious, the false from the true, as to *sift evidence*.

Sight, site (German, *sicht*). In the arts, an aperture or point fixed to guide the eye in taking an observation, as the sights of a quadrant or a theodolite; or in practising with fire-arms, that which directs the eye to the mark, as the sight of a rifle.

Sign-manual, sine-mannu-al. The royal signature superscribed at the tops of bills of grants and letters patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet or the great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity; a name written with a person's own hand.

Signalize, signal-ize (Latin, *signum*, a mark). To render eminent or remarkable to make distinguished; to celebrate.

Signature, signa-ture (Latin, *signum*, a mark). A sign or mark written or impressed; a person's name, written by his own hand; in printing, a letter or figure placed at the bottom of certain pages of a work, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated.

Signet, sig-net (Latin, *signo*, to sign). A seal, or private seal; a seal commonly used for the royal sign-manual.

Significant, sig-niffy-kant (Latin, *signum*, a sign; *facio*, to make). Expressive; important; forcible in conveying the meaning intended; betokening something.

Signify, signy-fi (Latin, *signum*, a sign; *facio*, to make). To declare by some token or sign; to make known; to mean; to express; to import; to ratify.

Silex, si-leks (Latin, *silex*, flint). In chemistry, a stone or flint; one of the primitive earths, in which is included all the varieties of precious stones.

Silhouette, sil-oet (French, *silhouette*). In the fine arts, a profile or side face; an entire figure of anything represented as a solid black mass, the general outline only indicating the form. A flat piece of metal, card, or wood cut to a certain form, to give the solid outline of a figure or piece of ornament.

Silicious, sil-ishy-us (Latin, *silex*, flint). Flinty; belonging to or partaking of the nature of the silex.

Silique, silly-kwah (Latin). In botany, the seed-vessel, pod, husk, or sholl of plants of the pulse kind; among gold-refiners, a carat, of which six make a scruple.

Sill, sil. The timber or stone at the foot of a window or door.

Silt, silt (Swedish, *sylla*, to pickle). Mud; slime; a deposit of fine earth from water.

Silva, } sil-vah (Latin, *silva*, a wood).
Sylva, } A collection of poems; history of the forest-trees of a country.

Silvan, } sil-van (Latin, *silva*, a wood).
Sylvan, } Woody; abounding with woods; pertaining to the woods; inhabiting woods or groves.

Simile, simmy-le (Latin). A comparison, by which anything is explained or presented in an impressive form.

Similitude, sim-illy-tude (Latin, *similitudo*, resemblance). Likeness; resemblance; comparison; similia.

Simony, simmon-ny. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for gift or reward; the crime of buying or selling church preferment. The term is derived from *Simon* Magus, who in the days of the Apostles proposed to purchase with money the power of conferring the Holy Spirit.

Simoom, se-moom. } The name of a
Simoon, se-moon. } hot suffocating wind which occasionally blows in Arabia and Africa, generated by the extreme heat of the parched plains and sandy deserts.

Simple, sim-pl (Latin, *sine*, without; *plica*, a fold). A single ingredient; something not mixed or compound; in chemistry, applied to undecomposed substances, called elementary substances or elements; a name popularly applied to a herb.

Simplify, simply-fi (Latin, *sine*, without; *plica*, a fold). To make plain or obvious; to unravel that which is complicated; to reduce to simple and few principles; to retrench superfluous speech or writing.

Simulate, simmu-late (Latin, *similis*, like). To feign; to counterfeit the appearance of a thing which does not exist; to dissemble.

Simultaneous, simmul-tane-yus or symul-tane-yus (Latin, *simul*, at the same time). Acting at the same time; occurring or existing at the same time; acting together; co-existent.

Sinciput, siny-put (Latin). The fore part of the head, reaching from the forehead to the crown.

Sine, si-ne. A Latin preposition, signifying without, as in the following examples. *Sine die*, without day, used to express an indefinite time, a day not specified, no particular day; in law, when a defendant is suffered to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court. *Sine quid non*, without which a thing cannot be, therefore, an indispensable condition. *Sine part*, without fellow, applied to muscles, veins, &c., which have no fellow.

Sinecure, siny-kure, or siny-kure (Latin, *sine*, without; *cura*, cure, or employment). An office to which a salary or revenue is attached, but without employment; a place or post of emolument without duties to perform; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls.

Sinew, sin-nu (Saxon, *senwe*). A tendon or ligament, by which the joints of the

body are moved; a muscle or nerve; figuratively, that which supplies strength or support, as the *sineus* of war.

Sinister, sinnis-tur (Latin). Left; on the left hand; opposed to the right; hence, opposed to good or good fortune; evil; treacherous; bad; unfortunate; unfair; unjust.

Sin offering, sin of-fur-ing. An expiation for sin; a sacrifice made for sin committed.

Sinuous, sinnu-us (Latin, *sinus*). Winding; crooked; bending or twisting in and out.

Sinus, si-nus (Latin). A bay of the sea; an opening in the land; in surgery, a passage under the flesh.

Siphon, si-fon (Greek). A curved pipe, having one arm longer than the other, used to draw off liquors from vessels, without disturbing the sediment which may be deposited; or for transmitting liquid from one vessel to another without causing waste.

Sir, sur (French, *sire*). A title or word of respect used in addressing men; a title of a knight or baronet; a title given in American colleges to a master of arts.

Sire, sire (French). Father; the elder of a family or race; the title of respect in addressing a king; male parent of a beast.

Siren, si-ren. In antiquity, a kind of fabulous animal, otherwise called a mermaid; they were represented as enchanting mariners by the sweetness of their song, so that the victims forgot their homes, and perished of hunger; hence, applied to an enticing woman, or one who is dangerous by her blandishments.

Sirius, sirry-us (Greek, *seirios*). The dog-star. A brilliant star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Canis Major, or the great dog. It is supposed to be the brightest and the nearest of the fixed stars.

Sirocco, so-rokko (Italian). A pernicious wind blowing from Syria and other parts which lie south-east of Italy; it is prejudicial to all kinds of vegetation, and in appearance is said to resemble the steam issuing from a boiler.

Sirrah, sir-rah. A term of contempt; a name of reproach and insult; formerly used in addressing vile persons, and applied in anger to menials. The word is supposed to be derived from *sir*, *ha*!

Sisterhood, sistur-hood. A number of women of the same order; women associated together for some good or charitable purpose; a society of females united in one faith.

Site, site (Latin, *situs*). Situation; local position; seat; place; a plot of ground for building purposes.

Situ, situ (Latin). *In situ* means in its appropriate situation; in its original or unaltered position.

Sitz-bath, sitz-bath. A bath in which bathing may be performed in a sitting posture.

Siva, se-vah. In Hindoo mythology, the Supreme Being, in the character of destroyer or avenger.

Sizar, } siz-ur. In the University of
Sizer, } Cambridge, a student of the lowest rank, synonymous with a servitor at Oxford.

Sketch, sketsh (Dutch, *schets*). An outline or general delineation of anything; an incomplete draught; a plan exhibiting the principal points or ideas; a drawing traced in outline, and lightly shaded.

Skid, skid. In ship-building a piece of plank formed so as to answer the curve of the ship's side, used to preserve the side from being injured by weighty bodies hoisted into or lowered out of the ship; also, an implement fastened to the wheels of carriages to slacken their velocity in descending a hill.

Skiff, skif (German, *schiff*). The popular name for any small, light boat.

Skillet, skil-let (French, *écuelle*). A small kettle or boiler.

Skim-milk. Milk freed from its cream.

Skipper, skip-pur. A familiar name for the master of a ship.

Skirmish, skur-mish (French, *escaramouche*). A loose desultory kind of engagement in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle, or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in their rear.

Slack water. A term applied to the interval between the ebb and the flow of the tide.

Slag, slag (Danish, *slagg*). The dross of metals; the scoria of a volcano.

Slake, slake (Swedish, *slacka*). To quench; to extinguish; to temper or drench with water; to allay.

Slattern, s'at-turn. A woman negligent in her attire; a slovenly woman.

Sleeve, sleeve (Saxon, *slefa*). The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread.

Sledge-hammer, sloj-hammur. The largest sort of hammer used by smiths with both hands, in striking iron upon the anvil.

Sleek, sleek (German, *slicht*). Smooth; plain; unruffled; having a glossy smoothness; having the smoothness of an oily, greasy substance; smooth with fatness.

Sleeper, sleep-ur. In building, a piece of timber laid upon dwarf walls for supporting the ground joists of floors; a beam which supports the rails of a railway; generally, cross, horizontal timbers for fixing planking, &c., whence it is necessary to fill under, in order to make a secure foundation.

Sleet, sleet (Saxon, *sliht*). A kind of small hail, or mixture of snow with rain.

Sleight, slite (German, *schlich*, a trick). Artifice; trick; dexterous practice. *Sleight of hand*, deception practised by rapid and skilful employment of the hand; a juggler's trick.

Slip-knot, slip-not. A knot easily untied, and so made as to close firmly when a strain is brought to bear upon it.

Slipshod, slip shod. With shoes or slippers down at heel; figuratively used to imply a loose, careless style of literary composition.

Sloop, sloop (Dutch, *sloop*). A vessel with one mast, commonly rigged wholly with fore and aft sails. *Sloop of war*, is any ship of war officered by a commander in the royal navy.

Slope, slope (Saxon, *as'upan*). Inclined; oblique; slanting; not perpendicular; to form with a slope; to incline.

Slop-work, slop-wurk. A term applied to ready-made wearing apparel.

Slot, slot (Icelandic, *slot*). An oblong opening; a slit or aperture in a machine to admit another part; a bar or bolt; the track of a deer.

Sloughed, slowtsd (Danish, *slaff*, stupid). Downcast; hanging down; pressed over the brows.

Slough, slo (Saxon, *slog*). A deep miry place.

Slough, sluf. The skin which a serpent casts off at its periodical renovation; in surgery, the portion which separates from a foul sore.

Slue, slu. In nautical language, to turn a cylindrical piece of timber, as a mast or boom, about its axis, without moving it out of its place.

Sluice, sloos (Dutch, *sluis*). A floodgate; a vent for water; a channel for regulating a flow of water; the stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a source of supply; that through which anything flows.

Slur, slur (Dutch, *slordig*, sluttish). To sully; to contaminate; to perform imperfectly; to pass lightly. In music, to play a passage in a smooth, gliding manner.

Smack, smak (Saxon, *snacca*). A vessel having one mast only, and ordinarily rigged as a sloop; chiefly employed in the coasting trade.

Small-arms. A term applied collectively to rifles, muskets, carbines, pistols, and instruments of similar calibre.

Smalt, smawit (Dutch, *smelten*). A blue coloured glass, obtained by heating the impure oxide of cobalt, with sand and potash reduced to powder. It is the *blue-stone* used in washing.

Smart-money, smart-munny. A name given to money paid by a person to purchase exemption from a disagreeable duty, or buy himself off from some painful situation.

Smattering, smatter-ing (Swedish, *smatträ*, to crackle). Superficial knowledge; a slight acquaintance with any subject.

Smegmatic, smeg-mattik (Greek, *smegma*, soap). Having the nature or qualities of soap; soapy.

Smelt, smelt (Dutch, *smelten*, to melt). To melt ore for the purpose of extracting the metal.

Smirk, smurk (Saxon, *smercian*). To smile pertly; to look affectedly soft or kind.

Smith, smith (Saxon, *smith*). Literally, one who *smiles* or strikes; hence, one who beats with a heavy instrument; one who forges iron or other metals with a hammer; he that makes or forms anything.

Smoulder, smole-derr (Dutch, *smoel*, hot). To burn and smoke without vent; to burn as embers or ashes.

Snaffle, snaf-f (German, *snaffe*). A kind of bridle which crosses the nose of a horse, and which consists of a slender bit-mouth without any branches.

Snare, snare (Danish, *snara*). Anything set to catch an animal; any contrivance by which a person is entrapped or brought unwarily into danger.

Snarl, snarl (German, *schnarren*). To growl as a dog or angry animal; to speak roughly and sharply; to depreciate in bitter terms.

Sneer, sneer (derived from the same root as *snore*, or *snort*). To insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to praise in a jeering manner; to scoff; to contemplate with a look of contemptuous ridicule.

Snowdrift, sno-drift. A heap or bank of snow driven together by the wind.

Soar, sore (French, *essor*). To fly aloft; to rise high; to mount on the wing; figuratively, to tower high in thought or imagination.

Sobriety, so-bri-ety (French, *sobriété*). Temperance; moderation in drink; gravity; seriousness.

Sobriquet, sobree-kay (French). A nickname; a name given on account of some peculiarity or characteristic.

Socage, sok-aje (Saxon). A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain and determinate service, distinct from knight-service. It is of two kinds: *free socage*, where the services are certain and honourable; and *vullein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. Written also, *socage*.

Sociable, so-sha-bl (Latin, *socius*, a companion). Inclined to company; favouring companionship; familiar; agreeable.

Social, so-shal (Latin, *socius*, a companion). Relating to society; fit for society; ready to join in friendly converse; companionable.

Socialism, soshul-izm (Latin, *socius*, a companion). A state of society, founded upon the doctrine of co-operation and mutual usefulness, and a community of property among all the members.

Society, so-si-ety (French, *société*). Community; the union of many in one interest; any number of persons associated for a special purpose; a commercial association; company; partnership.

Socinian, so-sin-yan. A follower of Socinus, who held that Christ was merely a man inspired, denied His divinity and atonement, and disbelieved the doctrine of original depravity.

Sock, sok (Saxon, *socc*). A short kind of stocking; the shoe worn by the ancient actors in comedy; hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to buskin, the emblem of tragedy.

Socket, sok-et (French, *souche*). The hollow of a candlestick; the hollow which receives something inserted; the receptacle of the eye.

Socratic, so-krattik. Pertaining to Socrates, the Greek philosopher. *Socratic philosophy*, the doctrine and opinions, with regard to morality and religion, taught and maintained by Socrates.

Sod, sod (Dutch, *zode*). A turf; earth with the embedded roots of grass; poetically, the turf or earth which covers the dead.

Soda, sode-ah (Arabic). A mineral alkali, produced principally by plants growing on the sea-coast, but derivable from various other sources.

Sociality, so-dall-ity (Latin, *sodalis*, a companion). Fellowship; fraternity; society.

Sodden, sod-dn. Past part. of the verb to *soethe*.

Sofa, sofe-ah. An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed seat, and a frame of mahogany or rosewood. The sofa of the Orientals, from whom the name is borrowed, is a sort of alcove, raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. The name is also given to a covered seat on the side of a room.

Soffit, sof-fit. The under side of an overhanging erection, as the intrados of an arch, the under side of a cornice, &c.

Sofism, so-fizm. The mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests, called in the Persian tongue, *sofi*.

Soi-disant, swah-deezang (French). Self-styled; would-be; assumption of rank or title.

Soil, soyl (Latin, *solum*). The common name for that accumulation of various substances which lies upon the surface of the globe, and furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to the purposes of agriculture.

Soirée, swah-ray (French). An evening party.

Sojourn, so-jurn (French, *sejourner*). To dwell for a time; to take up temporary residence; to live in a place for a time, as a stranger in a foreign land.

Sol, sol. In music, the fifth note of the gamut.

Solace, sol-ase (Latin, *solor*, to comfort). Consolation; mitigation of grief; comfort in trouble; alleviation of sorrow.

Solar, so-lar (Latin, *sol*, the sun). Pertaining to the sun; measured by the revolutions of the sun. *Solar system*, is the order and disposition of the several heavenly bodies, which revolve about the sun, as a centre of motion.

Solatium (Latin). Consolation; solace; soothing unction.

Soldan, sol-dan, or sow-dan. A title formerly given to a general in command of the caliph's army; the epithet was afterwards applied to a governor of Egypt.

Solder, } saw-dur (Latin, *solidare*, to
Soder, } make solid). To cement with metallic matter; to mend or unite.

Solecism, solly-sizm (Greek, *soloikismos*, from *Soloi*, the name of a people who spoke very bad Greek). An impropriety in language by a misapplication of words; an expression opposed to the laws of language, especially of syntax; unfitness; absurdity.

Solemnize, sollem-nize (French, *solemniser*). To perform with religious ceremonies; to celebrate with ceremony and respect; to honour with particular rites; to make serious.

Sol-fa-ing, sol-fah-ing. In music, the naming the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

Solicitation, so-lissy-tayshun (Latin, *solicito*, to ask). Earnest request; importunity; requesting a favour with some degree of earnestness; invitation.

Solicitor. In law, one who petitions or solicits for another; one who is permitted to practice in the Court of Chancery, in the same manner as attorneys are allowed to plead in other courts.

Solicitor-General. In England, an officer of the Crown, who holds his office by patent, and ranks next to the Attorney-General, with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the Crown and the public offices.

Solicitude, so-lissy-tude (Latin, *solicitudo*). Anxiety; watchfulness; carefulness; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good.

Solidarity, solly-darry-ty (French, *solidarité*). A term implying such a consolidation or union of interests as renders per-

sons jointly liable in property, obligation, &c.; identity of interests.

Solidify, so-lidy-fi (Latin, *solidus*, solid, *facio*, to make). To make solid or compact.

Solidifidian, solly-fiddy-an (Latin, *solus*, alone; *fides*, faith). One who maintains that faith only, without works, is necessary to justification.

Soliloquy, so-lillo-kwe (Latin, *solus*, alone; *loquor*, to speak). A reasoning or discourse which a man holds with himself; a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

Solitaire, solly-tare (French). A person who lives in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

Solivagant, so-livva-gant (Latin, *solus*, alone; *vagor*, to wander). Wandering about alone.

Solo, so-lo (Italian). A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

Solstice, sol-stis (Latin, *sol*, the sun; *sto*, to stand). In astronomy, a term applied to the time when the sun is at the greatest distance from the equator, thus called because the luminary then appears to stand still. The solstices are two in each year; the *estival* (summer) solstice, and the *hyemal* (winter) solstice. The summer solstice is when the sun is in the tropic of Cancer, which is on the 21st of June, when he makes the longest day. The winter solstice is when the sun enters the first degree of Capricorn, which is on the 22nd of December, when the shortest day is experienced in the northern hemisphere.

Soluble, solu-bl (Latin, *solvo*, to melt). Capable of being dissolved; that which may be melted, or incorporated in a fluid.

Solve, solv (Latin, *solvo*, to melt). Literally, to loosen; to relax; to disunite; to free from; hence, to clear up; to settle doubts; to explain.

Solvent, sol-vent (Latin, *solvo*, to melt). Loosening the solidity; melting; releasing; having the power of dissolving or paying debts.

Somatist, sommah-tist (Greek, *soma*, body). In theology, one who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only.

Somatology, somah-tollo-jy (Greek, *soma*, a body; *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of material substances; the principles of materialism.

Sombre, som-bur (Spanish, *sombra*, a shade). Shady; cloudy; gloomy; dull.

Somersault, summer-sawlt } (Italian, *Somerseset*, summer-set } *sopras-*
salto, from the Latin *super*, above; *salio*, to leap). A leap head over heels; a leap in which a person turns his body completely over, and alights on his feet.

Somnambulism, som-nambu-lizm (Lat., *somnus*, sleep; *ambulo*, to walk). A term applied to the act or practice of walking in sleep, and also to a particular state induced by what is termed animal magnetism.

Somniferous, som-niffy-rus (Latin, *somnus*, sleep; *fero*, to bring). Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

Somnolence, somno-lens } (Lat., *som-*
Somnolency, somno-lensy } *nus*, sleep). Drowsiness; inclination to sleep; intermediate state between sleep and wakefulness.

Sonata, so-nähtah (Italian, from *sonare*, to sound). A solo for single instruments; it is usually a free composition for exhibiting the composer's powers, without confining him within the rigid rules of counterpoint or measure.

Sonnet, son-net (Latin, *sonus*, a sound). Literally, a little song; a short poem of fourteen lines only; two stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

Sonneteer, sonnet-eor. A writer of sonnets; applied by way of contempt to small poets.

Sonometer, so-nommy-tur (Latin, *sonus*, a sound; *metrum*, a measure). An instrument for measuring sounds, or the intervals of sounds.

Sonorous, so-nörus (Latin, *sonus*, sound). Giving a full or loud sound; possessing a clear, deep sound; producing sound.

Soothsayer, sooth-sayur (Saxon, *soth*, truth; and *sayer*). Literally, one who says or predicts the truth; one who foretells future events; a prognosticator. Among the Romans, the Haruspices or Soothsayers were at first held in some estimation; but their impositions being discovered, they were looked upon with contempt.

Sop, sop (Saxon, *sypan*). Food soaked in or made soft with liquid; anything given to pacify, so called from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

Soph, sof. A title given in universities to a student in his second year; probably

from the Latin *sophista*, a sophist, a caviller.

Sophism, sof-izm (Latin, *sophismus*). A fallacious argument; an argument which carries with it the appearance of truth, but leads a person into error; a subtle fallacy.

Sophist, sof-ist (Latin, *sophista*). A name originally given to philosophers, or men remarkable for their wisdom; next to rhetoricians, and subsequently to such as devoted their time to verbal niceties and logical quibbles; hence, in modern language, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophisticated, so-fisty-kayted. Adulterated; not pure; not genuine; corrupt; perverted.

Sophistry, soffis-tre. Fallacious reasoning; it is sometimes applied in a better sense to the exercise of logic.

Soporific, soppo-rifick (Latin, *sopor*, sleep; *fero*, to bear or carry). Inducing sleep; tending to cause sleep; a medicine which causes sleep.

Soprano, so-prähno (Italian, *supreme*). In music, the upper or treble part in composition; also, the highest female voice.

Sorcery, sawr-sur-ry. Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; prediction by the pretended aid of evil spirits. The word is derived from Latin, *sors*, a lot, because lots were used for the purpose.

Sordid, sawr-did (Latin, *sordis*, filth). Primarily, filthy, foul, or dirty; hence, metaphorically, mean; abject; base; covetous; fond of filthy lucre.

Sorites, so-rytez (Greek, *soros*, a heap). In logic, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Sorner, sawrn-ur. A term for one who obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board; the word is derived from *sorelon* or *sorn*, an arbitrary exaction of lodging and entertainment from tenants in Ireland and Scotland.

Sororicide, so-rory-side (Latin, *soror*, a sister; *cædo*, to kill). The murder of a sister; one who kills his sister.

Sorrel, sor-rel (French, *saurer*, to dry in the smoke). A herb, so called from the sourness of its taste; also applied to a red-dish, or faint red colour, as a *sorrel* horse.

Sortie, sawr-te (French, *sortir*, to issue). A vigorous sally; a sudden rushing forth, in military affairs, a secret movement of attack made by strong detachments of troops.

from a besieged place, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works.

Sortilege, sawrty-lej (Latin, *sortis*, a lot; *lego*, to select). The act or practice of drawing lots; originally, a species of divination performed through the medium of drawing lots.

Sortition, sawr-tiss-hun (Latin, *sortitio*). Appointment by lot; selection by lot.

Sospiro, sos-piro (Italian, a sigh). In music, the same as rest.

Sostenuto, sosty-newto (Italian, sustained). In music, a term used to denote the sustaining of sounds to their utmost range; or the continuing of sounds, and uniting them to each other.

Sothaic Period, so-thayik peery-ud. A term employed in the calendar of the Egyptians and the Persians. Their year is supposed to have comprised 365 days, so that every four years they lost a day in the solar year, and, after a period of 1,460 years, called the *Sothaic Period*, the civil and the solar years re-commenced at the same time. The year was then made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, and was called the *Sothic year*, from *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose rising it commenced.

Sottish, sot-tish (Saxon, *sot*). Addicted to intemperance; stupefied by drink; senseless; dull; heavy.

Sotto Voce, sot-to vō-chay (Italian, low or under voice). In music, soft or piano voice; moderate tone.

Sou, soo (French). A French coin, representing the twentieth part of a franc, and answering to the English halfpenny and the American cent.

Souchong, soo-shong. The name of a finer kind of black or Bohea tea.

Sough, suf, or sof (Saxon, *sowgh*). A sewer or drain situated at the top of an embankment for the purpose of conveying the surface water to the side drain; also, a term applied to the sighing or murmuring sound, caused by the passage of the wind through the trees.

Sound Dues. A toll or tribute levied by the King of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing the strait called the *Sound*, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic.

Sounding, sound-ing. In navigation, the operation of trying the depth of the water, and the quality of the bottom, by a line with a plummet at the end.

Source, sorse (French). Spring; fountain-head; original producer; that from which anything springs.

Souse, sowse (Dutch, *soute*). To steep in salt and water; to soak in brine; to plunge into any liquid; to fall into water precipitately.

South, sowth. One of the cardinal points, being that which is opposite to the north; the point of the horizon ninety degrees to the right of the point at which the sun rises when in the equinoxes; a southern region, country, or place; pertaining to or lying in the meridian towards the sun.

South-east, sowth-ecst. The point equidistant between south and east.

Southerner, suthorn-er. An inhabitant or native of the south or southern states of the North American Union.

Southron, suth-ron. A native or inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; a term which the Scotch apply to a native of England.

South-west, sowth-west. The point equidistant between south and west.

Souvenir, soov-neer (French). A keepsake; a remembrance; a memorial.

Sovereign, sover-in, or suver-in (French, *souverain*, from Latin, *super-nus*, supreme). Supreme in power; a supreme ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; a king; a prince; a ruler; supremely efficacious, as a *sovereign remedy*; predominant; principal; chief. Also, an English gold coin, value twenty shillings.

Sovereignty, sover-inty, or suver-inty. Supreme dominion; supremacy; the highest rank, place, power, or excellence.

Sowans, so-anz. An article of food made from oats, or from the husks of oats.

Spa, spaw. A general denomination for a mineral spring; it is derived from a town in the kingdom of Belgium, famous for its mineral water.

Spalt, spawlt. Brittle; cracked, as timber.

Span, span (Saxon). The space from one end of the thumb to the end of the forefinger, when stretched to their utmost extent; as a measure, nine inches; in American language, a small line, the middle of which is attached to a stay. In architecture, the extent of an arch between its piers and abutment; figuratively, a short extent or space, as the *span of life*.

Spandrel, spand-rel (Italian, *spandere*, to spread). In architecture, the irregular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

Spaniel, span-yel. A variety of the dog, introduced from *Spain*, remarkable for its fondness and docility; hence, the word is used for a fawning, obsequious person.

Spanker, spank-ur. In nautical language, the aftermost sail of a ship or barque.

Spar, spar. In mineralogy, a name given to those earths, or crystallised minerals, that have a shining lustre, and easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, and other forms; also, a small beam or rafter, especially a round piece of timber used for the yards and topmasts of ships.

Sparable, sparrab-bl (Saxon, *sparran*, to fasten). Small nails, especially such as are used by shoe-makers.

Spargefaction, sparj-fakshun (Latin, *spargo*, to sprinkle). The act of sprinkling.

Sparse, sparse (Latin, *sparsus*, dispersed). Thinly scattered; spread abroad. In botany, not opposite; not alternate; not in any regular order.

Spartan, spar-tan. Pertaining to Sparta; hence, hard; heroic; brave; undaunted.

Spasm, spazm (Greek, *spasmos*, cramp). Involuntary contraction of the muscles; cramp; convulsion.

Spasmodic, spaz-moddik (Greek, *spasmos*, cramp). Convulsive; resembling spasms; applied figuratively to an irregular style of composition, which breaks out continually into rhapsodies, ejaculations, &c.

Spatterdashes, spatter-dashes. Coverings for the legs, to protect them from the wet and dirt.

Spatula, spatul-lah (Latin, *spatula*). An apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters.

Spavin, spav-in. A disease in horses, generally consisting of a tumour on the leg, producing lameness.

Special, spesh-al (Latin, *species*, a kind). Particular; peculiar; chief; denoting a species; designed for or applied to some particular end or purpose.

Specialty, speshal-ty. In law, a contract, or the evidence of debt under a seal; a particular or peculiar case; any pursuit

or employment to which a person particularly devotes himself; any especial ability or aptitude.

Species, spe-she (Latin, *species*, a kind). Coined money; metallic currency; coin of gold, silver, or other metal, as contradistinguished from paper money.

Species, spe-shiz (Latin, *specio*, to see). Literally, that which may be seen or is the object of sight; a collection of all the things seen at one view; that which is presented to the eye; a form or appearance. In natural history, *species* signifies such individuals as are supposed to be descended from a common stock, or which might have so descended, characterised by one peculiar form, but liable to vary, from the influence of circumstances, only within certain narrow limits. In a general sense, sort, kind, class, order.

Specific, spe-sifikk } (Fr., *speci-*
Specific, spe-sifikk-al } *figue*). That which constitutes a thing of the species to which it belongs; distinguishing one from another; that which particularises or specifies. In pharmacy, a specific is a medicine which exercises a certain and determinate influence on a particular disease; a certain antidote against a given complaint.

Specific Gravity. The relative weight of equal portions (as to bulk) of different kinds of matter.

Specification, spessy-fo-kayahun. Particular mention; distinct notation. In architecture, a detailed account of the materials and workmanship to be employed in the erection of a building.

Specious, spe-shus (Latin, *speciosus*). Showy, or attractive to the view; plausible, though not strictly right; appearing well at first sight; superficial; outwardly fair.

Spectacle, spoktah-kl (Latin, *specto*, to behold). A show; an exhibition; a gazing-stock; anything shown publicly; anything exhibited to view as very remarkable.

Spectator, spek-taytur (Latin). A beholder; one who looks on; one present on any occasion.

Spectre, spek-tur (Latin, *specto*, to behold). An apparition; a ghost; a phantom; the supposed appearance of any person who is dead.

Spectrum, spek-trum (Latin, *animage*). A visible form; an image; the image formed on any white surface by a ray of solar light passing through a small hole into a dark chamber, when reflected by a

triangular glass prism. An *ocular spectrum* is an image of a bright object, such as the setting sun, which continues for some time visible after the spectator has closed and covered his eyes.

Speculate, spēkku-late (Latin, *speculator*, to view, to contemplate). To view with the mind; to form or frame theories; to look forward to consequences; to try, venture, risk, or hazard; to buy or sell with a prospect of profitable results.

Speculative, spēkku-lativ (Latin, *speculator*, to view). Given to viewing things mentally in their various aspects and relations; disposed to certain outlay for uncertain advantages; inclined to be venturesome; contemplative; theoretical.

Speculum, spēkku-lum (Latin). A mirror; a metallic plate, highly polished, which reflects images.

Spell, spel (Saxon, *spel*, a word). A charm, consisting of some peculiar words of occult power; a turn of work.

Spell-bound, spel-bound. Arrested by a spell; unable to act or move owing to some powerful charm or secret influence.

Spelter, spel-tur (Dutch, *spieveler*). The commercial term for zinc.

Spendthrift, spend-thrift (*spend* and *wrift*). A prodigal; one who spends money profusely or improvidently.

Sphere, sfeor (Greek, *sphaira*). A globe; in geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre; figuratively, a social circle; a circuit of action, knowledge, &c.

Spherical, sferrik-al. } Shaped like a
Spheric, sfer-ik. } sphere; round;
globular.

Spheroid, sfe-royd (Greek, *sphaira*, a globe; *eidos*, likeness). A solid body approximating to the figure of a sphere, but flattened at two opposite ends or poles.

Sphinx, sŭnks. In antiquity, an emblematical figure, composed of the head and breasts of a woman, the wings of a bird, the legs and claws of a lion, and the body of a dog; and said to have been the Egyptian symbol of theology. Also, a fabulous monster of Thebes, which continued infesting the city, and devouring its inhabitants, until such time as an enigma which it propounded was solved.

Sphragistics, sŭra-jistiks (Greek, *sphragis*, a seal). The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

Spicular, spikku-lar. Resembling a dart.

Spigot, spig-ot. A peg or pin to put into a hole in a cask of liquor.

Spindle, spin-dl (Saxon, *spindel*). A pin to form thread on; anything of long slender form; in mechanics, a term synonymous with axis.

Spine, spine (Latin, *spina*). The backbone of an animal; a thorn; the prickly ray of the fin of a fish.

Spinel, } spi-nel (French, *spinelle*).
Spinelle, } A mineral exhibiting various shades of red, violet, or yellow, and sometimes, though very rarely, black.

Spinnet, spin-et (Italian, *spinnetto*). A musical name, thus called from *spina*, a thorn or quill, the tone being produced by a crow's quill, inserted in the tongue of a little machine called a jack.

Spinning Jenny, spin-ning jen-ny. A machine for spinning cotton or wool, since superseded by the mule; also called *spinning genie*.

Spinous, spi-nus. Thorny; full of spines; armed with spines.

Spinster, spin-stur. Literally, a woman who spins. In law, a maiden or unmarried girl; the common title for an unmarried woman.

Spiracle, spirrah-kl, or spira-kl (Latin, *spiro*, to breathe). A breathing-hole; a small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; any small aperture; air; a vent.

Spiral, spi-ral (Latin, *spira*, a spire). A curve of a circular kind, which in its progress recedes from the centre; winding round a cylinder, at the same time rising or advancing forward.

Spire, spire (Latin, *spira*, a spire). A body shooting upwards to a point; the top or uppermost point; a winding, like that of a screw. In architecture, a steeple which diminishes as it ascends, either pyramidal or conically.

Spirit, spir-it (Latin, *spiritus*). Literally, breath; an immaterial substance; an immaterial, intelligent being; the soul of man; animal excitement, or the effect of it, as life; excitement of mind; animation; essential quality; anything eminently refined; an apparition; an aerial being; generally, ardour; eager desire; distilled liquor.

Spirit Level. An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of any surface from the plane of the horizon.

Spiritoso, sperry-tozo } (Italian, with
Spirito, sperry-to } spirit). In music, a term denoting a spirited manner of performing.

Spiritous, spiritit-us. Like spirit; pure; refined.

Spiritual, spiritit-yual (Latin, *spiritualis*). Consisting of spirit; having or partaking of the nature of a spirit; incorporeal; pure; not fleshy.

Spirituos, spiritit-u-us. Containing spirit, or consisting of spirit; ardent; having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; lively; gay; vivid.

Spissitude, spissy-tudo (Latin, *spissitudo*). Grossness; thickness; thickness of soft substances.

Spit, spit (Danish, *spid*). A long piece of iron on which meat is roasted; a depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a spade; a point of land running into the sea; to put on to a spit; to thrust through.

Splay, splay. Displayed; spread; turned out.

Splay-footed, splay-foot-ed. Having broad feet; having the feet turned inwards.

Spleen, spleen (Greek, *splen*). In anatomy, a part of the human body near the stomach; in its normal condition, it is always placed on the left side, in the left hypochondrium, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs; it was anciently supposed to be the seat of anger, ill-humour, and melancholy; hence the term is used synonymously with melancholy, vexation, anger, &c.

Splenetic, splenny-tik. Full of spleen; peevish; a person afflicted with spleen.

Splice, splice. In nautical language, to join the ends of a rope together, or to unite the end of a rope to any part thereof by interweaving the strains in a regular manner.

Splint, splint } (Dutch, *splitter*).
Splitter, split-ur } A fragment split off. In surgery, a long piece of wood, tin, strong pasteboard, or the like, employed for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process by which the fracture unites.

Spoil, spoyl (Latin, *spolio*). That which is taken away, plundered, or pillaged; anything taken by violence; booty secured by a victorious army.

Spoke, spoke (Saxon, *spaca*). The bar of a wheel, which, with others, is inserted into the nave, and serves to support the rim or felly.

Spokesman, spokes-man. One who speaks for another; one who is constituted the mouth-piece of a deputation or body of persons.

Spondee, spon-dee (Greek, *sponde*, a libation). In Greek and Latin poetry, the name of a foot containing two long syllables; so called from its being originally employed in the hymns sung in honour of the gods during the offering up of a sacrifice.

Sponging house, spunj-ing howse. The name for a lock-up house, or place of security, belonging to the sheriff's officer, in which persons arrested for debt are lodged previous to being conveyed to prison, or pending arrangements for the settlement of the debtor's affairs.

Spongiole, spunj-ole. In botany, an organ situated at the extremity of the root, and thus named from its sponge-like texture. It is by the spongioles being thus situated that plants are able to absorb.

Sponsal, spon-sal (Latin, *sponsalis*). Relating to a marriage or to a spouse; hymeneal; connubial; nuptial.

Sponsion, spon-shun (Latin, *sponsio*). The act of becoming surety for another; in international law, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorised, or exceeding the limits of the authority under which it purports to be made.

Sponsor, spon-sur (Latin). One who makes a promise or gives security for another; a surety; a godfather; in baptism, a surety for the religious education of the child baptised.

Spontaneous, spon-tany-us (Latin, *spon-te*, of one's own accord). Voluntary; without compulsion or restraint; acting from internal feeling or impulse; of free will or accord; self-acting.

Spontoon, spon-toon (French, *es-ponton*). A military weapon, formerly borne by infantry officers of a low rank; a kind of half pike.

Spool, spool (German, *spule*). A hollow cylinder on which yarn is wound. It is larger than the pirn, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle.

Spoonmeat, spoon-meet. A name applied to any food eaten with a spoon.

Sporadic, spo-raddik } (Gk., *spo-*
Sporadical, spo-raddik-al } *radikos*).
 Dispersed; scattered. In pathology, an
 epithet applied to diseases which are not
 epidemic, but which occur here and there
 from causes affecting only the individual.

Spore, spore } (Greek, *sporos*.) In
Sporule, spor-ule } flowerless plants,
 the organ of re-production, performing the
 functions of seeds.

Sport, spawrt. That which diverts and
 amuses; especially the diversions of the
 field.

Sportive, spawr-tiv. Playful; merry;
 frolicsome; airy; gay.

S. P. Q. R. In antiquity, an abbrevia-
 tion of the words, *Senatus Populus-que Ro-*
manus, "the senate and the Roman people."

Spouse, spowz (Italian, *sposo, sposa*).
 A familiar term for one united to another
 in wedlock; a husband or wife; derived
 from the Latin *sponsus*, promised, be-
 trothed.

Spray, spray (Saxon, *spredan*, to
 spread). A small twig or shoot at the ex-
 tremity of a branch or bough; also, small
 drops of water scattered or dispersed by
 the wind or the dashing of the waves.

Sprig, sprig. A small shoot or branch;
 figuratively applied to a junior member of
 a noble family.

Spring, spring. One of the four seasons
 or divisions of the year, so called because
 vegetation then *springs* forth; in common
 language, Spring commences about the 1st
 of February, and ends about the last day
 of April.

Springe, spring (from *spring*). A noose
 made of horse-hair, or some other elastic
 material, as a snare for birds, hares, rab-
 bits, &c.

Spring-tide. A tide that follows the
 new and full moon, being higher than the
 ordinary tides.

Sprit, sprit. A small boom, pole, or
 spar, which crosses the sail of a boat
 diagonally, from the mast to the upper after-
 most corner, which it serves to extend and
 elevate. A *sprit* sail is a sail so extended;
 a sail attached to a yard which hangs over
 the bowsprit.

Sprite, sprite (contraction of *spiriti*). A
 spectre; ghost; apparition; spirit; also,
 the name of an agile performer or tumbler.

Female active: nimble;

Spud, spud (Greek, *spyd*, a spear). A
 short knife; a tool resembling a chisel, for
 destroying weeds; a term applied in con-
 tempt to anything short.

Spumous, spu-mus } (Latin, *spuma*,
Spumy, spu-my } foam). Frothy;
 foamy; consisting of froth or foam.

Spurious, spewry-us (Latin, *spurius*).
 Counterfeit; not genuine; unauthentic;
 illegitimate; not lawfully begotten; flet-
 tious; adulterated.

Spurn, spurn (Saxon, *spurnan*). To
 strike at or dash; to push away; to cast
 off or throw away; to reject with scorn;
 to refuse contemptuously; to treat with
 indignity.

Spurt, spurt (Saxon, *spurta*). A sudden
 gushing forth of liquid; figuratively, a
 sudden and short effort.

Squab, skwob (German, *quobbelig*,
 plump, sleek). Anything fat and unwieldy;
 short and fat; thick and stout; a stuffed
 cushion; a kind of sofa or couch.

Squabble, skwob-bl (Swedish, *kiabla*).
 A low brawl, or petty quarrel; conten-
 tion.

Squad, skwod. A military term ex-
 pressing a small party of men who are
 assembled for drill or inspection.

Squadron, skwod-rur (Latin, *quadra*,
 a square). A body of soldiers formed into
 a square; a body of cavalry composed of
 two troops; a part of a fleet; a detach-
 ment of ships employed upon some expedi-
 tion.

Squalid, skwol-id (Latin, *squalidus*).
 Foul; unclean; covered with filth; sur-
 rounded by uncleanness.

Squall, skwawl (Swedish, *syvalli*). In
 nautical language, a violent and sudden
 gust of wind. There are various kinds of
 squalls; the most remarkable is the *white*
squall, which occurs usually near or within
 the tropics, especially in the vicinity of
 mountainous land. It generally blows with
 great violence for a short time, and is liable
 to happen when the weather is clear, without
 any appearance in the atmosphere to in-
 dicate its approach; it is consequently very
 dangerous. The only mark that accompanies
 it is the white broken water on the surface
 of the sea, which is torn up by the force of
 the wind.

Squamous, skway-mus } (Latin, *squa-*
Squamosae, skway-mose } *ma*, a scale).
 Scaly; having a resemblance to scales;

Squander, skwon-dur. (Ger., *schwen-den*). To dissipate; to spend money profusely; to scatter; to lavish; to waste.

Square, skware (French, *quarré*, or *carré*, from Latin, *quadra*). Having four equal sides, and as many angles; forming a right angle; equal; exact. In military tactics, a formation of troops so as to present four solid lines in front with a hollow centre; a position usually taken up when preparing to receive cavalry.

Square Measure. The squares of the lineal measures.

Square Number. The product of a number multiplied by itself; thus, 9 is the square number of 3.

Square Rigged. An epithet applied to a ship which has long yards, at right angles with the length of the deck, in contradistinction to sails extended obliquely by stays or lateen yards.

Square Root. In arithmetic, a number which, multiplied in itself, produces the square number; thus 3 is the square root of 9.

Square sails. In a ship, sails which are extended by a yard, distinguished from others extended by booms, stays, lateens, and gaffs.

Squatter, skwot-tur. A name given to one who squats or settles on waste land to which he is not entitled.

Squaw, skwaw. Among certain tribes of American Indians, the name for a woman or wife.

Squeamish, skweem-ish (probably from *qualmish*). Fastidious; dainty; nice to excess; easily disgusted.

Squib, skwib (German, *schieben*, to thrust forward). A firework thrown in the air or on the ground, and bursting with a cracking noise; a flash or spark emitted or projected; metaphorically, a flash of humour; a petty lampoon; a slight satire.

Squill, skwill (Latin, *squilla*). The sea-onion. A plant with a large bulbous root, growing upon the sandy shores of Spain and the Levant. The root is one of the most powerful and efficacious remedies in the *materia medica*.

Squire, skwire (contraction of *esquire*). A title popularly given to a country gentleman, or one possessed of landed property.

Squirearchy, skwire-arky. A term sometimes applied to country gentlemen collectively; the power or social influence

possessed by squires or country gentlemen.

Stabat Mater (Lat., the mother stood). A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

Stability, sta-billit-e (Latin, *sto*, to stand). Firmness; steadiness; fixedness of aim or purpose; constancy.

Staccato, stak-kah-to (Italian, separated). In music, a direction that the notes to which it is affixed are to be detached in a distinct and striking manner from each other.

Stadium, staddy-um (Greek, *stadion*). An ancient Grecian measure of length, containing 125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, nearly corresponding to the English furlong. Also, a race-course for men and horses, and the ground on which the wrestlers and athletes exercised.

Stadtholder, stat-hole-dur (Dutch, *stadhouder*, city-holder). Formerly the title of the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland; the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

Staff, stabf. In military affairs, an establishment of officers in different regiments, attached to an army, or attendant upon the commander of an army. The staff usually includes officers not of the line, as adjutants, quarter-masters, chaplains, surgeons, &c. The staff is the medium of communication from the commander-in-chief to every department of the army. In music, the five lines upon which the notes are written.

Stage, stajē. In the drama, that part of the theatre upon which plays are represented; the term is also used in a general sense to imply the theatrical profession, theatrical compositions, and theatrical matters, interests, and relations. In travelling by road, a place of rest, or a point of the journey where a change of horses takes place. A time or period of progress in human affairs, or in any undertaking or performance. A degree in mental advancement towards any knowledge, art, or excellence.

Stage-coach. A coach which runs regularly between certain places, and at stated times, to convey passengers.

Stager, stajē-ur. A familiar term for one who has been long on the stage of life; an old practitioner.

Staggers, stag-gers. In farriery, a disease of horses, cows, and sheep. It is said to be a kind of apoplexy, in which the animal reels or staggers.

Stagirite, } *stajjy-rite*. An appellation
Stagyrte, } given to Aristotle, from
 Stagira, a town in Macedonia, the place of
 his birth.

Stagnation, *stag-nayshun* (Latin, *stag-nare*, to stand). A state of immobility; cessation or absence of motion; want of activity in trade and commerce.

Staid, *stade* (from *stay*). Sober; steady; grave in deportment or demeanour; not volatile, fickle, or fanciful.

Stake, *stako*. A pointed piece of timber to be set in the ground for the purpose of forming a support or fence; the post to which persons who suffered martyrdom were secured—hence, synonymous with martyrdom; money, &c., pledged or paid down by way of wager.

Stalactite, *sta-laktite* (Greek, *stalasso*, to drop). A crystalline spar formed into oblong, conical, round, or irregular bodies, composed of various crusts, and usually hanging in the form of icicles from the roofs of grottoes, caves, &c.

Stalagmite, *sta-lagmite* (Greek, *stalagmium*, a drop). A deposit of calcareous or earthy matter formed by water impregnated with carbonate of lime, &c., in dropping on the floor of a cavern.

Stalking-horse, *stawk-ing-hawrse*. A horse, real or fictitious, made use of by fowlers to shelter themselves from the sight of the game they desire to capture; hence, applied figuratively to a person employed as a tool, or to a pretence or mask by which one attempts to conceal his real designs.

Stall, *stawl* (Saxon). A stand or station; the place in which horses or cattle stand; a place upon which or in which articles are exposed for sale; in a cathedral, the seat appropriated in the choir to certain ranks of the clergy. In theatres and places of public entertainment, a seat partitioned off and set apart for one person's occupation.

Stall-fed, *stawl-fed*. A term applied to cattle fed or fattened in a stable.

Stalwart, *stol-wurt* (Saxon, *stælworthe*, worth the stealing, or taking). Conspicuous for strength and bravery; bold; valiant; daring; possessing prowess.

Stamen, *stay-men* (Latin, a filament). In botany, the male organ of plants, formed generally with the corolla, near the pistil, consisting of two parts, the filament and the anther.

Stamina, *stammv-nah* (Latin, *stamen*,

the first principles of anything; the solids of a human body; whatever constitutes the chief support or strength of anything.

Stamp, *stamp* (Dutch, *stampen*). An impress or mark; a distinguishing characteristic; reputation, either good or evil; authority; currency; cast; form.

Stampede, *stamp-peed*. } A term de-
Stampedo, *stamp-peedo*. } noting a sudden fright or panic among a herd of cattle, which causes them to run away; hence, applied to a rush of persons from any place.

Stanch, *stantsh* (French, *étancher*, from Latin, *stagnare*, to stand). To stay or stop from flowing, as blood from a wound; to cease to flow. See also **Staunch**.

Standard, *stand-ard* (Saxon). A rule or measure; a rate; a test; a criterion; that which is established or permanently fixed. In military affairs, an ensign of war; a staff with a flag and colours, around which the soldiers are supposed to take their stand. In horticulture, a term used to distinguish trees from the dwarf kind, or from such as are trained against walls.

Standish, *stand-ish*. A receptacle for pens and ink to stand in.

Stannary, *stann-ary* (Latin, *stannum*, tin). A tin mine; the tin mines of a district; the royal rights in respect to such location of mines. The *Stannary Courts*, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, are held before the lord-warden and his deputies, in virtue of a privilege granted to the workers in the tin mines, there to sue and be sued in their own courts, that they may not be drawn from their business.

Stanza, *stanz-ah* (Italian, a stand or station). A number of grave verses, containing some perfect sense, terminating in a pause. There are stanzas of four, six, eight, ten, or twelve verses. Also, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure or relation in that poem.

Staple, *stay-pl* (Saxon, *stapel*, a stake). A settled mart or market; the original material of a manufacture; the principal commodity or production of a country or district; settled; established in commerce.

Starboard, *star-borde*. In nautical language, the right side of a ship, when a person stands with his face turned towards the head or prow.

Star Chamber. Formerly a court of

from its roof being decorated with stars. This court was empowered to decide upon that class of offences respecting which the law was silent; it also passed judgment without the intervention of a jury. This court was abolished in the time of Charles the First.

Stark, stark (Saxon, *stere*). Strong; firm; confirmed; completely established; absolutely; wholly; entirely.

Starveling, starv-ling. One who is hungry and emaciated, and pining from want; an animal or plant in a perishing condition, through want of proper nutrition.

Stasis, stay-sis (Greek, *stasis*, standing). In pathology, stagnation of the blood or animal humours.

Statesman, statze-man. One versed in the art of governing a state or country; one entrusted with the conduct of public affairs.

Static, stat-ik } (Greek, *statike*).
Statistical, stattik-al } Relating to the state of bodies at rest or in equilibrium; resting; acting by the force of weight.

Station, staysh-un (Latin, *sto*, to stand). A stand or standing; a place or position; situation; condition; post or office assigned or occupied; rank or condition of life; a military post; the post or rendezvous of a police force; a place on railways for the reception of passengers and goods.

Stationary, stayshun-ary (Latin, *sto*, to stand). Fixed, not progressive; not moving. In astronomy, an epithet applied to the appearance of a planet, when it seems to remain on the same point of the zodiac for several days.

Stationery, stayshun-ery. A term used to denote paper, pens, ink, and writing materials and implements of all descriptions. The term is supposed to be derived from the custom which prevailed formerly of exposing these articles for sale upon stalls, or *stations*, at fairs and other places of public resort.

Statistician, stat-is-tisshun (Latin, *status*, condition). A person who makes the science of statistics his study; one who is employed in collecting statistics.

Statistics, stat-tistiks (Latin, *status*, condition). In political economy, the science which determines the condition of a country, in reference to its extent, population, industry, wealth, power, &c.; applied generally to any collection of facts, or details gleaned from actual things.

Statuary, statuu-ary (Latin, *statuarius*). The art of forming images or statues; especially one who copies sculpture or moulds images.

Statue, stat-yu (Latin, *statua*, from *statuo*, to set). An image; a carved representation of a living being; a figure of metal, stone, or wood.

Statuette, statuu-et. A small statue, not exceeding half the natural size of a figure.

Statu quo, stat-yu kwo (Latin). A Latin expression, signifying the former state of anything; the condition or position in which things were. *Status quo*, or *status quo ante bellum*, is a phrase used in speaking of belligerent powers, when they agree, as a preliminary of peace, to restore their conquests, or to return to that condition in which the parties respectively stood before the commencement of hostilities.

Stature, stat-yur (Latin, *statura*). The height of any animal, especially of man.

Status, stay-tus (Latin). Position; state or condition of a thing; place or station in society.

Statute, stat-yute (Latin, *statuo*, to set or fix). A law enacted by the legislature of a state, to be observed by all the subjects of that state; as distinguished from an act which relates only to an individual or section of the community. The term statute is also applied to an act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

Staunch, stantsh (French, *flancher*). Firm; upholding; supporting in need; steadfast.

Stave, stave (from *staff*). A thin, narrow piece of wood used in the construction of casks; a staff, or metrical series, so disposed that when it is concluded, the same order begins again.

Stay, stay (Spanish, *estado*). In the rigging of a ship, a long rope employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stern of the ship. *Stays*, in seamanship, also implies the operation of going about, or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails.

Stead, sted (Saxon, *stede*). Primarily, place; the position of another; to stand in *stead*, to be of great use and advantage.

Steak, stake. A slice of flesh fried or broiled.

Stealth, stelh. The act of stealing; theft; secret act; clandestine practice; unperceived means employed to accomplish a purpose or gain an object.

Steed, steed (Saxon, *steda*). A horse; a horse for state or war.

Steelyard, steel-yard. A description of balance consisting of a short arm, from which a required weight is suspended, and a long graduated arm, to which an invariable movable weight is attached. Equilibrium is attained when the weights are reciprocally proportioned to their distances from the points of suspension.

Steep, steep (German, *stippen*). To soak; to macerate; to imbue.

Steer, steer (Saxon, *steor*). A young ox of the male kind.

Steerage, steer-aje (Saxon, *steoran*). The act or practice of directing or governing in a course; direction; regulation; management; that by which any course is guided; an apartment in the fore part of a ship for the accommodation of the inferior passengers.

Steganography, stegga-noggrah-fy (Greek, *steganos*, covered; *grapho*, to write). The art of writing in cypher.

Stellar, stel-lar } (Latin, *stella*, a
Stellary, stella-ry } star). Relating to the stars; full of stars; set with stars.

Stelography, ste-loggrah-fy (Greek, *stela*, a pillar; *grapho*, to write). The art of inscribing or writing characters on pillars.

Stem, stem (Saxon, *stemma*). To stand firmly against; to keep way steadily against; to oppose progress.

Stencil, sten-sil. Among artists, a thin piece of parchment, pasteboard, or metal, on which the outlines and general forms of any figures are cut out; this plate is then laid upon plain paper, and the colour being passed through with a brush, imparts a delineation of the figure to the material beneath.

Stenography, ste-noggrah-fy (Greek, *stenos*, secret; *grapho*, to write). Short-hand writing; the art of writing in short-hand, in which signs and characters are used for whole words.

Stentorian, sten-tory-an. Extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound; having a very loud voice. From *Stentor*, the name of a herald mentioned by Homer, whose voice was said to be as loud as the united voices of fifty men.

Step-brother. A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

Step-father. A father-in-law; a father by marriage only.

Step-mother. A mother-in-law; a mother by marriage only.

Steppes. A name given to plains or level wastes of land, destitute of trees, in some places covered with long, rank grass, in others sandy and barren; and presenting an intermediate character between deserts and prairies. They are common in Russia, and in some parts of Asia.

Ster. A termination of several words in the English language, derived from the Saxon, *steoran*, to rule, to direct, and still retaining the significance of guidance, direction, &c., as in *minister*, *maltster*, *songster*.

Stereography, stery-oggrah-fy (Gk., *stereos*, a solid; *grapho*, to write). The art of drawing the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

Stereometry, sterry-ommy-tre (Greek, *stereos*, solid; *metron*, measure). The art of measuring solids, or the finding the cubic contents of bodies.

Stereoscope, stëry-o-skope (Greek, *stereos*, solid; *skopeo*, to view). An optical instrument adapted to both eyes for combining two corresponding pictures or projections of an object, so as to exhibit it in relief, or as the object itself would appear to each eye respectively.

Stereotype, stëry-o-tipe (Greek, *stereos*, fixed; *typos*, type, form). Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate cast from a mould of a composed page; the art of making plates of fixed metallic types for printing books; figuratively, any set form of speech, or phrase, repeatedly used to convey the same meaning or sentiment.

Sterile, ster-il (Latin, *sterilis*). Barren; unproductive; unfruitful; not producing vegetation or crops.

Sterling, ster-ling. In English commerce, a term applied to money when it is of the fixed, or national, or standard value; as a "pound sterling," meaning an English pound, not a pound indefinitely. The derivation of this word is from *Easterling*, or native of the East; in reference to certain coiners who were invited from the eastern part of Germany into England for the purpose of coining English money, such coinage being thenceforward denominated *easterling*, *esterling*, *sterling*. The word sterling possesses also a still wider

application, denoting genuineness and excellence of quality, as *sterling* value, *sterling* worth, *sterling* wit, &c.

Stern, *stern* (Saxon, *stearn*). The hind part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the hind part of anything.

Sternutation, *sternu-tayshun* (Latin, *sternuto*, to sneeze often). A convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of the nostrils; the act of sneezing.

Stertorous, *sterto-rus* (Latin, *sterto*, to snore). Breathing heavily; snoring; a noisy kind of respiration, observable in cases of apoplexy.

Stethoscope, *stetho-skope* (Greek, *stethos*, the breast; *skopeo*, to examine). In medicine, a tubular instrument for discovering by sound the minutest variations from the healthy standard. This is done by the physician applying the instrument to the chest or stomach, and putting his ear to the narrow end.

Stevedore, *stoery-dore*. One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port.

Steward, *stew-ard* (Saxon, *stede*, place; *ward*, guardianship). One who manages the affairs of another; a superintendent or manager of the household or estate of another; one employed to collect rents or dues, keep accounts, &c. An officer of state of high rank and trust; in colleges and some other public institutions, an officer who provides the food and superintends the culinary department.

Sthenic, *sthe-nik* (Greek, *sthenos*, strength). In pathology, an epithet applied to diseases in general which arise from excessive excitement.

Stigma, *stig-mah* (Greek). A brand made with a heated iron; a mark of infamy; anything which destroys reputation. In botany, the upper part of the pistil, which collects the granules of pollen upon its surface, and transmits their influence to other parts of a plant.

Stiletto, *ste-letto* (Italian, diminutive of *stilo*, a dagger). A small dagger, with a sharp point and a rounded edge; an instrument with which eyelet holes are made.

Still, *stil*. The name of the principal vessel in which distillation is conducted; stills are of various forms, the simplest of which consists of a retort and receiver. The term is commonly derived from Latin, *stare*, to drop.

Still-born, *stil-bawn*. Dead at the birth; born lifeless; abortive; figuratively applied to any literary or other production which attracts no notice or attention, and of the existence of which the public is unaware.

Still-life. In painting, a term applied to that class of pictures representing fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, or a variety of other articles which generally form adjuncts to a picture only, and none of which have animate existence.

Stimulant, *stimmu-lant* (Latin, *stimulo*, to excite). Anything which induces excitement; that which incites, or acts as a spur or goad; a thing which inclines to action by some forcible motive. In pathology, a medicine calculated to excite or stimulate the organic action of the various systems of the animal economy.

Stimulus, *stimmu-lus*. Anything which excites and tends to action, especially as regards mental energy and moral excellence.

Stipend, *sti-pend* (Latin, *stipa*, money; *pendeo*, to hang or weigh). Originally, the money given to the Roman soldiers as pay, and weighed out to them; with us it denotes money paid for the fulfilment of an engagement; settled remuneration for services; wages or salary, especially the annual salary of a clergyman.

Stipendiary, *sti-pend-y-ary*. Receiving settled pay; performing services for stated wages or salary.

Stippling, *stip-ling*. A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots, as contradistinguished from engravings in continuous lines; also, the mode of drawing by putting on tints and shadows of black-lead or crayon by means of a piece of coiled paper charged with pigment.

Stipulate, *stippu-late*. To settle terms; to contract; to bargain; to make an agreement or covenant to perform or to forbear something. The word is derived from the Latin, *stipula*, a straw, because formerly, in making a sale, a straw was given to the purchaser in sign of a real delivery—a custom said to be still retained in some parts of France. The custom was for the two parties to break a straw between them, and each take his moiety, which they afterwards re-joined, to recognise their promise.

Stipule, *sti-pule* (Latin *stipula*). In botany, a leafy appendage to proper leaves or their footstalks. The stipules often bear a strong resemblance to real leaves.

Stirrup, stir-rup (Saxon, *stirge-rapa*, step-rope). A kind of ring, horizontal on one side, to receive the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle. In ships, stirrups are short ropes, having their upper ends plaited and nailed around the yards, and eyes made to their lower ends; the name of *stirrup* is also given to a piece of timber put under the keel when some part of it is lost.

Stiver, sti-vur. A Dutch coin, equal to about a halfpenny in value. It is also a money of account in Holland and Flanders.

Stoccade, stok-kade (Italian, *stocco*).

Stockade, stok-ade } In fortification, a sharp stake or post sunk in the earth; also, a barrier or fence made with such stakes.

Stock, stok. A general term for the commodities of trade; a fixed or permanent source of supply. In agriculture, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to a farm; in commerce, a term denoting any sum of money which has been lent to Government on condition of receiving a certain interest till the principal be repaid; a fund raised by a public company.

Stock Broker. One who deals in purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds for others.

Stock Dove. The name given to the wild pigeon of Europe, long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species.

Stock Exchange. The place or building where the public stock is bought and sold.

Stock-fish. The cod-fish dried, but not salted.

Stock-jobber. One who speculates in the funds, by buying or selling in anticipation of fluctuations which may occur in the course of events.

Stoic, sto-ik (Greek, *stoikos*, from *stoa*, a porch in Athens where Zeno taught). A term applied to one who affects insensibility to either pain or pleasure, and who regards with indifference that which moves the passions ordinarily. The *Stoics* were a sect of philosophers among the ancient Greeks, followers of Zeno, who taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without murmuring to the inevitable necessity imposed by Fate.

Stoker, stoke-ur. One who attends to the fire of a steam-engine or a brew-

Stole, stole (Latin, *stola*). A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. *Groom of the stole* is an officer of the royal household and first lord of the bed-chamber. His title is derived from the long robe worn by the sovereign upon solemn or state occasions.

Stolid, stol-id (Latin, *stolidus*). Stupid; dull; foolish; passive; wanting in energy; unimpassioned.

Stomacher, stumma-tshur. Something worn on the breast as an ornament; an ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Stomachic, stum-äkik (Greek, *stomachikos*, pertaining to the stomach). A medicine or cordial tending to correct or invigorate the stomach.

Stomata, stom-ähtah (Greek). In botany, passages through the epidermis of plants, regarded as spiracles or breathing pores.

Stomatic, stom-attik (Greek, *stoma*, the mouth). A medicine or application calculated to cure diseases of the mouth.

Storthing, start-ing. The parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.

Stoup, stoop (Saxon, *stoppa*, a pot or flagon). A word commonly applied in Scotland to vessels for liquids; in Roman Catholic churches, the basin containing the holy water placed in a niche at the entrance.

Stow, sto (Saxon, a place). To lay in order and close; to store up; to pack or put away; to put in a suitable place or position.

Strabismus, stra-bismus (Latin, *straba*, a squint-eyed person). Squinting; a distortion of one or both of the eyes, whereby the pupil is turned from, instead of being directed towards objects.

Straddle, strad-dl (Saxon, *stredan*, to scatter or spread). To stand or walk wide, or with the legs far apart.

Strait, strate (Latin, *strictum*). In geography, a narrow pass of the ocean, through which the water flows from one sea to another; metaphorically restrictive, means narrow circumstances, distress & difficulty.

Strand, strand (Saxon). Sea-beach or shore; verge of the sea or of any navigable river; also, one of the plaits or parts of which a rope is composed.

Stranded, strand-ed. The situation of

Strangulation, *strangu-layshun* (Lat., *strangulo*). Suffocation; pressure upon the windpipe, so as to cause choking; the act of strangling; figuratively, suppression; preventing anything from appearing or coming into existence.

Strappado, *strap-paydo* (Italian, *strappare*, to pull). A military punishment formerly practised; it consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was occasionally dislocated.

Strata, *stray-tah* (Latin, plural of *stratum*, a bed). Beds or layers of different kinds of earth; the thicker layers of mineral matter forming the crust of the globe.

Stratagem, *stratta-jem* (Greek, *stratos*, an army; *ago*, to lead). An artifice or trick by which a person is deceived; a scheme by which some advantage is sought to be obtained.

Strategy, *stratty-jy* (Greek, *stratos*, an army; *ago*, to lead). The science of military command; the different means of conducting all the operations of war.

Strenuous, *strennu-us* (Latin, *strenuus*). Energetic; bold; active; zealous; eagerly pressing, or urgent.

Stress, *stress* (Saxon, *strece*, violence). Force; violence; importance; weight. *To lay a stress upon*, to rest or rely on; to lay an emphasis on any particular word or sentence.

Striate, *stri-ale*. } Channelled;
Striated, *stri-ayted*. } formed into channels. In botany, streaked, marked, or scored with superficial or very slender lines.

Stricken, *striken* (from *strike*). Struck; smitten; advanced; worn; far gone.

Stricture, *strikt-ture* (Latin, *strictus*, to bind). A binding closely; hard pressure; figuratively, a pressing hard upon with critical remarks; rigorous observation; censure.

Stridulous, *striddu-lus* (Latin, *stridulus*). Making a small harsh sound or creaking noise; creaking; cracking.

Strigose, *stri-gose* (Latin, *strigosus*, lank, lean). Covered or set with stiff bristles.

Stringent, *strin-jent* (Latin, *stringo*, to bind). Binding; contracting; rigorous; admitting no relaxation; harsh; severe.

Stripling, *strip-linr*. A youth; a lad; a young tree.

Strong-hold. A fortress, fort, or fortified place; figuratively, any circumstance which strengthens a position or supports a claim.

Strop, *strop*. An implement for sharpening knives, razors, &c.; usually consisting of a block of wood with a surface of leather, or other material.

Strophe, *stro-fe*, or *strof-o* (Greek, *strephe*, to turn). In Greek poetry, a stanza, the first member of a poem; so called because the singers turned in one direction while they recited that portion of the poem.

Structure, *struk-ture* (Latin, *struo*, to build). In its general significance, a building of some size and importance; act or manner of building; form; construction; internal constitution or organisation.

Strumous, *stru-mus* (Latin, *struma*, scrofula). Affected with scrofula; having swellings in the glands.

Strychnia, *strikenah*. } In chemis-
Strychnine, *strikenine*. } try, an alkaline substance obtained from the fruit of the *strychnos nux vomica* and *strychnos ignatia*. It is a white substance, crystallised in very small four-sided prisms, and excessively bitter; it acts upon the stomach with violent energy, inducing lock-jaw, and destroying life.

Stubble, *stub-bl* (Dutch, *stoppel*). The lower portion of the stalks of corn remaining in the ground after the corn has been reaped.

Stucco, *stuk-ko* (Spanish, *estuco*). A substance used for the surface of walls, in the construction of ornaments for buildings and other purposes. It is composed of white marble, pulverised with plaster of lime, and mixed with water, forming a ductile paste.

Stud, *stud* (Saxon, *stod*). In building, a small piece of timber or joint inserted in the sills and beams between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers; an ornamental button for the shirt; a collection of horses for breeding, racing, or hunting purposes.

Studding-sail. A sail of a ship which is set beyond the skirt of the principal sails; only set during light winds.

Studio, *stewdy-o* (Italian). The painting-room of an artist; the work-shop of a sculptor.

Stufa, *stu-fah* (Italian). A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stultify, stulty-fi (Latin, *stultus*, foolish; *facio*, to make). To make foolish; to prove to be foolish; to commit acts of manifest folly; in law, to allege or prove to be insane for avoiding some act.

Stump-orator. A popular term for a person who harangues from a stump or other elevation; one who addresses miscellaneous assemblages out of doors; a mob-orator.

Stunt, stunt (Saxon, *stintan*). To hinder from growth; to retard the development of animals or vegetables.

Stupendous, stu-pendus (Latin, *stupeo*, to be astonished). Causing astonishment by its magnitude; astonishing; wonderful; amazing.

Stupor, stu-por (Latin). A deprivation or cessation of the senses; heaviness; dullness; numbness; torpidity.

Sturdy, stur-ry (French, *estourdi*). Hardy; resolute; robust; full of energy and vigour; stout; obstinate; unyielding.

Stygian, stijjy-an. Pertaining to the river *Styx*, the fabled river of the infernal regions; hence, infernal; black; dark; gloomy.

Style, stile. This word is derived from the Latin, *stylus*, the name given to an instrument pointed at one end and broad at the other, which the Romans employed in writing upon their waxen tablets; whence the word has been used for the manner of writing in general, and in a still more extended sense applied to the manner of speaking, acting, personal conduct, characteristic, &c. In botany, a certain part in the centre of a flower, so named from its supposed resemblance to the *stylus*.

Styptic, stip-tik (Greek, *stypho*, to restrain). Astringent; producing contraction; having the quality of restraining bleeding.

Suasion, sway-zhun. The act of persuading; the influence brought to bear upon anything.

Suavity, swavvy-ty (Latin, *suavitas*). Sweetness of disposition; amiability of manner; mildness; softness; gentleness.

Sub. A Latin preposition used in English composition to signify immediately, or closely, underneath. In its general signification, both alone and conjoined, it denotes under with regard to place, and figuratively it implies after, with regard to time or station in life. It also denotes somewhat,

Subacid, sub-assid (Latin, *sub*, almost; *acidus*, sour). Sour in a slight degree; a substance moderately acid.

Subacid, sub-akkrid. Moderately pungent; sharp in a slight degree.

Subah, su-bah. In India, a province; a viceroyship. *Subahdar*, the native governor of a province; a native officer in the army.

Subaltern, sub-altum (Latin, *sub*, under; *alter*, another). A military term, denoting every officer in the service under the rank of captain; inferior; subordinate.

Subaqueous, sub-akwy-us (Latin, *sub*, under; *aqua*, water). Being under the surface of the water; formed under water; deposited under water.

Subastral, sub-astral (Latin, *sub*, under; *astra*, a star). Being under the stars; beneath the heavens; terrestrial.

Subaudition, subhaw-dishun (Latin, *sub*; *audio*, to hear). The act of comprehending something not expressed.

Sub-contractor, sub-kon-träktu. One who takes a contract under the original contractor, or under a previous contract.

Sub-division, subdy-vizzhun. The part of a larger part; the act of subdividing.

Subdue, sub-du (Latin, *subdo*, to put under). To conquer; to vanquish; to check the spirit of resistance; to overcome; to tame; to bring in subjection.

Suberic, su-berrik (Latin, *suber*, cork). Pertaining to cork.

Subito, su-byto (Italian, suddenly). In music, a term of direction, as *colti subito*, "turn (the leaf) quickly."

Subjacent, sub-jaysent (Latin, *sub*, under; *jaceo*, to lie). Lying under or beneath; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Subject, sub-jekt (Latin, *sub*, under; *facio*, to put). Placed, situate, living, or serving under; liable to or responsible for; that on which any action, influence, or thought is exercised; tributary; subordinate; inferior; exposed; one who lives under the dominion of another. *Subject matter*, that which bears the same relation to the subject as the whole does to any particular part; in logic, the *subject of a proposition* is that of which anything is affirmed by the predicate.

Subjective, sub-jektiv. Relating to

epithet applied to those internal states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the subject; opposed to objective.

Subjoin, sub-joyn. To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.

Subjugate, sub-joogate (Latin, *sub*; *jugum*, a yoke). To bring under the yoke; to render subject; to subdue. The term is derived from a custom among the Romans, who, after a victory, frequently compelled their conquered enemies to pass under an erection of spears in the shape of a yoke or gallows.

Subjunctive, sub-junktiv (Latin, *sub*; *jungo*, to join). To join at the end. *Subjunctive mood* is a mood or manner of conjugating verbs, and is thus called because usually subjoined to some other verb, or to some conjunction; thereby expressing condition, contingency, or hypothesis.

Sublation, sub-layshun (Latin, *sublatio*). The act of taking or bearing away.

Sub-lieutenant, sub-lef-tenant, or sub-lu-tenant. In the English army, an officer of the royal artillery and the fusiliers, in which there are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant.

Sublimate, subbly-mate (Latin, *sublimis*, high). To raise by chemical fire; to refine, as solid substances, by heat; to exalt; to elevate; to heighten.

Sublime, sub-lime (Latin, *sublimis*, high). High in place or style; lofty; grand; that which exalts the mind or elevates the soul.

Sublineation, sub-leeny-ayshun (Lat., *sub*, under; *linea*, a line). Mark of a line or lines under a word or sentence; underlining.

Sublunar, sub-lewnar } (Latin, *sub*,
Sublunary, sublu-nary } under; *luna*, the moon). Literally, beneath the moon, but applied to worlds or things terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

Sub-marine, submah-roen (Latin, *sub*, under; *mare*, the sea). Lying, being, acting, or growing under the water in the sea.

Submersion, sub-mershun (Latin, *sub*, under; *mergo*, to plunge). To put under water; causing an overflow: the act of plunging under water, or drowning.

Subordinate, sub-ordy-nate (Latin, *sub*, under; *ordino*, to range). Inferior in order, rank, nature, dignity, or power; descending in a regular series of gradation.

Subornation, subbawr-nayshun (Lat., *suborno*, to cause to swear falsely). The act of procuring privately, by secret fraud, or by silent, indirect means; the act of procuring false evidence. In law, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

Subpoena, } sub-peenah (Latin, *sub*,
Subpena, } under; *pæna*, a penalty). In law, a writ by which a person is commanded to appear in court. The name is taken from the words in the writ which charge the party summoned to appear at the day and place assigned, *sub pæna centum librarum*, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

Subrogation, subbro-gāyshun (Latin, *subrogo*). In civil law, the substituting one person for another, and giving him the rights of that other.

Sub rosa, sub-roze-ah (Lat.). Literally, under the rose; privately; secretly; in confidence. This term is said to be derived from the custom, once general among the ancients, of suspending a rose over the heads of the guests at feasts and banquets, to signify that whatever transpired was of a confidential nature. The rose was dedicated to Harpocrates, the god of silence.

Subscribe, sub-skribe (Latin, *sub*, under; *scribo*, to write). To give consent by underwriting the name; to attest by writing one's name; hence, to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to paper; also, to assert; to second the opinion of another.

Subsequent, subseq-went (Latin, *sub*, after; *sequor*, to follow). Following; coming after; happening after; succeeding; future.

Subservient, sub-serry-ent (Latin, *sub*, under; *servio*, to serve). Serving under something else; subordinate or subject to; acting as an agent or instrument; serving to promote some end; useful to further a purpose.

Subside, sub-side (Latin, *sub*, downwards; *sido*, to settle). To settle; to sink downwards; to settle into a state of rest or peace; to appease; to abate; to intermit, to retire.

Subsidy, subsid-dy (Latin, *sub*, under; *sedes*, a seat). Literally, that which is under the seat, and serves as its support; hence, aid in money to purchase support or assistance. In international policy, a sum of money paid by one nation to another to purchase the service of additional troops, or other aid in war, against an enemy.

Sub silentio, sub-sylenshy-o (Latin). In silence; secretly.

Subsist, sub-sist (Latin, *sub*, under; *sto*, to stand). To have existence; to live; to be maintained; to continue, or retain the present condition, state, nature, or properties.

Subsistence, sub-sistens. Being; competency, or sufficiency to support life; means of support; livelihood.

Subsoil, sub-soyl (Latin, *sub*, under; and *soil*). The soil beneath; the bed of earth which lies between the surface-soil and base of rocks on which it rests; sub-stratum.

Substance, sub-stans (Latin, *sub*, under; *sto*, to stand). Literally, anything which stands under or subsists. Being; existence; something which exists of itself, independently of any created being, or any particular mode or accident; anything bearing certain qualities of matter, bulk, firmness, solidity, power, or means to support or maintain, essential part; means of living; wealth.

Substantial, sub-stānshul (Latin, *sub*, under; *sto*, to stand). Real; solid; corporeal; strong; material; possessed of goods or valuables.

Substantiate, sub-stanshy-ate. To establish by proof; to cause to exist; to confirm.

Substantive, sub-stan-tiv (Latin, *sub-sto*, to exist). Solid; material; essential; betokening existence; real. In grammar, a noun—the part of speech which expresses something that exists either materially or immaterially.

Substitute, sub-sty-tute (Latin, *sub*, for; *statuo*, to put). A person put and acting by delegated authority in place of another; that which is used or employed for something else.

Subtraction, sub-strakshun (Latin, *subtraho*, to take away). In law, the withdrawing or withholding some right, as the withholding a legacy from the legatee.

Substratum, sub-strāytum (Latin, *sub-stratus*, spread under). That which is laid or strewed under something; something laid or placed under as a support, or to hold together or maintain certain accidents or qualities; a layer of earth under another.

Subtend, sub-tend (Latin, *sub*, under;

Subterfuge, subter-fuge (Latin, *subter*, under; *fugio*, to flee). Literally, a mode of evasion, in which one has recourse to some shelter; the refuge of one's fears; a shift; an artifice; a trick; a pretence or pretext to escape or evade a difficulty.

Subterraneous, subtur-rany-us (Lat., *sub*, under; *terra*, the earth). Being or lying under the surface of the earth; underground.

Subtle, sub-tl (Latin, *subtilis*, exceedingly thin). Literally, thin, slender, fine-drawn, or refined; hence, metaphorically refined; polished to excess; cunning; artful; deceitful; crafty; acute in judgment; discriminating with the nicest accuracy.

Subtraction, sub-trakshun (Latin, *sub*, from; *traho*, to draw). The act or operation of taking a part from the rest; in arithmetic, the taking of one number from another of the same kind or denomination.

Suburb, sub-urb } (Latin, *sub*, with-
Suburbs, sub-urbz } out; *urbs*, city). A locality or district which is under, but without the walls of a city; a place immediately adjoining a city; the confines of a city.

Subvert, sub-vert (Latin, *sub*, under; *verto*, to turn). Literally, to turn that under which should be upward; hence, to overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to pervert; to corrupt.

Succade, suk-kade (French, *sucré*, sugar). A sweetmeat or preserve in sugar.

Succedaneum, suksy-dane-yum (Lat.) That which is made to serve for something else; a substitute.

Succession, suk-shesshun (Latin, *sub*, after; *cedo*, to go). Regular order; series; lineage; rightful inheritance.

Succinct, suk-sinkt (Latin, *singo*, to gird). In its primary sense, tucked or girded up; hence, compressed into a narrow compass; leaving nothing loose or negligent; compact; concise; compendious.

Succour, suk-ur (Latin, *sub*; *curro*, to run). Literally, to run or hasten to help or assist; hence, assistance given immediately and upon the spur of the occasion; aid in distress; relief in the hour of need.

Succulent, sukku-lent (Latin, *succulentus*). Juicy; full of juice or moisture sappy.

Succumb, suk-kum (Latin, *sub*, under *cumbo*, to lie). To yield or faint under; to submit unresistingly to sink under after

Suction, suk-shun (Saxon, *sucan*). The act of sucking or drawing.

Sudation, su-dayshun (Latin, *sudo*, to sweat). The act of sweating; perspiration.

Sudorific, sudo-rifik (Latin, *sudor*, sweat; *facio*, to make). Tending to produce sweat; a medicine that opens the pores and promotes perspiration.

Sue, su (French, *suivre*, to follow). To institute legal proceedings against; to seek to recover by law; to petition; to beg; to entreat.

Sufferance, suffer-ans (Latin, *sub*, under; *fero*, to bear). Endurance; patience; the bearing of pain; permission, by not forbidding; negative consent; passive allowance.

Suffice, suf-fise (Latin, *sub*; *facio*, to make). To make or suit to the purpose; to be enough or sufficient; to satisfy; to supply.

Suffix, suf-fiks (Latin, *suffigo*, to fix under or after). A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

Suffragan, suffrah-gan (Latin, *suffragor*, to vote). A term applied to a bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan, or archbishop.

Suffrage, suf-raje. A vote or voice given on a controverted point; a vote in the choice of a person to an office or trust; in a special sense, the united voice of the congregation in public prayer. *Suffragatio*, the giving one's vote at an election, is a figurative expression, from the camel which bends his knees to make the ascent more easy to his rider; as *suffrago* is the joint of the hinder leg of a beast, and is formed of *sub*, under, and *frago*, the obsolete verb to break.

Suffusion, suf-fűzhun (Lat., *suffundo*, to pour out upon). An overflowing of some humour, showing itself in the skin, particularly of the blood or the bile. The redness which ordinarily arises from shame or outraged modesty, and which is termed blushing, is only a *suffusion* of blood appearing in the cheeks; the jaundice is a *suffusion* of bile over the whole body.

Sugar-baking. The process of refining the raw sugar after it is received from the sugar plantation in the colonies.

Suggestion, sug-jest-yun (Latin, *suggero*, to bear under or near). Private hint; intimation; the presentation of an object to the mind; something brought

forward in an indirect or casual manner; an opinion, or piece of advice, offered with diffidence; something mentioned or proposed.

Suicidal, su-e-sydal (Latin, *sui*, of one's self; *cado*, to kill). Pertaining to suicide; applied metaphorically to a policy, or mode of action, which destroys its purpose, or defeats its intention.

Suicide, su-o-side (Latin, *sui*, of one's self; *cado*, to kill). The crime of destroying one's self; self-murder; one who takes his own life; a self-murderer.

Sui generis, su-e jenny-ris (Latin). Of its own or peculiar kind; characteristic; singular.

Suite, sute (French, *suite*, from *suivre*, to follow). Succession; series; a set of the same kind; a number of things made to correspond or match; an action or process at law; a petition; courtship.

Suite, swoot (French). Retinue; train of attendants; a connected succession, as a *suite* of apartments.

Suitor, su-tur. One who prefers a petition; one who courts another; a man who solicits a woman in marriage. In law, one who sues or prosecutes a demand of right; a party interested in a suit.

Sully, sul-ly (French, *soullier*). Literally, to smear with soil or dirt; hence, to dim the brightness; to stain the purity, as applied to fame, character, or reputation.

Sulphate, sul-fate. In chemistry, a compound of sulphuric acid and a base.

Sulphite, sul-fite. In chemistry, a combination of sulphurous acid with a salifiable base.

Sultry, sult-ry (Saxon, *swole*, heat). Hot and close; oppressively warm; a state of heat with cloudiness; hot without any current of air.

Summary, summur-ry. An abridgment which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass; short; brief; concise; compendious.

Summum bonum, sum-mum bo-num (Latin). The chief good; the greatest benefit or advantage; that enjoyment which a person most desires as the greatest felicity.

Sumpter, sump-tur (Italian, *somaro*). A pack-horse; an animal which bears the baggage, or carries clothes or furniture.

Sumptuary, sumptu-ary (Latin, *sumptus*, expense). Pertaining to expense;

regulating the cost of living. *Sumptuary laws* are such as formerly existed for regulating the expense of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, and other personal matters, and imposing a penalty in the event of certain prescribed limits of disbursement being exceeded.

Sumptuous, *sumptu-us* (Latin, *sumptus*, expense). Expensive; costly; splendid; attended with great outlay and magnificence of display.

Sunder, *sun-der* (Saxon, *syndrian*). To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite; to part in two.

Suo jure, *su-o ju-re* (Latin). In one's own right.

Suo marte, *su-o mar-te* (Latin). By one's own strength; by dint of personal exertion.

Super, *su-pur*. A Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over*, *exceeding*, *beyond*, *upon*, &c. Used in composition to denote on the top, more than enough, more than another. In chemistry, this word, when prefixed to the name of a salt, denotes an excess of acid.

Superable, *sewpur-a-bl* (Latin, *super*, to excel or conquer). That may be overcome; surmountable; only slightly or temporarily obstructive.

Superabundance, *su-perrah-bundans* (Latin, *super*, and *abund*). More than enough; excessive abundance.

Superannuation, *sewpur-annu-ayshun* (Latin, *super*, over; *annus*, a year). Impaired or disqualified by age or length of time; unfitted by old age for office or employment.

Supercargo, *sewpur-kargo* (Lat., *super*, and *cargo*). An officer who manages the trading in a merchant ship; a person appointed to conduct the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of a voyage.

Supercilious, *sewpur-sil-yus* (Latin, *super*, above; *cilium*, the eyebrow). Literally, having an elevated eyebrow; hence, haughty; contemptuous; disdainful; overbearing.

Supereminent, *sewpur-emmy-nent* (Latin, *super*, and *eminent*). Greatly excelling; eminent in a high degree.

Supererogation, *sewpur-erro-gayshun* (Latin, *super*, over; *erogatio*, a spending or laying out). The performance of more than

Superficial, *sewpur-fishal* (French, *superficiel*). External; upon the surface; outward show; possessing no depth; not penetrating the surface of a thing.

Superficies, *sewpur-fishez* (Latin, *super*, upon; *facies*, face). The surface, consisting of length or breadth, but without regard to depth or thickness.

Superfine, *sewpur-fine*. Very fine; most fine; excelling others in fineness.

Superfluity, *sewpur-flu-itty* (Latin, *super*, over; *flu*, to flow). More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance; redundancy; excess.

Superhuman, *sewpur-human*. Beyond what is human; above what is human; divine.

Superincumbent, *sewpur-in-kumbent* (Latin, *super*, in; *cumbo*, to lie). Lying or resting upon something else.

Superinduce, *sewpur-indewse* (Latin, *super*, over; *induco*, to bring in). To bring in as an addition; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Superlative, *su-puriah-tiv* (Lat., *super*, over; *latus*, borne or carried). Lofty; rising to a great height; of the highest degree; surpassing ordinary excellence; very eminent.

Supernal, *su-purnal* (Latin, *supernus*). Placed above; being in a higher sphere; pertaining to things in a higher region; celestial; heavenly.

Supernatural, *sewpur-nattu-ral* (Lat., *super*, above; *natura*, nature). Beyond or above the powers of Nature; exceeding the laws of Nature; miraculous.

Supernumery, *sewpur-newmur* ary. Exceeding the number fixed or required; above the regular number; a person or thing beyond the expected or usual number.

Superposition, *sewpur-po-zishu* (Latin, *super*, above; *positus*, placed). Placing above; a lying or being situate above or upon something else.

Superscription, *sewpur-skipshu* (Latin, *super*, upon; *scribo*, to write). The act of writing, or anything written upon the surface or outside; an impression of letters on coins, medals, &c.

Supersede, *sewpur-seed* (Latin, *supersedeo*, to sit). To make void or set aside

place of; to overrule; to succeed; to supplant.

Supersedes, sewpur-seedy-as (Latin). In law, a writ superseding the power of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

Superstition, sewpur-stishshun (Latin, *super*, above; *sto*, to stand). Religious belief or doctrines not sanctioned by Holy Writ; false religion; religion without morality or practice of social virtue; false worship; unfounded belief in extraordinary events; ignorant reliance upon omens and prognostics.

Superstructure, sewpur-strukture (Latin, *super*, upon; *struo*, to build). A structure built upon something else; an erection distinct from its foundation.

Supervene, sewpur-veen (Latin, *super*, upon; *venio*, to come). To come in as a foreign addition; to come upon as something extraneous or additional; to come upon; to happen.

Supervise, sewpur-vize (Latin, *super*, over; *video*, to see). To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; to overlook.

Supine, su-pine (Latin, *supinus*). Lying on the back with the face upwards; hence, figuratively, leaning backward; hanging back; negligent; careless; indifferent; needless; indolent.

Supplant, sup-plant (Latin, *sub*, under; *planta*, the sole of the foot). Literally, to trip up; hence, to displace or remove by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to undermine; to supersede.

Supple, sup-pl (French, *souple*). Pliant; flexible; easy to be bent; bending without breaking; figuratively, yielding to the wish or humour of others; fawning; flattering.

Supplement, sup-le-ment (Latin, *sub*, over; *pleo*, to fill). That which supplies the place of what is lost or deficient; an addition to anything, by which it is made more complete; a provision against contingencies; an appendage to remedy defects or supply omissions.

Suppliant, sup-le-ant (Latin, *supplico*, to entreat). Making earnest and submissive requests; manifesting entreaty; begging humbly; beseeching.

Supporters. In heraldry, figures or ornaments on either side of the escutcheon, which appear to bear it up or support it.

Supposititious, sup-pozzy-tiashus (Latin, *suppositivus*). Not genuine; artfully or fraudulently substituted in the room or character of something genuine or authentic; counterfeit; illegitimate.

Suppress, sup-press (Latin, *sub*, under; *premo*, to press). To press down; to keep under; to prevent from rising; to hinder from circulation; to restrain; to conceal; to overthrow.

Suppuration, suppu-rayshun (Latin, *sub*, under; *pus*, matter). In pathology, the morbid action by which *pus* is generated in inflammatory tumours; the matter produced by suppuration.

Supra, su-prah. A Latin preposition, signifying above, over, or beyond, used in composition.

Supreme, su-preem (Latin, *supremus*, the highest). Highest in authority; above or over all; most eminent; loftiest in station; most exalted in power or rank.

Supremacy, su-premah-sy (Latin, *supremus*, the highest). State of being supreme; in English polity, the sovereignty of the monarch over the Church as well as State of England, of which he or she is the established head.

Sur, sur. A prefix from the French, contracted from Latin, *super*, or *supra*, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon.

Sural, su-ral (Latin, *sura*). Being in the calf of the leg; pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Surbase, sur-base. In architecture, the border or mouldings immediately above the base of a room.

Surcease, sur-seese (Latin, *sur*; *cesso*, to cease). To be at an end; to cease to have being; to stop; to leave off; to refrain.

Surcharge, sur-tsharj (Latin, *sur*, over; and *charge*). To overload; to charge in excess; to overburden; more than can be well borne.

Surcingle, sur-sing-gl (Latin, *sur*; *cingulum*, a belt). A belt, girdle, or girth, which passes over a saddle or anything laid on the horse's back, to bind it fast.

Surcoat, sur-kote. A coat worn over the other clothes; any garment worn over defensive armour. The term, however, is more generally applied to the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, and which was frequently emblazoned with the family arms.

Surd, surd (Latin, *surdus*, deaf). Unheard; not expressed by any term; not perceived by the ear; in algebra and arithmetic, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers; otherwise called an irrational quantity.

Surf, surf (French, *surfloter*, to float or swim upon). The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore.

Surface, sur-fase (*sur*, and *face*). The outside; the outermost or uppermost part; the exterior portion of anything which possesses length and breadth; metaphorically, the first show or appearance; that which meets the eye; that which appears to be.

Surfeit, surf-it (French, *sur*, over; *faire*, to do). To overload; to overcharge; to feed or to be fed, so as to extend the stomach; excess; feeling of satiety; disgust.

Surge, surj (Latin, *surgo*, to rise). A large wave; a billow; a swelling sea; to rise high; to swell, as rolling waves.

Surmise, sur-mize (French, *sur*, forth; Latin, *mitto*, to send or put). To suspect; to conjecture; to imagine, without certain knowledge; to frame something in the mind independent of the reality; conjecture; supposition; notion.

Surmount, sur-mownt (French, *surmonter*). To rise above; to overcome; to surpass; to be superior to; to go beyond.

Surname, surn-ame (*sur*, and *name*). An additional name; a family appellation; a name added to the Christian or baptismal name.

Surplice, surp-lis (Latin, *super*, above; *pellis*, a skin). A clerical robe, usually made of white linen, so called because it was designed to wear over the garb of a bachelor, which garb was lined with *sheep-skin*.

Surplus, surp-lus (*sur*, and *plus*). Excess beyond what is wanted; that which remains after use and necessity are satisfied.

Surplusage, sŭrplus-aje. Surplus; in monetary affairs, a disbursement in excess of the accountant's charges; in law, irrelevant matter introduced into the pleadings or proceedings, and which, being unnecessary, may be rejected.

Surrender, sur-rēndur (from the Fr., *surrendre*, to give up one's self). To yield to the power of another; to deliver up to a

Surreptitious, surrep-tisshus (Latin, *surrupio*, to steal or take away privily). Primarily, applied to a letter or licence fraudulently obtained of a superior, by concealing some truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the grant; hence, taken under cover or concealment; obtained by fraud; gained by stealth; performed secretly.

Surrogate, surroh-gate (Latin, *surrogo*, to put in the place of another). One who officiates for another; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge; one who grants licences for marriages and probates for wills.

Surtout, sur-toot, or sur-too (French) *surtout*, over all). An upper coat; a frock coat.

Surveillance, sur-vale-yanse (French). Inspection; supervision; watch; looking after; watching over. *Surveillance* is especially applied to the supervision exercised by the police with regard to the movements and actions of suspected persons.

Survive, sur-vive (French, *sur*, beyond; *vivre*, to live). To live longer than another; to outlive anticipated dissolution; to live, notwithstanding threatened death or destruction; to remain alive.

Susceptible, sus-septy-bl (Latin, *suscipio*, to take from under). That property of the mind or body which consists in being ready to take an affection or receive an impression from external objects; capable of receiving; impressible; readily influenced; ready to undertake; predisposed to admit; sensitive; possessed of extreme sensibility.

Suspend, sus-pend (Latin, *suspendo*, to make to hang by anything). To cause to stop for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from any office or privilege; to make to depend upon; to delay; to hinder.

Suspire, sus-pire (Latin, *suspiro*, to breathe out). To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath.

Sustenance, susty-nans (Lat., *sustineo*, to hold up). Maintenance; support; that which sustains the body by supplying it with nourishment; anything which supports life.

Sutler, sut-ler (Dutch, *soetler*). One who sells liquors and provisions in a camp garrison, or barrack; one who follows an army with the view of supplying the sol-

Suttee, sut-tee. In India, a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband; also, the name of a goddess of the Hindoos.

Suture, sut-yur (Latin, *suo*, to sew). In surgery, the uniting of the edges of wounds by sewing; in anatomy, a particular disposition of the bones, wherein they lock into each other like the teeth of opposing saws, as in the skull.

Swaddle, swod-dl (Saxon, *swethan*). To bind; to secure with a band or strap; to bind tightly as with a bandage; to bind lightly with clothes.

Swain, swano (Saxon, *swang*). A country labourer; one employed in husbandry or rustic labours; a pastoral youth.

Swamp, swomp (Saxon, *swam*). Soft wet ground; a fen; a place resembling a marsh or bog, excepting that it supports vegetation of a larger species.

Sward, swaurd (Saxon, *sweard*). Green turf; the grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

Swart, swaurt (Saxon, *swear*). Black; dark brown; tawny.

Swarthy, swor-thy (Saxon, *swear*). Of a dark hue; tawny; black.

Swath, swoth (Saxon, *swathe*, a track, a border or fringe). A line of grass or corn cut down by a mower.

Swathe, swathe (Saxon, *swethan*). To wrap or confine with bandages; to bind with rollers.

Sway, sway (German, *schweben*, to move). To move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease; hence, to govern; to rule; to direct; to influence.

Sweepstakes, sweep-stakes (*sweep*, and *stake*). The whole money or other things won at a horse race; so called because the winner thus sweeps or collects the whole amount which has been staked or laid down by himself and others.

Sweetbread, sweet-bred. The pancreas of any animal, particularly of the calf; a gland of the body situated below the stomach.

Swelter, swel-tur (perhaps corrupted from *sultry*). To fume with heat; to faint with heat; to sink under heat.

Swerve, swurv (Dutch, *sweruen*). To go from the right path; to diverge from a straight line; to deviate; to incline; to

bend; hence, in a moral sense, to forsake the path of duty; to depart from moral rectitude.

Swivel, swiv-ul. A species of ring or link of a chain, which is capable of being turned round, when jointed to the next by means of a pin or axis.

Swoon, swoon (Saxon, *aswunan*). To faint; to sink into a fainting fit.

Swoop, swoop (from the verb *to sweep*). To fall down hastily, like a hawk on its prey; to level with the earth, as corn, by a sweep of the scythe; to seize; to catch up.

Sybarite, sibbah-rite, or sibah-rite. A person devoted to luxury and effeminate ease; so called from *Sybaris*, a Greek city in Southern Italy, the aristocracy of which place were notorious for their luxuriant manner of living, and effeminate habits.

Sycee, si-se. The silver currency of China, having the form of small half globes.

Sycophant, sikko-fant (Greek, *sykos*, a fig; *phaneo*, to show). Among the ancient Greeks, this term was applied to an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law; hence, a tale-bearer or informant; one who seeks to gain favour by retailing the flattering things said of another; a parasite; an obsequious follower.

Syllable, sillah-bl (Greek, *syllabe*, an assemblage). A part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced in one utterance; as much of a word as is uttered by one articulation.

Syllabus, sillah-bus (Greek, *syllabos*). An abstract or compendium, containing the heads of a discourse; a programme; the principal arguments in a course of lectures; a table of contents.

Syllepsis, sil-lepsis (Greek). In grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words, otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; also, where two nominative cases singular of different persons are joined to a verb.

Syllogism, sillo-jizm (Greek, *syn*, together; *logos*, a proposition). In logic, an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises. Syllogisms are nothing more than our reasoning reduced to form and method, as in the following example:—

Every creature possessed of reason and liberty is accountable for his actions. } *Premises.*
 Man is a creature possessed of reason and liberty. }
 Therefore man is accountable for his actions. } *Conclusion.*

Sylph, silf (Greek, *silphe*, a moth, a beetle). An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a species of fairy nymph.

Sylvan. See *Silvan*.

Symbol, sim-bul (Greek, *syn*, together; *ballo*, to cast). A sign or emblem of something else; thus, a circle is a symbol of eternity, because it has neither beginning nor end; a sign; a representation; a type; also, a creed or summary of religious belief.

Symmetry, simmet-ry (Greek, *syn*, with; *metron*, a measure). Just proportion; adaptation of parts to each other; harmony; agreement.

Sympathy, sympath-e (Greek, *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling). Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of feeling along with another; agreement of affections; accordance of ideas.

Symphony, simfuh-ny (Greek, *syn*, with; *phone*, a sound). In music, a term which primarily signifies a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, either vocal or instrumental, or both; also, an overture, prelude, or other composition for instruments.

Symposium, sim-pozy-um (Gk., *symposion*, a feast). A banquet; a feast; a merry-making; an assemblage of guests intent on the pleasures of the table.

Symptom, simp-tum (Greek, *syn*, with; *pipto*, to happen). That which happens or falls with something else; and hence a sign or indication of it.

Symptomatic, simpto-mattik (Greek, *syn*, with; *pipto*, to happen). Indicating the existence of something else; affording a token; betraying a sign; proceeding from a prior disease.

Syneresis, se-nerry-sis (Greek, *synairesis*). Contraction; the contraction of two syllables into one, by rapidly pronouncing in one syllable two or more vowels which properly belong to separate syllables; as *ae* in *Israel*.

Synagogue, sinnah-gog (Greek, *syn*, together; *agoge*, a training). An assembly or place of assembly; especially a con-

Synarchy, sinnar-ky (Gk., *synarchia*). Joint rule or sovereignty.

Synchronal, sin-kronal } (Gk.,
Synchronical, sin-kronnik-al } *syn-*
chronos, time). Happening at the same time; simultaneous; that which occurred at the same period with something else, or pertains to the same period.

Syncope, sinkoh-py (Greek, *syn*, with; *kopto*, to cut off). Literally, a cutting away, a shortening; hence, applied to the act of fainting, or cutting off of the sense; also, to the omission of a letter or syllable.

Syncretism, sinkry-tizm (Greek, *syncretis*). A term applied to a mixture of philosophy and religion; or in philosophy, the blending of the tenets of different schools into a system.

Syndic, sin-dik (Greek, *syn*, with; *dike*, justice). A chief magistrate of a corporation; one whose duties associate him with justice; a person deputed to act for others.

Synecdoche, sinnek-doky (Greek, *syn*, with; *ekdechomai*, to take). In rhetoric, a figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

Synod, sin-od (Greek, *synodos*, a convention). An assembly of persons of one faith for a common purpose; in Church history, a convention or council of ecclesiastics to consult on religious matters; in the Presbyterian Church, a body or court next above the presbytery; in astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets.

Synodic, sin-oddik. } Done by a
Synodical, sin-oddik-al. } synod; pertaining to a synod. In astronomy, noting the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another, as a *synodical* month.

Synonym, } siuno-neem (Greek, *syn*;
Synonymy, } *nomos*, a name). A word having the same meaning as another word.

Synonymous, sin-onny-mus (Greek, *syn*, with; *nomos*, a name). Having the same meaning; conveying the same idea.

Synopsis, sin-opais (Greek, *syn*, together; *opsis*, view). A view of the whole, or of all the parts at once; a compendious view; a contraction or compression into one view.

Syntax, sin-taks (Greek, *syn*, together; *tasso*, to put). That part of grammar which teaches the construction of sentences

Synthesis, sinthi-sis (Greek, *syn*, together; *tithemi*, to put). The act of putting together; opposed to analysis.

Syriac, sirry-ak. Relating to *Syria*; the language of *Syria*.

Syringe, sir-inj (Greek, *syrynxe*). A pipe or tube through which liquid is forced; to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

System, sis-tem (Greek, *syn*, together; *stemi*, to set). A combination of parts into a whole; a connected series of parts; regular method or order.

T

Tabard, tab-ard (Italian, *tabarro*). A light vestment or sleeveless coat, ordinarily worn over the armour in the Middle Ages; now worn only by heralds.

Tabby, tab-by (French, *tabis*). A kind of woven silk, of Indian or Persian origin; also, brindled, as a *tabby* cat; diversified in colour.

Tabernacle, tabber-näkkul (Latin, *tabernaculum*, a tent). A tent; a temporary habitation; a place of worship. In Christian art, a reliquary; a repository, in which the sacrament might be reserved; a niche for an image.

Tabes, tay-bez (Latin, *tabeo*, to waste). A disease characterised by a consuming or wasting away of the body.

Tabid, tab-id (Latin, *tabeo*, to waste). Wasted by disease; consumptive.

Tabific, tab-ifik (Latin, *tabeo*, to waste). Producing a consumption.

Tablature, tabblah-ture (Latin, *tabula*, a board or table). Painting on walls or ceilings in a tabular form, or in tabular departments.

Table, tay-bl (Latin, *tabula*). Any flat or level surface; an article of furniture supported by legs, used for meals and other purposes; a surface on which anything is written; an index or repertory, placed at the beginning or the end of a book; a collection of figures, or system of numbers.

Table-land, taybl-land. An elevated plain rising abruptly from the general level of the country, and being, as it were, the broad and horizontal, or gently undulating, top of a mountain.

Tableau, tab-blo (French). A painting; a picture; a striking and vivid representation. *Tableaux vivants*, an exhibition of persons appropriately draped and

or historic allusion, or some event in a drama or story.

Table d'hôte, tabbul-dote (French, table of the host). A species of ordinary, or dinner, at which the landlord of the hotel, tavern, or inn presides, and which is open to all the guests of the house and to ordinary comers.

Tablet, tab-let (Latin, *tabula*). Any smooth surface for writing or engraving upon; a small level surface; a medicine or sweetmeat in a square form.

Taboo, tah-hoo. A term in common use throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and which signifies a kind of religious prohibition or interdiction, during which all intercourse with certain persons, places, or things is forbidden; colloquially applied to prohibition or interdiction in its general sense.

Tabour, } tabe-ur (old French, *tabour*).
A small drum, usually beaten with one stick, and used as an accompaniment to a fife or pipe.

Tabular, tabbu-lar (Latin, *tabula*, a table). Arranged in the form of a table; formed in squares or plates; having a flat or square surface.

Tabulate, tabbu-late (Latin, *tabula*, a table). To reduce to tables; to impart a flat surface to.

Tachygraphy, taykig-raffy (Greek, *tachys*, quick; *grapho*, to write). The art of quick writing; short-hand writing; stenography.

Tacit, tas-it (Latin, *tacitus*, silent). Implied, though not expressed by words; admitted, by not denying; allowed, by not appealing or declaring against.

Taciturn, tassy-turn (Latin, *tacitus*, silent). Withholding conversation; not free to converse; uncommunicative; reserved; habitually silent.

Tack, tak. To fasten on slightly; to join temporarily. In nautical language, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; hence, *to tack* is to change the course of a ship, by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

Tackle, tak-kl (Dutch, *takel*). The rigging of a ship; weapons; instruments of action; appurtenances for angling.

Tact, takt (Greek, *tasso*, to arrange). The art of arranging or putting into order; skill or adroitness in adapting to circum-

employed in dealing or treating with others; nice discernment; peculiar skill.

Tactics, tak-tiks (Greek, *tasso*, to arrange). Military knowledge of the order, disposition, and formation of troops required in warlike operations, according to the exigency of circumstances; in a general sense, plan of operation; mode of accomplishment; line of action.

Tactile, tak-tile (Latin, *tactilus*, from *tango*, to touch). Susceptible of touch; capable of being touched or felt; tangible.

Tadpole, tad-pole (Saxon, *tade*, a toad; Latin, *pullus*, young). A young shapeless frog or toad, apparently consisting of only a large head and slender tail.

Tael, tale. A Chinese weight for gold and silver; also, a money of account, equal to about 7s. English.

Taffeta, taffet-ah (Spanish, *taffetar*). A thin, glossy, silken fabric.

Taffrail, taf-rale (Dutch, *tafel*, a table). The upper portion of a ship's stern, usually ornamented with carved work.

Tag, tag (Swedish, *tagg*, a point or prickle). A metallic point at the end of a string or lace; hence, a pointed sense or verse added to a play, discourse, &c., by way of conclusion.

Tail-piece. An ornamental design, generally of a fanciful character, placed at the conclusion of a book, or as a finish to a section of a book.

Taint, taynt (Saxon, *tingo*, to dye, or stain). A stain; a blemish; corruption; infection; decay; figuratively, a stain or blemish upon the character; anything which sullies purity.

Talc, talk. A class of fossil bodies, composed of broad, flat, and smooth plates laid evenly and regularly on one another, of a character at once flexible and elastic, bright and transparent.

Talent, tal-ent (Latin, *talentum*, a weight of money). An ancient weight and coin; figuratively, denoting a gift, possession, or power, from the use our Saviour has made of it in several parables.

Tales, tay-les (Latin, *talis*, such, like). In law, an additional number of persons to those empanelled on a jury, and not appearing, or that are challenged on either side.

Talisman, taliz-man. An Oriental word, used to denote a figure cut or carved under certain superstitious observances of

supposed to communicate magical influence to it, to prevent the attacks of certain diseases, &c.; figuratively, that which exercises a remarkable influence, or produces extraordinary effects.

Talismanic, taliz-männik. Magical; possessing a charm; preserving against evil; protecting against danger.

Tally, tal-ly. A stick notched, or cut in conformity with another stick; anything to fit, suit, correspond, or agree with another. The word is derived from the Latin, *talea*, a cutting, or small branch cut off a tree.

Talmud, tal-mud. The book containing the Jewish traditions; also, the name of the Hebrew laws, traditions, &c. The term is Hebrew, from the Chaldaic, *lamad*, to teach.

Talon, tal-on (French, *talon*). The claw of a bird of prey; in architecture, a kind of moulding, crowned with a square fillet.

Tambour, tam-boor (Spanish). A small drum; a kind of wooden frame, upon which embroidery is wrought; also, the embroidery itself.

Tambourine, tambur-ēen (French, *tambourin*). A kind of drum; also, the name of a lively dance performed formerly on the French stage.

Tamper, tamp-ur. To meddle; to deal; to practice secretly. To *tamper with* is to endeavour to corrupt or pervert.

Tamping, tamp-ing. In mining operations, the process of filling the hole bored in a rock with gunpowder, for the purpose of blasting it; also, the matter placed in above the powder, in blasting rocks, &c.

Tampion, tamp-yun (French, *tampon*). A piece of wood for the mouth of a cannon.

Tandem, tan-dem. A Latin word, signifying "at length," applied to the position of horses, when they are placed singly one before the other, instead of side by side.

Tangent, tan-jent (Latin, *tangens*, touching). In geometry, a right line which touches a curve without cutting it. In trigonometry, the straight line which touches a circular arc at one of its extremities, and is terminated by the production of the radius passing through the other extremity; it always bears a certain relation to the arc. *Flying off at a tangent* is applied figuratively to the act of departing from the straight line of argument, and enter-

lug upon some other theme, irrelevant to and unconnected with the main subject.

Tangible, tan-jy-bl (Latin, *tango*, to touch). Perceptible by or to the touch; that may be touched, realised, or possessed.

Tank, tank (French, *etang*, from the Latin, *stagnum*, a pool). A large cistern or receptacle for water.

Tannin, tan-nin. } The as-
Tannic Acid, tan-nik as-sid. } tringent substance of bark; in the process of tanning, it combines with the skin of animals, forming an insoluble compound, which does not putrefy.

Tantalize, tāntal-ize. To torment by the show of pleasure which cannot be reached; to tease with false hopes; to distress with a prospect of good which can never be realised. The term is derived from a fable, devised by the ancient poets, of *Tantalus*, a king of Phrygia, who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head, and whenever he attempted to slake his thirst or appease his hunger, the water and the fruit-tree fled from him.

Tantamount, tantah-mownt (Latin, *tantus*, so much). Equivalent; amounting to; as much as something else compared to it; equal in value or signification.

Tantivy, tan-tivvy. A hunting cry, said to be derived from its correspondence to the sound of the horn, *tanta* *vs.* *To ride tantivy* is to ride with reckless haste.

Taper, tape-ur. Rising to a slender point; decreasing gradually in rise or ascent; regularly narrowed towards the top.

Tapestry, tãp-pes-tre (French, *tapis*, a carpet). Cloth, or other material, woven with figures, and designed to adorn walls, windows, &c.

Tapioca, tappy-õkah. The popular name for the starch yielded by the cassava root, after its poisonous principle has been destroyed by roasting.

Tapis, tah-pe (French). The term of *on the tapis*, and which signifies under consideration, or about to be discussed, means literally *on the table*, from the *tapestry* which formerly covered tables when matters were laid on them.

Tap-root. The chief root of a tree, running downwards.

Tapster, taps-tur. One whose business it is to draw beer or other liquors from taps, at public-houses.

Tardy, tar-dy (Latin, *tardus*, slow). Sluggish; behind time; dilatory; late; delaying; reluctant; exhibiting a slow pace or motion.

Tare, tare (Italian, *tarare*, to abate). An allowance made from the gross weight of goods on account of the packages or coverings in which they are contained; a weed that grows among corn; a plant much cultivated for its stem and leaves which are used as fodder; also called vetch.

Tarentula, tar-ontu-lah. } A species of
Tarantula, tar-antu-lah. } spider, of a large size, and whose bite is said to be poisonous.

Target, tar-get (Saxon, *targ*). A buckler formerly worn on the left arm for defence; a mark at which projectiles are aimed.

Targum, tar-gum. A paraphrase or translation of the Holy Scriptures in the Chaldaic language or dialect. *Targum* is a Chaldaic word, signifying interpretation.

Tariff, tar-if (Italian, *tarifa*, a book of rates or prices). A table of duties or customs on goods imported or exported; a list of charges.

Tarnish, tarn-ish (French, *ternir*). To soil; to sully; to dim brightness; to destroy lustre or purity; to detract from fair fame.

Tarpaulin, tar-pawlin. A piece of canvas, well coated with *tar*, used to cover goods and protect them from rain, damp, and other atmospheric influences.

Tart, tart (Saxon, *teart*). Acid; possessing sourness; sharp to the taste; figuratively, harsh or severe, as a *tart* reply.

Tartan, tar-tan. A kind of cloth equaled with stripes of various colours; a costume which serves to distinguish the various Scottish clans.

Tartar, tart-ar (from *tart*, acid). An acid, concrete salt, formed from the dried lees of wine; the earthy substance which in some cases deposits upon the human teeth from the saliva.

Tartar, tart-ar. A native of Tartary, in Asia; a person of irritable temper.

Tartarean, tar-tãry-an. } Pertaining
Tartareous, tar-tãry-us. } to Tartarus, or the infernal regions; hellish; infernal.

Tartuffe, tar-toof. A common French nickname for pretenders to devotion; answering to the English *Ma_____*.

Tattoo, tat-too. In military affairs, the beat of the drum, by which soldiers are warned to quarters. This word is supposed to be derived from the French, *tap-toles-tous*, "beat (or tap) all."

Tattooing, tattō-ing. An operation practised by the South Sea Islanders, and some other people, of marking their bodies and faces with figures and curious devices, and which is done by puncturing the skin, and afterwards rubbing a black colour into the wounds.

Taunt, tawnt (French, *tancer*, to chide or rebuke). To reproach; to revile; to ridicule; to insinuate in a provoking manner; to scoff at; to upbraid.

Taurus, tawr-us (Latin). The bull. In astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac.

Taut, tawt (from *tight*). A nautical term, signifying stretched, not slack.

Tautology, taw-tollo-jy (Gr., *tautos*, the same thing; *lego*, to speak). Frequent repetition of the same word or phrase, or of the same meaning in different words; sameness of expression, which adds nothing either to the sense or sound.

Tautophony, taw-toffo-ny (Greek, *tautos*, the same; *phone*, the sound). Repetition of the same sound.

Tawdry, tawd-ry. Showy without elegance or value; tastelessly fine or gaudy; ridiculously tricked out. This word is said to be derived from *St. Audry*, a corruption of *St. Ethelred*; the lace, ribbons, and other articles of female dress sold at *St. Audry's fair*, in the Isle of Ely, being proverbial for their gaudy appearance.

Tawny, taw-ny (from *tanned*). Of a yellowish-brown colour, such as presented by things tanned, or persons sun-burnt.

Taxidermy, tax-idder-my (Greek, *taxis*, order; *derma*, skin). The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals by stuffing.

Taxonomy, taks-onno-my (Greek, *taxis*, order; *nomos*, a law). Classification; the arrangement of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, agreeably to definite principles, in divisions and groups.

Team, team (Saxon, *team*). The number of horses, or other animals, yoked to the same carriage or implement.

Technical, teknik-al (Greek, *techné*, art). Pertaining to the arts; belonging to a profession; relating exclusively or pro-

Technological, tekno-lojy-kal (Gr., *techné*, an art; *logos*, a discourse). Explanatory of the arts; teaching the significations of the terms of art.

Tectonic, tek-tonnik (Greek, *teucho*, to build). Pertaining to building.

Ted, ted (Welsh, *ted*, spread). To lay grass, newly mown, into rows.

Tedder. See *Tether*.

Te Deum, te dē-um (Latin). A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in churches, beginning with the words, *Te Deum laudamus*, "We praise thee, O God."

Tedium, teedy-um (Latin, *tedium*). Tiresomeness; irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem, teem (Saxon, *tyman*, to bring forth). To bring forth young; to be prolific; to be full or charged with.

Teens, teenz. A term applied to those years in a person's age beginning at *thirteen*, and ending with *nineteen*.

Teething, teeth-ing. The process or operation by which teeth are first produced in the gums.

Teetotaler, te-tote-lur. One who has taken a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors.

Teetotum, te-toto-um. A toy something like a top, made to spin by the fingers.

Tegument, teggu-ment (Latin, *tego*, to cover). A covering; the outer part; that which enfolds or envelops; especially the covering or skin of a living body.

Telegram, telly-gram (Greek, *tele*, far off; *gramma*, a letter). A message or communication dispatched from a distance, especially applied to such as sent by the electric telegraph.

Telegraph, telly-graf (Greek, *tele*, far off; *grapho*, to write). A term signifying writing to or from a distant point, and applied to the various inventions by which news are communicated between distant spots. The *electric telegraph* is an apparatus for conveying communications by means of the electric current, which is carried from station to station along insulated conductors. The currents are excited either by hydro-electric batteries or by magnetic induction and rotary machines; the telegraphic signals are either the deflections of magnetised needles or the intermittent excitation of magnetism in electro-magnets,

Telescope, telly-sko-pe (Greek, *tele*, far off; *skopeo*, to view). An optical instrument for discovering and viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

Telesm, tel-ēm (Arabic). Another term for *talisman*; a kind of amulet or charm magical.

Telestich, te-lostik (Greek, *telos*, an end; *stichos*, a verse). A poem, in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

Telic, tel-ik (Greek, *telos*, an end). Implying or betokening the end or finish.

Tellural, tel-lēwral } (Latin, *tellus*,
Telluric, tel-lēwrik } the earth). Be-
longing to the earth.

Temerity, to-merry-ty (Lat., *temeritas*). Rocklessness; unreasonable contempt for danger; rashness; fool-hardiness; want of caution or consideration.

Temper, temp-ur (Latin, *tempero*, to mix). Proper union of contrary or different qualities; disposition of mind; frame; mood; humour.

Temperament, tēmp-urrah-ment (Latin, *tempero*, to mix). A mixture or tempering of elements; constitution; state, with respect to the predominance of any quality; habitual frame of mind; a medium.

Temperature, tēmp-urrah-ture (Lat., *tempero*, to mix). Constitution of nature; the comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an instrument, or by its effects on other bodies; chiefly applied to the degree of heat which is diffused through the atmosphere.

Tempering, tempur-ing (Latin, *tempero*, to mix). A term applied to the operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the colour presented on the surface of the metal; also, to the hardening of steel, by suddenly plunging it, while red hot, into cold water; figuratively, mitigating or assuaging, as *tempering* justice with mercy.

Tempest, temp-est (Latin, *tempesta*, time, season). Literally, a time of stormy weather; gusts of wind, attended by rain, hail, snow, &c.; a storm of extreme violence; a tumult; commotion; uproar; disturbance.

Templar, temp-lur. A student in the *Temple*, in London, which was originally the residence of the *Knights Templars* in England. These knights derived their name from the *Temple* in Jerusalem, where they

originally dwelt, for the purpose of protecting the pilgrims.

Temple, temp-ul (Latin, *templum*). Originally, a building erected in honour of some deity, in which the people met to pay religious worship to the same; in a general sense, a place set apart or appropriated to purposes of religion.

Tempo, tem-po (Italian, *time*). In music, a term denoting the degree of quickness with which a musical composition is to be executed.

Temporal, tēmpur-al (Lat., *temporalis*, from *tempus*, time). Relating to time; not eternal; not spiritual; secular; worldly.

Temporary, tēmpur-ary (Latin, *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time). Lasting only for a time; not established; not permanent; unsettled; of limited duration.

Temporize, tēmpur-ize (French, *temporiser*, from Latin, *tempus*, time). To act according to the time; to accommodate conformably with the exigencies of the time; to comply with the time or occasion; to delay; to dally with; to procrastinate.

Tenable, tennah-bl (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). That which may be maintained or held; calculated for defence; in a condition to repel assailants; able to resist opposition.

Tenacious, te-nāyshus (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). Holding fast; keeping closely; grasping hard; adhesive; immovable; obstinate.

Tenant, ten-ant (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). One who holds or rents property of another; one who occupies houses or lands of another under certain conditions; a person who has possession of any place.

Tenantry, tennan-tre (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). The collected number of tenants; the body of tenants on an estate.

Tend, tend (contraction of *attend*). To wait upon; to guard; to watch over; to aim at; to move in a certain direction; to incline.

Tendency, tenden-sy (Latin, *tendo*, to stretch). Direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any inference or result; inclination; scope; aim; disposition.

Tender, tend-ur. An offer or presentation of anything for acceptance; an estimate proposed for acceptance; a small vessel that attends upon a larger vessel, &c.

accompanies a locomotive engine, for the conveyance of water or fuel. In law, an offer, either in money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to avert a penalty which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance.

Tendinous, tendin-us (Latin, *tendines*, from *tendo*, to stretch). Containing tendons; sinewy; partaking of the nature of tendons.

Tendon, tend-un (Latin, *tendo*, to stretch). A sinew; a ligature by which the joints of the body are moved; the white and glistening extremity of a muscle.

Tendril, tend-ril. The slender stem of a plant, by which it climbs or supports itself. Either from Latin, *teneo*, to hold, to clasp; or from *tener*, tender.

Tenebrious, ten-eebry-us } (Lat., *tene-*
Tenebrous, tenny-brus } *bræ*, dark-
ness). Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Tenement, tenny-ment (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). Any habitable place; any building occupied as a residence. In law, any species of property which may be held by a tenant.

Tenet, ten-et (Latin, *tenet*, he holds). That which one holds or believes as an opinion, dogma, or doctrine; an article of religious faith; a position.

Tennis, ten-nis. A kind of sport or game, in which a ball is kept in motion between opposite parties, who strike it with rackets.

Tenor, ten-ur (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). A holding on in a continued course; general current or drift of meaning; purport; substance. In music, that compass of the voice which is between the highest and the lowest; neither raised to a treble nor lowered to a bass, but ranging from C, the second space in the bass, to G, the second line in the treble.

Tense, tense (corrupted from French, *temps*; from Latin, *tempus*, time). In grammar, time; a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed.

Tension, ton-shun (Latin, *tendo*, to stretch). The act of stretching, or stato of being stretched; the strain upon the muscles; the extent to which the mind is brought to bear upon any particular subject, or employed at any one time.

Tant tant (from Latin, *tentus*, another

habitation, usually constructed of canvass, and extended by means of poles and cords; a pavilion.

Tentative, tēntah-tiv (Latin, *tento*, to try). Trying; essaying; experimental; that may or can attempt.

Tenter-hook, tentur-hook (Latin, *tendo*, to stretch). A hook on anything is stretched; to be on the tenter-hook is figuratively applied to a state of anxious expecting; to be in suspense or difficulty.

Tenuity, ten-ū-itty (Latin, *tenuis*, thin). Thinness; slenderness; slightness; want of substance.

Tenure, ten-yur (Latin, *teneo*, to hold). A holding; the manner in which tenements are held of a superior.

Tepid, tep-id (Latin, *tepidus*). Moderately warm; lukewarm; warm in a slight degree; figuratively, not zealous; wanting in ardour.

Teraphim, terrah-fim (Hebrew). Household deities or images; originally, such as were worshipped by the ancient Jews, and in one form or the other used as domestic oracles.

Teratology, terrah-tollo-jy (Greek, *terator*, prodigies; *logos*, a discourse). Bombast; affectation of sublimity.

Tergiversation, turjy-ver-sāyshun (Latin, *tergum*, back; *verto*, to turn). The act of quibbling or shuffling in an argument; evasion; subterfuge; change; fickleness.

Term, turm (Latin, *terminus*, the extreme of a thing). A limit or bound; a limited time; a season of the year during which the courts of judicature are open; a word or expression in language; a peculiar meaning in some science or art. In agreements, the *terms* are the conditions, propositions stated or promises made, and when assented to, or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties.

Termagant, termah-gant. Primarily, a Saracen or Pagan god; also, a ranting and vociferous personage in the ancient farces and puppet-shows; hence, a turbulent and brawling woman. The root is probably from the Latin, *ter*, thrice; *magnus*, great.

Terminal, termin-al (Latin, *terminus*, the extreme limit). Forming the extremity; growing on to the end; ending.

Terminate, termin-ate (Latin, *terminus*). To bound; to set limits to; to

Terminus, termin-us (Latin). A boundary; a mark set to denote the limit; in modern architecture, the station of a railway where the line begins or ends.

Terpsichorean, turp-sikko-reean. Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who is fabled to preside over dancing.

Terrace, ter-ras (Latin, *terra*, earth). A raised bank of earth; the flat roof of a house; a balcony or open gallery; any raised or elevated walk or parade.

Terra Cotta, terrah-köttah (Italian, baked-clay). A composition of clay and sand used in making statues, mouldings, &c., and afterwards burnt in the same manner as bricks.

Terra Firma, terrah-firmah (Latin). Firm or solid earth; land as opposed to water.

Terraqueous, ter-äkwy-us (Lat., *terra*, earth; *agua*, water). Consisting of land and water, as the globe we inhabit.

Terrene, ter-reen (Latin, *terra*, the earth). Pertaining to the earth; the surface of the earth.

Terrestrial, ter-rëstry-al (Latin, *terra*, the earth). Pertaining to the earth; earthy; opposed to heavenly or celestial; belonging to the present state.

Terrier, terry-ur (Latin, *terra*, the earth). The name of a dog that pursues its game under ground, as in burrows.

Terrify, terry-fi (Latin, *terreo*, to produce fear). To alarm greatly; to frighten; to shock with fear.

Territory, terry-turry (Latin, *terra*, earth). Land; dominion; country belonging to a city, town, or parish; compass of land pertaining to a lordship or manor; extent of jurisdiction, rule, or government.

Terrorist, tar-rorist (from *terror*). A term adopted from that class of French revolutionists who sought to maintain their power by inspiring terror, and applied to an agent or accomplice; the measures of the ruling party during a state of revolution, or national disorganisation.

Terse, turs (Latin, *tersus*, clean). Neat; compact; applied to compositions of a smooth and elegant character.

Tertian, ter-shan (Latin, *tertius*, the third). In pathology, occurring with one day's interval, so as to make three days; especially a kind of ague which intermits two days and exhibits a fit on the third

Tertiary, tērshah-ry (Latin, *tertius*, the third). Third; of the third formation; applied in geology to those formations which have been deposited subsequently to the chalk formation.

Tertium Quid, tursh-yum-kwid (Latin). A substance composed by mixing two other things; a third something.

Tessellated, tessell-layted (Latin, *tessella*, a small square). Chequered; variegated by squares; *tessellated pavement*, a rich pavement of mosaic work, made of curious small square pieces of marble, bricks, or tiles.

Test, test (Latin, *testa*, an earthen pot). A word having especial reference to the pot or vessel in which metals are tried or assayed; hence, in a general sense, trial; examination; standard; criterion; that by which a judgment or decision is made.

Testaceous, tes-tayshus (Latin, *testa*, a shell). Relating to shells; having a hard continuous shell.

Testament, testa-ment (Latin, *testor*, to testify). In law, a solemn authentic instrument in writing, whereby a person declares his last will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. In theology, the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scriptures, that is, the Old and the New Testament.

Testator, tes-taytur (Latin, *testor*, to testify). One who leaves a will; feminine, *testatrix*.

Tester, tes-tur (Latin, *testa*, a shell). The head or top of a bed; an old silver coin.

Testify, testy-fi (Latin, *testis*, evidence; *facia*, to make). To bear witness to; to give evidence; to declare; to certify; to prove; to make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, with the view of establishing some fact.

Testimonial, testy-mony-al (Latin, *testis*, evidence). Writing or certificate in evidence of character; a mark of respect bestowed in way of gift, or in commemoration of worth.

Testy, tes-ty (French, *tête*, the head). Fretful; peevish; ill-humoured; disposed or apt to be angry.

Tetanus, tetta-nus (Greek, *tetanao*, to stretch). Lock-jaw; a disease characterised by general spasmodic rigidity of the muscles.

Tete-a-tete, taytah-tate (French, head to head). Private interview; conversation between two persons seated in relation

Tete montee, tate-montsy (French). Over-excited; with the head turned, or the brain bewildered.

Tether, teth-ur (German, *tudder*). A rope by which a horse or other animal is tied in the field, to prevent his pasturing too widely; figuratively, anything by which a person is restrained; limit of action or freedom.

Tetragon, tetrah-gon (Greek, *tetra*, four; *gonia*, an angle). In geometry, a figure having four angles, as a quadrangle, a square, &c.

Tetrarch, te-trahrk (Greek, *tetra*, four; *arche*, rule). A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince; subsequently, a term applied to any petty king or sovereign.

Teutonic, tu-tonnik. Belonging to the *Teutones*, an ancient people of Germany. The Teutonic language is the parent of the German-Dutch and Anglo-Saxon.

Text, tekst (Latin, *textus*, woven). Literally, that to which something is to be woven; figuratively, that upon which any comment is written; it is particularly used for a certain passage of Scripture, chosen by a preacher to be the subject of his sermon.

Textile, tokst-il, or teks-tile (Latin, *textilis*). A term applied to whatever is woven, or capable of being woven. *Textile fabrics* accordingly signify stuffs of every description, without regard to the material of which they are composed.

Texture, tekst-yur (Latin, *texo*, to weave). An epithet properly denoting the arrangement and cohesion of several slender bodies or threads, interwoven among each other, as in cloths or stuffs. It is also used in speaking of any union or cohesion of the constituent particles of a concrete body; connection of threads; disposition of parts.

Thaler, thah-lur. The German dollar, worth about 3s. 2d. sterling.

Thalia, tha-li-ah. One of the nine muses who is associated with pastoral poetry, and to whom the invention of geometry and husbandry is ascribed.

Thane, thase (Saxon, *thegn*, a minister or servant). Anciently, an important personage in the court of the Saxon kings, and who held his lands immediately from the sovereign; the title was one equal to that of a baron.

Theanthropism, the-anthro-pizm (Greek, *Theos*, God; *anthropos*, a man). A state of being both God and man.

Thearchy, thear-ky (Greek, *Theos*, God; *arche*, rule). Government by God; theocracy.

Theatre, theeah-tur (Greek, *theatron*). A place where dramatic performances are exhibited; a place of action or exhibition; a building for scholastic exercises; an anatomical room; a place rising by steps or gradations, like the steps of a theatre.

Theban Year, the-ban year. The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

Theine, the-ine. The peculiar principle of tea, almost identical in its composition and character with caffeine.

Theism, the-izm (Greek, *Theos*, God). The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a Supreme Being; opposed to *Atheism*, and differing from *Deism*.

Theme, theem (Greek, *thema*). A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion; the position or station whence anything proceeds; the origin; the original word.

Theocracy, the-okkrah-sy (Greek, *Theos*, God; *krato*, to rule). The immediate government of God; the dominion of God.

Theodolite, the-oddo-lite (Greek, *theo*, to run; *dolichos*, long). An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. It is mostly used in determining particular stations, and in running base lines, being the most perfect of all the angular instruments.

Theogony, the-oggo-ny (Greek, *Theos*, God; *gonos*, generation). The generation of the gods; that branch of the heathen mythology which taught the genealogy of the deities.

Theology, the-ollo-ly (Greek, *Theos*, God; *logos*, a discourse). The study of religion, or the science which instructs in the knowledge of God and divine things; divinity.

Theomachy, the-omnah-ky (Greek, *Theos*, God; *mache*, combat). A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods; opposition to Divine will.

Theopathy, the-oppah-the (Greek, *Theos*, God; *pathos*, feeling). Sympathy with the Divine nature; feelings resembling those of God.

Theopneusty, the-opnus-ty (Greek, *Theos*, God; *nous*, the mind). Divine inspiration; that mysterious power exerted by the Divine Spirit in causing men to know and reveal the truth.

Theorem, theo-rem (Greek, *theoreo*, to contemplate). A demonstrative proposition; a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.

Theoretic, theo-rettik } Gk., the-
Theoretical, theo-rettik-al } oreo, to
 contemplate). Pertaining to theory; speculative; not practical; not tested by experience.

Theory, theo-ry (Greek, *theoreo*, to contemplate). Speculation; scheme; plan; existing only in the mind; science as distinguished from art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.

Theosophism, the-osso-fizm (Greek, *Theos*, God; *sophos*, wise, applied ironically). Pretended knowledge of God from direct inspiration.

Therapeutics, therrah-pewtik (Gr., *therapeuo*, to cure, nurse, or serve). That branch of medical science which considers the application of the remedies and means employed, with a view of preventing and curing diseases.

Theriac, theery-ak (Greek, *theriakos*, pertaining to wild animals, especially serpents). A remedy against poison; a composition so called, either because made of viper's flesh, or because a remedy against serpents, and generally against poisons.

Thermal, thurm-al (Greek, *thermos*, warm). A warm spring; a term chiefly applied to warm springs, as the Geysers.

Thermometer, thur-mommy-tur (Gr., *therme*, heat; *metron*, a measure). An instrument for measuring heat, both as regards the atmosphere and the variations of the sensible heat of bodies.

Thermoscope, thurmo-skope (Greek, *therme*, heat; *skopeo*, to view). An instrument for exhibiting the effects of heat; a thermometer which measures minute differences of temperature.

Thesaurus, the-sauris (Latin). A treasury or store-house; a lexicon replete with literary information.

Thesis, the-sis (Greek and Latin). A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained, by argument; in music, the depression of the hand in beating time, indicating the unaccented part of the measure.

Theopian, thespy-an. An epithet applied to tragic acting; from *Theopis*, an ancient Athenian, who is said to have introduced the first rudiments of the tragic stage.

Theurgy, the-urij (Greek, *Theos*, God; *ergon*, work). The supposed or pretended power of doing supernatural things.

Thole, thole (Saxon, *tholan*). A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place while used in rowing.

Thong, thong (Saxon, *thwong*). A thin strip of leather; a lash of cord.

Thorax, tho-raks (Greek, *thoreo*, to leap). The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; so called because within it the heart leaps.

Thorough, thur-ruh (Saxon, *thurh*). Passing through from one end or side to the other; hence, complete; comprehending the whole; perfect.

Thorough-bred, thur-ruh-bred. Bred from the best blood; completely bred or accomplished.

Thoroughfare, thur-ruh-fare. A fare, passage, or way through; a road or place much frequented.

Thorough-paced, thur-ruh-pasde. Complete; perfect; going all lengths.

Thralldom, thrawld-um. Bondage; slavery; a state of servitude. This word is derived from the Saxon, *thrilean*, to pierce, from the practice of drilling or boring a hole in the ears of serfs, as a badge of servitude.

Thrasonical, thray-sonnik-al (from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy). Given to boasting or bragging.

Threadbare, thred-bare. Worn to the mere thread; napless; figuratively, employed or exhibited until all novelty and interest are worn away; hackneyed; common; trite; every-day.

Three-quarter length. In painting, a term applied to designate a particular size of portraiture, measuring 30 inches by 25. The term also designates a portrait delineated to the hips only.

Threnetic, thre-nettik (Greek, *threnos*, a dirge). Bemoaning; lamenting; expressing sorrow.

Threnody, thren-ody (Greek, *threnos*, a dirge; *ode*, a song). A song of lamentation or mourning; a short poetical composition, to be recited or sung on the occasion of the funeral of some distinguished person.

Thrifty, thrif-ty (from *thrive*). Frugal; managing with prudence; economical; husbanding resources; provident.

Thrill, thril (Saxon, *thirlian*, to pierce through). Literally, to pierce or penetrate, as with an awl; hence, to create a sensation such as may be produced by the action of boring or piercing; to penetrate the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.

Throb, thro (probably from Saxon, *threapian*, to urge, to press forward). To press or push; to heave; to palpitate; to make frequent pulsations or beats.

Throe, thro (Saxon, *throwian*, to suffer pain). Anguish; painful effort; violent pain; extreme suffering.

Throng, throng (Saxon, *thrang*). A crowd; a multitude; a number of persons collected at one place; to crowd; to press forward; to come in multitudes.

Throstle, thros-sl. The song-thrush; a machine for spinning, which takes its name from the peculiar noise it makes, bearing some resemblance to the singing of a *throstle*, or thrush.

Thrum, thrum (Icelandic, *thraum*). The ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn. To *thrum*, to play coarsely and unmusically upon an instrument with the fingers.

Thug, thug. One of a numerous class of professed assassins and robbers among the Hindoos; they commit murder as a religious act, form themselves into a society, and proceed upon fixed principles, rendering detection difficult.

Thule, thu-le. A name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted, as Norway or Iceland; hence the Latin phrase, *ultima thule*.

Thummim, thum-mim. A Hebrew word, signifying perfection. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were portions of the high-priest's breastplate.

Thwart, thwart (Swedish, *twart*). Lying across; transverse; hence, figuratively, to cross a purpose; to pervert; to turn out of the straight course.

Thyroid, thy-roid (Greek, *thyreas*, a shield; *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a shield; in anatomy, applied to one of the cartilages of the throat.

Tiara, ti-ayah (Greek). An ornament of dress for the head, worn by the ancient kings, nobles, and priests; the Pope's triple crown; a diadem.

Tibial, tibby-al. Pertaining to or forming a portion of the *tibia*, or large

bone of the leg; belonging to a flute or pipe.

Tic Dououreux, tik-dollar-oo. A French term, signifying generally a painful spasm, but referring especially to an affection of the nerves of the face and the head.

Tidal, ti-dal. Pertaining to the tides; periodical rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tide waiter. An officer whose duty it is to superintend the landing of goods liable to the payment of customs duties.

Tidings, tide-ings (Danish, *tidende*, news). Intelligence; news; information expected.

Tidy, ti-dy (from *tide*, time, season). Seasonable; timely; orderly; neat.

Tie, } ti (Saxon, *tigan*). A fastening;
Tye, } a knot; hence, a restraint or obligation. Also a term used when the result of a contest is equally in favour of both competitors, neither being declared winner or loser.

Tier, tear (Saxon, *tier*). A row; a rank; a row of guns in a ship; a distinct elevation of boxes or seats in a theatre.

Tierce, tearse (French, *tiers*, third). In commerce, a liquid measure, equal to one-third of a pipe, or forty gallons; in heraldry, applied to the field when divided into three parts; in fencing, a thrust.

Tiers Etat, tearz aytah (French, *third estate*). A term which, in France, signified the people as distinguished from the nobility and the higher clergy; subsequently applied to that branch of government corresponding to the English Commons.

Till, til (Saxon, *tilan*). Literally, to raise or lift the earth by a plough or spade; hence, to prepare the ground for seeds; to plough, manure, and perform other acts of husbandry.

Tiller, till-lur. A strong bar of timber attached to the rudder of a ship, by which it is moved.

Tilt, tilt (Saxon, *tealtrian*). To incline or raise one end, as to tilt a cask. To run at *tilt* is probably merely with spears tilted or upraised; to rush; to lean on one side.

Tilth, tilth (Saxon, from *till*). The state of being tilled; husbandry; culture.

Timber, tim-bur (Danish, *tommer*). Wood fitted for building, or suitable for making carriages, tools, implements, &c.; also, applied to standing trees which are adapted for any of these purposes.

Timbrel, timb-rul. An ancient musical instrument, somewhat resembling a tabor or tambourine.

Time, time (Saxon, *tima*). A portion of duration, whether past, present, or future; marked by certain periods or measures, chiefly by the motion and revolution of the sun. In music, the measure of sounds, in regard to their continuance or duration.

Time Server, time surr-ur. One who regulates his conduct or principles according to prevailing opinion; one who meanly complies with the present time of the ruling power.

Timocracy, ti-mokkrah-sy (Gr., *time*, worth; *krateo*, to govern). That form of government vested in persons who are possessed of a certain property, and in the receipt of a specific income.

Timorous, timmur-us (Latin, *timeo*, to fear). Much affected by fear; easily frightened; apprehensive of danger or difficulty; afraid to act; over scrupulous.

Tincture, tinkt-yur (Latin, *tinctoria*, from *tingo*, to stain). Colour, superadded to something; infusion; quality slightly added. In chemistry, a solution of any substance in dilute alcohol, or alcohol impregnated with the active principle of an animal or vegetable substance.

Tin foil, tin-foyl (from *tin*, and Latin, *folium*, a leaf). Tin beaten out into thin leaves.

Tinge, tinj (Latin, *tingo*, to stain). To imbue with a colour or taste; to impregnate with something foreign; to colour; to dye; to stain.

Tinsel, tin-sel (French, *étincelle*, a spark). A kind of stuff or silk wrought with glittering spangles of silver, gold, or other metal; metaphorically, anything showy and of little value; outside show; superficial; gaudy.

Tint, tint (Latin, *tingo*, to stain). A dye or colour; a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour.

Tintinnabulary, tintin-nabbu-lary (Latin, *tintinnabulum*, a little bell). Having or producing the sound of a bell.

Tiny, ti-ne (from the root of *thin*). Little; small; puny.

Tip, tip (Danish, *típ*). The top or summit; the extreme end; a slight stroke.

Tipple, tip-pl. To drink strong liquor habitually; to drink frequently or continuously.

Tipstaff, tip-staff. An officer of justice, so named from bearing a staff tipped with metal, and whose duty it is to take into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge.

Tirade, te-ráde. A strain of invective; a burst of violent declamation. The word is from Italian *tirata*; the root is the Latin *trahere*, to draw out; hence, literally, something drawn out or extended.

Tire, tire (Saxon, *tier*). A head-dress; furniture; a band of iron for a wheel.

Tironian, ti-rony-an (from *Tiro*, the freed man of Cicero, or from *tyro*, a learner). Among the Romans, *tironian notes*, the mode of short-hand writing.

Tissue, tish-yu (French, *tissu*, from Latin *texere*, to weave). Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; anything fabricated or interwoven. In anatomy, the textures which compose the different organs of animals.

Titanic, ti-tannik. Relating to the *Titans*, or early giants; hence, applied to anything of huge proportions or enormous size.

Tithe, tythe (Saxon, *teotha*, tenth). The tenth part of anything; appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their maintenance.

Tithing, tyth-ing. In law, a decenary; a company of ten householders, who, dwelling in the same locality, were held free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.

Tithonic, ti-thonnik. Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

Title, tite-ul (Latin, *titulus*). A name; a general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; an inscription; a right to own or possess; the legal instrument which is evidence of the legality of a claim or possession.

Titter, tit-tur (probably from *twitter*). A shaking, tremulous, low laugh; a restrained laugh.

Titular, tittu-lar (Lat., *titulus*, a title). Pertaining to a title; existing in title or name only. In ecclesiastical matters, a person invested with the title to a benefice.

Tmesis, me-sis (Greek, *temno*, to cut). In rhetoric, the separation of the parts of a compound word; as, on *which side soever* for, on *whichever side*.

Toady, tode-e. A term applied in contempt to an unscrupulous follower or mean sycophant; that is to say, a *toad-eater*, or one who, from selfish purposes, will swallow and approve anything from a superior or patron.

Toast, toste. In a convivial sense, to name or propose any one whose health or success is wished by the company; any sentiment which is thus drunk; any name or thing which is so proposed. The term is derived from a *toast* or slice of *toasted* bread put into liquor; hence, the person honoured, or the sentiment proposed, stands in the same relation to the liquor drunk and imparts a relish to it.

Tootin, tok-sin (French, from Armoric, *toeq*, a stroke; and Latin, *sonus*, a sound). An alarm-bell; the sound caused by ringing an alarm-bell.

Tod, tod. A weight used in weighing wool, containing twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois.

Toddy, tod-dy. The name of a sweetish juice drawn from various palm trees in the East Indies; applied to a mixture of spirits and water, and other ingredients.

Toga, to-gah (Latin). In antiquity, a robe without sleeves, worn by the Roman citizens in the time of peace. *Toga virilis* (manly gown) was the name of a gown worn by men, and first put on by Roman youths, about the time of completing the fourteenth year; in a figurative sense, it implies the assumption of the manners, habits, appearance, and dress of a man, and also of a gentleman.

Toil, toyl (Saxon, *teolan*, to urge). Hard labour, urged or pressed upon any one; a net or snare for taking prey, which, in the plural, *toils*, is figuratively applied to the arts and wiles which one person practises to get another into his power.

Toilet, Toilette, } *toyl-et* (French, the diminutive of *toile*, linen cloth). The term originally meant the *cloth*, or cover of a dressing-table; but is now applied to the table itself; to the art or business of dress; and also to the dress and decoration of the person.

Toise, toys (French). A measure of six French feet.

Tokay, to-kay. The name of a kind of wine made at *Tokay*, in Hungary, possessing a luscious taste and peculiarly aromatic flavour.

Tole, tola. To draw by degrees; to allure. From the verb *to toll*, which ag-

nifies primarily to entice; to draw in, as the bell *tolling* calls in the people to church.

Toledo, to-leado. A sword of the finest temper, originally made at *Toledo*, in Spain.

Tolerable, toly-ra-bl (Latin, *tollo*, to endure). That may be endured or supported; passable, but not excellent; moderately good or agreeable.

Tolerate, toly-rate (Latin, *tollo*, to endure). To permit to pass unchallenged; to allow that which is not approved; to be indifferent to; to suffer; to permit; to endure.

Toll, tole (Saxon, *tull*). A tax paid for some liberty or privilege; an excise of goods; a portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding.

Tomahawk, tomma-hawk. An Indian hatchet; also, to kill or cut with a hatchet.

Tomato, to-mahto. The love-apple. In botany, a plant and its fruit, originally brought from South America.

Tomb, toom (French, *tombeau*). A monument, within which the dead are inclosed; a vault for the dead; the grave; the sepulchre.

Tome, toms (French). A book; a volume; especially a volume of large size and great bulk.

Ton, ton (French). The prevailing fashion; the style in vogue; the mode.

Tone, tone (Latin, *tonus*). Sound, or modification of sound; accent; note; style or manner of expression; healthy condition of the system; proper state of the morals. In painting, the prevailing colour of a picture, or its general effect, depending on the right relation of objects in shadow to the principal light, and to the quality of colour, to which it is felt to owe part of its brightness, from the hue of the light upon it.

Tonic, ton-ik (Greek, *tonos*, tone). In medicine, a term applied to medicines which increase the tone of the muscular fibre, and impart strength to the system. In music, the first or fundamental note of the diatonic scale, and, in general, the fundamental and key-note of every piece.

Tonsorial, ton-sory-al (Latin, *tonsus*, shaved). Pertaining to the barber; relating to the operation of shaving and hair-cutting.

Tonsure, ton-shur (Latin, *tonsus*, shaved). The act of clipping the hair.

In the Roman Catholic Church, the first ceremony observed for devoting a person to the service of God and the Church; the first degree of clericalism given by a bishop, who cuts off a portion of the hair, uttering meanwhile prayers and benedictions; also, the name of the shaven part of a priest's head.

Tontine, ton-teen. An annuity or survivorship; a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of a survivorship. Thus, the annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, shall go to the benefit of the survivors, until the whole reverts to the last survivor and his heirs, or to the State. The term is derived from an Italian named *Tonti*, who is said to have first introduced the scheme.

Toparchy, toppar-ky (Greek, *topos*, a place; *arche*, government). In antiquity, a small state or lordship, consisting only of a few cities or towns; or a potty country under the sway of a toparch, or principal person of a place.

Topaz, to-paz (Greek, *topazion*). A crystallised mineral, harder than quartz, of a yellowish colour.

Top-gallant, to-gallant. In nautical language, the *top-gallant mast* is the mast next above the topmast; the *top gallant sail* is the one which is above the sail extended across the topmast; hence, highest; most elevated.

Tophet, to-fet (Hebrew, *tophet*, a drum; in reference to the sacrifice of children to Molech in this place, when a drum was beat to stifle their cries). A place regarded as polluted and unclean, near Jerusalem, into which the Jews used to throw the dead bodies of those to whom burial was refused, and where a fire was kept perpetually burning to consume all that was brought; hence, *Tophet* is sometimes used metaphorically for hell.

Topiary, toppy-ary (Latin, *topiarius*, ornamental). Shaped by cutting and clipping; applied especially to a species of ornamental garden-work, which consists in giving fanciful forms to trees, arbours, hedges, &c.

Topic, top-ik (Greek, *topos*, place). A subject of discourse; a general head; something to which other things are referred; an external remedy.

Topical, toppik-al (Greek, *topos*, place). Local; pertaining to a place; limited to a place; pertaining to a topic or subject of

discourse; a remedy of an external or local application.

Topmast, top-mast. The mast of a ship next above the lower mast.

Topography, to-pograh-fy (Greek, *topos*, place; *grapho*, to write). A description of particular places; science of describing places.

Toreutic, to-rēwtik (Greek, *toreutos*, chased or worked in relief). A term in sculpture, &c., which, in its widest sense, signifies purely formative art, in any style and in any material, carved or cast, but the term is sometimes restricted to metallic carvings or castings in basso-relievo; the working of metals with sharp instruments; sculpture in metals; also, the covering of wood with plates of ivory and gold.

Tornado, tor-nāydo (Spanish, *tornado*, a whirling). A violent and sudden gust of wind, characterised by a whirling motion, and by its veering round all points of the compass like a hurricane. It is usually accompanied by much thunder and rain, but is of short duration and limited compass.

Torpedo, tawr-peedo. The electric ray, or cramp-fish, so called from the Latin, *torpeo*, to benumb, because it possesses the singular property of communicating a galvanic shock to those who touch it.

Torpid, tawrp-id (Latin, *torpeo*, to benumb). Deprived of motion or power of exertion; destitute of feeling; dull; heavy; sluggish; inactive.

Torpor, tawrp-ur (Latin). Dulness of sensation; inability to move; heaviness; sluggishness.

Torrefaction, torry-fakshun (Latin, *torridus*, torrid; *facio*, to make). The act of drying by fire; the operation of roasting. In pharmacy, the process of drying highly, or of partially roasting drugs.

Torrent, tor-rent (Latin, *torrens*). A rapid stream; a violent rushing of water or other fluid; a strong current; figuratively, voluble; incessant; impetuous.

Torrid, tor-rid (Latin, *torreo*, to roast). Excessively hot; parched or scorched; dried or parched with heat. *Torrid zone*, in geography, that region of the earth included between the tropics, at the distance of twenty-three and a half degrees from the equator, where the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great.

Torsion, tawr-shun (Latin, *torrio*, from *torqueo*, to twist). The act of turning or twisting; the operation of wreathing.

Torso, *tawr*, so (Italian). The trunk of the human body; applied usually to mutilated statues, from which the head and limbs are broken off.

Tort, *tawrt* (French, wrong). In law, wrong; injustice; mischief; injury done to person or property.

Tortuous, *tawrtu-us* (Latin, *tortuosus*, from *torqueo*, to twist). Occasioning torture; in a twisted state; in a wreathed form; figuratively, the reverse of straightforward; crooked; deceptive.

Torus, *to-rus* (Latin, *torus*, a protuberant hand). In architecture, the rounded moulding at the base of a column.

Torvous, *tawr-vus* (Latin, *torvus*). Sour of aspect; harsh-featured: having a severe expression of countenance.

Tory, *to-ry*. The name given to a political party in England, of conservative principles. The term is said to be derived from *toringhim*, an Irish word, signifying to pursue for the sake of plunder. The name was first applied to certain parties in Ireland, who, refusing to submit to the Protector Cromwell, retired into bogs and fastnesses, and formed bodies of armed men, supporting themselves and their followers by the depredations which they committed on the occupiers of their estates. *Tory* was a term of reproach applied by the country to the Court party in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.; and subsequently the same term came to be associated with one who upheld the monarchy, and adhered to the ancient institutions of the kingdom.

Total, *tote-al* (Latin, *totalis*). Whole; full; complete; undivided; the aggregate amount of several items or sums when added together.

Totidem verbis, *totty-dem vër-bis* (Latin). In so many words; in the very words.

Toties quoties, *totee-ez kwotee-ez* (Latin). In law, so often as a thing shall happen.

Toto cælo, *to-to se-lo* (Latin). By the whole of the heavens; that is, as opposite as the poles.

Touch-hole, *tutsh-hole*. The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms.

Touching, *tutsh-ing*. Pathetic; appealing to the feelings; affecting; moving.

Toupees, } *too-pay* (French, *toupet*,
Toupet, } from *touffe*, a tuft). An artificial look or curl of hair; a little tuft.

Tour, *toor* (French, *tour*, a turn). An excursion; a circuitous journey; travel for pleasure; a ramble; a jaunt.

Tour d'adresse, *toor dădress* (Fr.). Sleight of hand trick; clever manipulation.

Tour de force, *toor-deh-fawrs* (Fr.). Feat of strength.

Tourmalin, *tōormah-lin*. A stone variously coloured, and remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat. The name is a corruption of *tourmal*, under which designation this stone is known at Ceylon.

Tournament, *toorny-ment*, or *turny-ment* (French, *tourner*, to turn). A martial sport practised formerly among knights, for the purpose of displaying their gallantry and adroitness, by encountering each other on horseback with spears or lances.

Tourniquet, *turny-ket*, or *toorny-kay* (French). A surgical instrument for stopping the flow of blood after an amputation. It consists of a kind of bandage, straitened or relaxed with a screw.

Tournure, *toor-nure* (French). Figure; expression; turn; finish; rounding off.

Tout ensemble, *tooton-sawmbul* (Fr.). Whole appearance; general aspect; comprehending everything which presents it.

Toward, *to-ard* (Saxon, *to and ward*). Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant.

Toxicology, *toksy-kollo-jy*. The branch of medicine which treats of poisons; the study of poisons; a treatise on poisons. The word is derived from the *toxikon*, belonging to an arrow (arrows being frequently poisoned), and *logos*, a discourse.

Toxopolite, *toks-oppo-lit* (Gk., *taxon*, a bow or an arrow; *philos*, a lover). An archer; a lover of archery; pertaining to the art or practice of shooting with the bow and arrow.

Tracery, *trase-orry*. A term, in architecture, applied to the geometric ornament seen in the upper parts of gothic windows, or wall-panels, as well as the same thing applied to wood-carving, or ornamental work.

Trachea, *tray-keah*. In anatomy, the windpipe, a tube or canal leading from the mouth to the lungs. The term is a low Latin word, derived from Greek, *trachys*, rough, in reference to the inequalities of the cartilages.

Tract, *trakt* (Latin, *tractus*, dragged or drawn along). Literally, something drawn out or extended, as a tract of country, a

tract of the heavens; a space of indefinite extent; a region; a short treatise.

Tractable, traktah-bl (Latin, *tracto*, to manage). Capable of being governed or managed; docile; compliant; yielding.

Tractarian, trak-tāry-an. A Puseyite; one who adheres to the semi-Popish doctrines propounded in the Oxford *Tracts*.

Traction, trak-shun (Latin, *tractus*, drawn along). The act of drawing or state of being drawn. In practical mechanics, the amount of power necessary to overcome the resistance of a carriage on a road, of a boat on a canal, &c.

Trade wind. The name of certain easterly winds which constantly prevail, with slight variations, in some of the regions within the tropics; they are so called because they are supposed to favour *trade*.

Tradition, trā-disshun (Latin, *trado*, to deliver). Oral account, handed down from age to age; transmission from generation to generation. The delivery of historical events, opinions, doctrines, rites, customs, &c., by oral report, and not by writing; hearsay, as opposed to written proof.

Traduce, tra-duse (Latin, *traduco*, to lead from one place to another). To represent as blamable; to calumniate; to defame; to vilify; to censure.

Traffic, traf-ik (French, *trafic*). The act of buying, selling, or bartering; commerce; mercantile business; occupation or employment in merchandise. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction to *trade*.

Tragedy, trajjy-dy. A dramatic representation of a calamitous or fatal action; any mournful and dreadful event. The term is derived from Greek, *tragos*, a goat; *ode*, a hymn; the latter being sung in honour of Bacchus, while a goat stood at his altar ready to be sacrificed; hence, called *tragedy*, or the goat-song.

Tragi-comic, trajjy-kommik. }
Tragi-comical, trajjy-kommik-al. }
 Partaking of tragedy and comedy; a name given to dramatic pieces which exhibit a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trail, trale (Welsh, *treilen*, to draw). To draw along the ground; to hunt by the track; to lower; anything drawn behind; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

Train, transe (French, *trainer*). To draw along; to educe or educate; to draw by

artifice or stratagem; to teach by degrees; an artifice used to entice; a series, process, or method; a retinue, or number of followers; a procession; the line of gunpowder which reaches to a mine or other object. *A train of artillery* is the cannon accompanying an army.

Trait, tray (French, from *trainer*, to draw). A characteristic; a stroke; a touch; a line.

Traitor, trate-ur (Latin, *trado*, to deliver, to betray). A name given in the first ages of the Church to such Christians as, in times of persecution, to avoid death and martyrdom, delivered up the sacred writings to their persecutors; subsequently applied to one who betrayed his sovereign and country; and used, in an extended sense, for one who betrays any person or body of persons, or who is untrue to a cause.

Trajectory, traj-ekt (Latin, *trans*, through; *jacio*, to throw). To throw or cast through; to pass, or cause to pass over; to transmit; to transpire.

Trajectory, tra-jēktur-e (Latin, *trans*, over; *jacio*, to throw). The curve which a moving body describes in space.

Tralation, tray-layshun (Latin, *translatio*). A change in the use of a word; a transfer; a metaphor; a trope.

Tralatitious, trayla-tisshus (Latin, *translatius*). Not literal; metaphorical.

Traluculent, tra-lēwsent. See **Translucent**.

Trammel, tram-mel (French, *trammel*, drag-net). A shackle or impediment; a hindrance to motion; anything that involves or entangles, obstructs or impedes.

Tramontane, tra-montāno (Latin, *trans*, over; *mons*, a mountain). Living or being beyond the mountains; foreign; barbarous; one who dwells beyond the mountains; a foreigner; a stranger.

Tramway. A description of railway or road laid with narrow tracks of iron, for the wheels of wagons, trucks, &c., to run in.

Trance, transe (Latin, *transitus*, a passing over). A peculiar condition of existence, in which a person is insensible to the outer world, and is carried away, as though into another state of being; in a minor sense that state in which a person is withdrawn, as it were, from himself, and still sees things, though his senses are all locked up; an ecstasy; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Tranquil, *trank-wil* (Fr., *tranquille*). Calm; untroubled; hushed; still; peaceful; quiet; undisturbed.

Trans. A Latin preposition, prefixed to numerous words in English composition, and having reference to the circumstance of passing away from one place or state to another. It, therefore, signifies *over*, *beyond*, *on the other side*, &c. It also implies *passage through*, and likewise *from one to another*.

Transact, *trans-akt* (Latin, *trans*, through; *ago*, to act or drive). To perform; to manage; to conduct; to lead or carry forward; to bring to a conclusion.

Transalpine, *trans-älpino* (Lat., *trans*, beyond; *Alpine*, of the Alps). Situated beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome; on the farthest side of the mountains.

Transanimate, *trans-anmy* - *mate* (Latin, *trans*; *anima*, the soul). To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body, as believed of metempsychosis.

Transatlantic, *trans-at-lantik* (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *Atlantic*). Lying or being beyond the Atlantic Ocean; situated on the other side of the Atlantic.

Transcend, *trans-send* (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *scendo*, to climb). Literally, to climb beyond; hence, to excel other persons; to surpass other performances; to rise above; to go beyond.

Transcendental, *transen-dēntal* (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *scendo*, to climb). Passing beyond; super-eminent; excelling; general; pervading or comprehending many particulars.

Transcendentalism, *transen-dēntalizm*. The doctrine of aiming or arriving at super-eminent excellence; also, applied to a kind of investigation or the use of a language which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.

Transcribe, *trans-akrībe* (Latin, *trans*; *scribe*, to write). To copy; to write over again in the same words; to write a copy of anything.

Transcursion, *trans-kurshun* (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *curro*, to run). To go beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

Transept, *trans-sept* (Latin, *trans*; *septum*, a division). That part of a church which is carried out on each side perpendicularly to the length; an aisle extending across the nave and main aisle.

Transfer, *trans-fur* (Latin, *trans*; *fero*, to carry). To convey from one place to another; to make over from one person to another; to carry from one account to another; to transmit; to sell or alienate title.

Transfiguration, *trans-figgu-rāyshun* (Latin, *trans*; *figura*, figure, form, shape). Change of shape or form; especially applied to the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount.

Transfix, *trans-fiks* (Latin, *trans*, through; *figo*, to fix). To pierce through; to stab through; figuratively, to create that amount of astonishment, horror, &c., as though the beholder or hearer were pierced through.

Transform, *trans-fawrm* (Latin, *trans*; and *form*). To change or put into another form; to metamorphose.

Transfuse, *trans-fuze* (Latin, *trans*; *fundo*, to pour). Literally, to pour from one vessel or receptacle to another. In surgery, to transmit the blood from the veins of one living animal into those of another; figuratively, to blend or mingle the characteristics or qualities of one thing with some other thing; as, to transfuse the beauties of an author from one language into another.

Transgress, *trans-gress* (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *gradus*, a step). Literally, to pass beyond; hence, in a moral sense, to go further than we ought; to over-step; to violate; to break through.

Transient, *trans-ahent* (Latin, *trans*, over; *eo*, to go). Soon passed or passing; of short continuance; momentary; not lasting.

Transit, *trans-sit* (Latin, *trans*, over; *eo*, to go). A passing; passing over or through. In astronomy, the passing of one heavenly body over the disc of another.

Transition, *trans-sizshun* (Latin, *transilio*). Passage from one place or state to another; change; removal.

Transitive, *transy-tiv* (Latin, *transitivus*). Possessing the power of passing; in grammar, applied to such verbs as imply action passing from the agent to the object, as "William strikes John."

Transitory, *transit-urry* (Latin, *transitorius*). Continuing but for a short time; passing quickly; vanishing soon after appearance; evanescent; fleeting; formed to exist for a time, and then to pass away.

Translate, trans-late (Latin, *trans*; *latum*, to carry). To remove from one place to another, as the translation of a bishop from one see to another; to render into another language, as the translation of a book; to transfer; to construe.

Translucent, trans-léwent (Latin, *trans*, through; *lucere*, to shine). Transparent with light; passing light through; penetrating with light; shining; clear.

Transmigration, transmi-grâyshun (Latin, *trans*; *migro*, to remove). Departure; quitting one country or place for another; passage out of one body or state into another; especially applied to the soul after the death of the body.

Transmit, trans-mit (Latin, *trans*, over; *mitto*, to send). To send from one place to another, or from one person to another.

Transmutation, transmu - tâyshun (Latin, *trans*; *muto*, to change). Change into another substance; transmission of one nature into another. In alchemy, the act of changing imperfect metals into gold and silver.

Transparent, trans-pârrent (Latin, *trans*, through; *pareo*, to appear). Having the property of admitting light, so that objects can be seen through; pervious to the light; clear; figuratively, applied to conduct, pretexts, &c., the object of which is easily seen and detected.

Transpire, trans-pirc (Latin, *trans*; *spiro*, to breathe). To breathe out or through; to emit through the pores, as vapour; figuratively, to suffer to escape from secrecy into notice; to become public.

Transplant, trans-plant (Latin, *trans*, and *plant*). To move a plant from one place to another; to remove; to transpose; to transfer.

Transport, trans-port (Latin, *trans*; *porto*, to carry). To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to convey beyond the sea; metaphorically, to bear or carry away in rapture or ecstasy.

Transpose, trans-poze (Latin, *trans*; *pono*, to put or place). To put one thing in the place of another; to cause to change places; to remove. In grammar, to displace the words of a discourse or sentence, or to change their natural order of construction, as to please the ear, and render the context more easy, smooth, and harmonious.

Transubstantiation, transub-stan-shy-âyshun (Latin, *trans*; *substantia*, substance). Change of substance; in the Roman Catholic Church, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine, used in the sacrament, into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, a change which is asserted to be wrought by the consecration of the priest.

Transude, trans-ude (Latin, *trans*, through; *sudo*, to perspire). To pass out, as perspiration through the pores.

Transverse, trans-verse (Latin, *trans-versus*). Being in a cross direction; lying across; out of the straight line or course.

Trapan, tra-pân (Saxon, *treppan*). To catch as in a trap; to ensnare by stratagem; to take by artifice.

Traumatic, traw-mattik (Greek, *trauma*, a wound). Applied to wounds; a medicine efficacious in the cure of wounds.

Travail, trav-ale (French, *travailler*). To labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pains of child-birth; labour; fatigue; labour in child-birth.

Traverse, trav-urde (French, *à travers*). To turn across; to go or move in a cross direction; to place anything athwart; to oppose; to obstruct. In law, traverse denotes the denial of some matter of fact, alleged to be done in a declaration of pleading, upon which, the other side maintaining that it was done, issue is joined for the cause to proceed to trial.

Travestie, } trav-saty (Fr., *travestir*, to
Travesty, } disguise). To turn into burlesque; to make ridiculous; a parody; a burlesque.

Treasure Trove, trez-zhur trove. In law, money or other treasure found hidden, and the owner of which is unknown. *Trove* is from the French word *trouv*, found.

Treatise, treat-iz (Latin, *tractatus*). A discourse; an essay; a written composition upon some particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed and defined.

Treaty, tree-ty (French, *traité*). A negotiation; contract of parties; agreement; league or covenant between sovereigns or nations.

Treble, treb-l (Latin, *triplex*). Three-fold; three times as much; triple. In music, acute; the highest and most acute of the four parts in a symphony.

Trefoil, tre-foyl (Latin, *trifolium*). A kind of grass having three leaves; in Gothic architecture, an ornament, consisting of three cusps in a circle, like the leaf of the trefoil plant.

Trellis, trel-lis (French, *treillis*). A structure or frame of cross-barred work; a lattice.

Tremor, treem-ur (Latin, *tremo*, to tremble). A state of trembling; a shaking or quivering motion; an involuntary shiver.

Trench, tronsh (Latin, *truncare*, to cut). Earth thrown up so as to leave a ditch on the side; a fosse; to cut or dig, as a ditch; to furrow; figuratively, to encroach; to trespass on the province of another.

Trenchant, trensh-ant (Fr., *tranchant*). Sharp; cutting; keen, as a *trenchant* satire.

Trencher, trensh-ur (Fr., *trenchoir*). A wooden plate on which meat, bread, &c., are served.

Trendle, tren-dl (Saxon). Anything turned round; anything round that is used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

Trental, tren-tal (French, *trentale*). In the Roman Catholic Church, a service of thirty masses for the dead.

Trepan, tre-pān (Greek, *trupan*, to perforate). In surgery, a saw used for cutting a circular piece of bone out of the skull; to perforate the skull with the instrument called the trepan.

Trepidation, treppy-dayshun (Latin, *trepido*, to tremble). State of trembling; state of terror; an involuntary quaking or quivering; haste inspired by fear.

Tresspass, tres-pass (Latin, *trans*, beyond; *passus*, a step). To enter unlawfully on another's property; to intrude; to transgress or offend; to put to inconvenience; to violate any known rule.

Tress, tress (French, *tresse*). A lock or ringlet of hair.

Tressel, } tres-sel (Welsh, *trystel*). A
Trestle, } frame to support anything on.

Tri. A prefix, which in compounds signifies *three*.

Triad, tri-ad (Latin, *tres*, three). Three united; the union of three. In music, a compound of three sounds, which has received the name of the harmonic triad.

Triangle, tri-angul (Latin, *tres*, three; *angulum*, an angle). A figure of three angles.

Triarchy, triar-ky (Greek, *treis*, three; *arche*, rule). A form of government vested in three persons.

Tribe, tribe. A distinct body of the people; a family; a race; a class; a division. The word is derived from the Latin, *tribus*, the Roman people being at first divided into three tribes; and from the number three (*tres*), the word *tribus* took its rise.

Tribulation, tribbu-layshun (Latin, *tribulo*, to thrash or beat). Vexation; trouble; distress of mind; affliction.

Tribunal, tri-bēwnal. Primarily, the seat of a judge; hence, a court of justice; a place where justice is administered; figuratively, a power in which judgment is vested, as the *tribunal* of public opinion. The word takes its origin from a seat raised from the ground, on which the *tribune* of the Roman people was placed to administer judgment.

Tribune, tri-bune. The appellation of a magistrate or officer in ancient Rome, chosen by the people to protect them from the oppressions of the nobles; now applied to a species of pulpit for a speaker.

Tributary, tribbu-tary. Paying tribute; subject to; contributing; subordinate.

Tribute, trib-yuto (Latin, *tribuo*, to give). Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection; personal contribution; offering. Tribute originally meant the money paid by each *tribe* to defray the public expenses, and afterwards extended to signify a sum of money which one prince or state was obliged to pay to another, as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace.

Trice, trise. A short space of time; an instant; a moment. Supposed to be from *thrice*, that is, while one may count three.

Tricennial, tri-sonny-al (Lat., *trices*, thirty; *annus*, a year). Denoting thirty years; belonging to the term of thirty years.

Tricolor, tri-kullur. The national French banner of three colours—blue, white, and red—adopted on the occasion of the first revolution.

Trident, tri-dent (Latin, *tres*, three; *dens*, a tooth). A kind of spear with three prongs, which in fabulous history is made to represent the sceptre held by Neptune, the god of the sea. Britannia is thus represented as holding a trident, denoting the empire of Great Britain over the ocean.

Triennial, tri-en-ny-al (Latin, *tres*, three; *annus*, a year). Containing three years; happening every three years.

Trigonometry, triggo-nom-mit-ry (Greek, *trigonon*, a triangle; *metron*, measure). The art of measuring triangles; the science which teaches the mensuration of triangles, whether plane or spherical.

Trilateral, tri-latter-al (Latin, *tres*, three; *latus*, a side). Having three sides.

Trill, tril (Italian, *trillo*). A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

Trillion, tril-yun. A million of millions of millions, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, again multiplied by a million.

Trimester, tri-mestur (Lat., *trimestris*). A term or period of three months.

Trine, trine (Latin, *trinus*, threefold). Of threefold dimensions; namely, depth, breadth, and length. In astrology, an aspect of the planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle.

Trinity, trinnit-e (Latin, *tres*, three; *mus*, one). The union of three persons in one Godhead—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Trinity House. A society or kind of corporation in England, incorporated by Henry VIII., in 1515, for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing and regulating pilots, ordering and erecting beacons and lighthouses, &c., and the disposition of sea-marks.

Trinket, trink-et. A small ornament, a decoration of no great value; a toy.

Trio, tre-o, or tri-o (Italian). A piece of music arranged for three performers; a vocal composition in three principal parts, exclusive of accompaniments.

Tripartite, trippur-tite (Latin, *tres*, three; *pars*, part). Having three corresponding parts; divided into three parts.

Triphthong, trif-thong, or trip-thong (Greek, *tres*, three; *phthongos*, sound). A union of three vowels forming one sound, as *eau* in beauty.

Triple, tripl-pl (Latin, *tres*, three; *plico*, to fold). Threefold; three times repeated.

Triplet, trip-let. Three of a kind. In poetry, three verses or lines rhyming with each other. In music, notes grouped together by threes.

Tripod, tri-pod, or tre-pod (Gk., *tri*, three; *pous*, a foot). A seat with three feet. In antiquity, a sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, on which the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles.

Trisect, tri-sekt (Latin, *tres*, three; *seco*, to cut). To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Trisyllable, tris-sillab-bl (Greek, *tres*, three; *syllabē*, a syllable). A word consisting of three syllables.

Trite, trite (Latin, *tritus*, from *tero*, to wear). Worn-out; common; threadbare; used or repeated until no longer novel or interesting.

Tritheist, trythée-ist } (Greek, *treis*,
Tritheite, trythée-ite } three; *Theos*,
God). One who believes in the existence of three separate and distinct Godheads.

Triturate, trittu-rate (Latin, *trituro*, from *tero*, to wear). To reduce to powder; to pound; to grind.

Triumvir, tri-umvur (Latin, *tres*, three; *vir*, a man). One of three persons who govern absolutely and with equal authority in a state; chiefly applied to a mode of government among the Romans.

Triune, tri-yune (Latin, *tres*, three; *unus*, one). Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in the trinity of persons.

Trivet, triv-et. A stool or other thing supported by three legs, or standing upon three feet.

Trivial, tri-vy-al (Latin, *trivialis*, from *tres*, three; *via*, road). Literally, pertaining to the meeting of three roads; hence, that which is common; worthless, such as may be picked up on the highway; trifling; light; unimportant; inconsiderable.

Trivium, tri-vy-um (Latin). Figuratively, the three roads of knowledge; namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic.

Trochee, tro-ke (Latin, *trocheus*, from Greek, *trecho*, to run). A poetic foot, consisting of a long and a short syllable, as *hāteful*.

Troglodyte, trogglo-dyte (Gk., *troglē*, a cavern; *dyo*, to enter). One who dwells in a cave.

Troop, troop (French, *troupe*). A company, a multitude; a certain number of mounted soldiers, commanded by a captain, and forming a component part of a squadron. The word *troops* signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Trooper, troop-ur. A cavalry soldier; a private soldier in a regiment of horse.

Trope, trope (Greek, *tropus*, to turn). In rhetoric, an expression used in a different sense from that which it literally signifies, or for the sake of presenting an idea in a striking and forcible manner.

Trophy, trofe-ey (Greek, *trophe*, the flight of an enemy). A monument or memorial of victory; something taken in battle, or wrested from the enemy.

Tropic, trop-ik (Greek, *tropikoi*, from *tropo*, to turn). In astronomy, the circle of the sphere which bounds the sun's declination north or south; the line drawn through the point at which the sun turns.

Tropical, troppik-al (Greek, *tropo*, to turn). Placed near or belonging to the tropics; rhetorically, changed from its original meaning.

Trot, trot. The motion of a horse when the near fore-foot and the off hind-foot are in the air, and the other two feet upon the ground, and so alternately of the other two.

Truth, troth (Saxon, *treowth*; otherwise written *truth*). Faith; fidelity; belief.

Troubadour, tröbäh-dore (French, *trouver*, to find). A name given to the poets who lived from the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century, in the south of France and the north of Italy.

Trough, trawf (Saxon, *trog*). A long hollow vessel; anything hollowed longitudinally. *Trough of the sea* is a term for the hollow formed between two waves.

Trousseau, troo-so (French). Marriage outfit; the equipments and personal ornaments of a bride.

Trover, tro-vur (French, *trouver*, to find). In common law, an action that lies against one who, having found another's goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand.

Trow, tro (Saxon, *treowian*). To think; to have some thought or idea of; to be thoroughly persuaded or convinced; to believe firmly.

Troy weight, troy wate. A weight having twelve ounces to the pound; so named from Troyes, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe, being originally brought from the East during the crusades.

Truce, truse (German, *truw*, faith). A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities; intermission; short quiet; suspension; forbearance.

Truck, truk (French, *troquer*). To barter or exchange; perhaps, literally, to drag or carry away goods (as in a truck), in barter or exchange, to a mart or market. *Truck system* is a name given to a practice in mining and manufacturing districts of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money.

Truckle, truk-kl. To yield or bend obsequiously; to submit to servilely; to cringe. The term is derived from *truckle*, the name of a low bed upon small wheels, made to go under another bed; and as these were appropriated to servants and inferior persons, the term naturally came to signify to be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

Truculent, trükku-lent (Latin, *trux*, fierce, savage). Savage; barbarous; cruel; of fierce aspect or manners.

Truffle, truf-fl (French, *truffe*). A vegetable growing under the surface of the earth, of the mushroom kind.

Truism, troo-izm. An indisputable and self-evident truth.

Truncate, trunk-ate } (Lat., *trun-*
Truncated, trunk ated } *co*, to cut short). Cut short off; lopped of the branches; deprived of limbs.

Truncheon, trun-shun (Fr., *tronçon*). A short staff; a club; a baton.

Trunkhose, trunk-hoze. A kind of large breeches, worn in former times.

Trunnion, trun-yun (French, *trougon*). A knob which projects on either side of a piece of ordnance, serving to support the piece on the cheeks of the carriage.

Truss, trus (French, *trousse*). In a general sense, a bundle; a certain quantity of hay or straw. In surgery, a bandage for hernia. In botany, a tuft of flowers formed on the top of the main stalk. In navigation, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position.

Trust, trust (Saxon, *tryssian*, to believe in). Confidence; firm belief in; reliance upon; credit given or received. In law, an estate held for the use of another.

Trustee, trust-ee. One to whom anything is made over, or bequeathed, for the use and benefit of another; one who holds an estate in trust.

Trysail. A sail hoisted in a ship during a storm.

Tube, tew (Latin, *tubus*). A pipe; a syphon; anything hollow or concave and having a certain degree of length.

Tuber, tu-bur (Latin, *tumeo*, to swell). An excrescence. In botany, a round, turgid root, as that of the turnip.

Tubercle, təwbur-kl (Latin, *tuberculum*, diminutive of *tuber*). A small swelling; a pimple; a peculiarly morbid production, which occurs in various textures of the body, in connection with scrofula.

Tuberous, təwbur-us. Knotted; having prominent knots or excrescences, as in some plants.

Tubular, təwbu-lar (Latin, *tubus*, a pipe). Resembling a tube; consisting of a pipe.

Tufa, tu-fah (Italian, *tufa*). A calcareous deposit from water; also, a name given to the products of volcanic eruptions.

Tuition, tu-iss-hun (Latin, *tuitio*, from *tueor*, to defend). Instruction; direction; guardianship; care of a tutor; the act or business of teaching.

Tumbler, tum-blur. A drinking-glass, so called because originally it had a pointed base, and could not be set down with any liquor in it, thus compelling the drinker to finish his measure.

Tumefaction, towmy-fakshun (Latin, *tumeo*, to swell). A swelling or tumour; the act or process of swelling.

Tumid, tu-mid (Latin, *tumeo*, to swell). Swollen; distended; puffed up; figuratively, a pompous or inflated style.

Tumult, ta-mult (Latin, *tumultus*). Commotion by the multitude; popular agitation; riot; uproar; disturbance; disorder.

Tumulus, təwmu-lus (Latin, *tumeo*, to swell). A small conical hill of earth, which the early nations of antiquity raised as a memorial over the remains of the dead; an artificial hillock or mound of earth.

Tune, tune (Italian, *tuono*). In music, a series of notes with unity of key-note, measure, and sentiment; harmony of sounds; concord of disposition; fit temper; agreement; proper state for use or application.

Tunic, tu-nik (Latin, *tunica*). A child's upper garment; a short military coat; a kind of waistcoat; a membrane; a natural covering.

Tunnel, tun-nel (French, *tounele*). A subterranean passage; a passage sometimes cut under water; the shaft of a chimney; a pipe or vessel with a broad mouth for conveying liquors to casks, &c.

Turbid, tur-bid (Latin, *turbo*, to disturb). Muddy; thick; having the loss or sediment disturbed.

Turbulence, turbu-lens (Latin, *turbo*, to disturb). Commotion; disquietude; noise with confusion; clamour; disorder; tumult.

Turf, turf. A term applied generally to any place for horse-racing, and also to matters connected with horse-racing.

Turgid, turj-id (Latin, *turgere*, to swell). Swollen; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; figuratively, pompous or inflated in style.

Turmoil, tur-moyl. Trouble; disturbance; confused commotion; perplexity; disquietude.

Turncoat, turn kote. One who deserts his party, or forsakes his principles for those which are opposite; a renegade; an apostate.

Turnery, turner-ry. The act of turning wood, &c., or forming it into a cylindrical shape by means of a lathe.

Turn-out. Among workmen and mechanics, a combined movement whereby employment is abandoned, on account of some real or supposed grievance; a strike.

Turnspit, turn-spit. One that turns a spit for roasting; a name given to a breed of dogs, formerly employed for this purpose.

Turpitude, turpy-tude (Latin, *turpis*, base). Inherent viciousness; baseness; essential deformity of thoughts, words, or actions.

Turquoise, } turk-wawz (French, *tur-*
Turkois, } *quoise*). A gem of a greenish-blue colour, set in various articles of jewellery.

Turret, tur-ret (French, *tourrelle*). A small tower; a small eminence raised above the body of a building.

Tuscan, tusk-an. Pertaining to Tuscany. In architecture, an order or style which admits of no ornaments, and the columns of which especially are plain.

Tutelage, təwty-laje (Latin, *tutela*, protection). Guardianship; protection; the time during which a young person is under the care of a guardian.

Tutelar, towty-lar } (Lat., *tutelarus*,
Tutelary, tewtl-ary } belonging to guardianship). Protecting; guarding; saving the guardianship or charge of pro-

tecting a person or thing. *Tutelarary saints*, beings supposed to have the care of certain countries, as St. George, of England; St. Denis, of France, &c.

Tutor, tu-tur (Latin, *tueor*, to defend, to protect). A guardian; an instructor; a teacher; one who has the care of another's learning and morals. In civil law, one chosen to look to the person and estate of children left by their fathers and mothers in their minority.

Tutti, toot-to (Italian). In music, a term denoting that all the parts are to be played together in full concert.

Twain, twayn (Saxon, *twegan*). Two, both.

Twilight, twi-lite (Saxon, *tweonliht*). A faint light which prevails both in the evening after sunset, and in the morning before sunrise; an obscure light; an uncertain view; imperfectly illuminated.

Twill, twil. A fabric woven in such a manner as to make diagonal ridges in the cloth.

Twin, twin (Saxon). One of two produced at a birth; bearing a very strong resemblance to another.

Twinge, twinj (Dutch, *dringen*). A sharp, sudden pain; a darting sensation; a pluck.

Twit, twit (Saxon, *edwitan*, to reproach). To remind of a fault; to reproach; to scoff at; to mock; to blame.

Two-edged, too-ejd. Having an edge on both sides.

Two-fold, too-folde. Double the number; twice the quantity; in a double degree.

Tye. See **Tie**.

Tympanum, timpah-num (Latin, *tympanum*, a drum, from Greek, *typto*, to beat). In anatomy, the barrel or drum of the ear.

Type, tipe (Greek, *typos*, from the root of *tap*, *typto*, to beat, strike, or impress). A sign, symbol, or mark of something. In natural history, a term applied to the most strongly characterised species or genus of a group of plants or animals. In printing, letters cast in type-metal; an emblem; that which represents something else; that which pre-figures.

Typhoon, ti-foon, or ti-poon (Greek, *typhon*, a whirlwind). The name given to a violent hurricane, common in the Chinese seas.

Typhus, tife-us (Greek, *typos*, stupor). A form of continued fever, characterised by extreme depression of the nervous powers and imperfect reaction of the vascular system, giving rise to changes and disorders in the circulating fluids and the various secretions.

Typic, tip-ik } (Greek, *typos*, a
Typical, tip-ikkal } type). Represented by some sign or symbol; representing something by a form, symbol, &c.; emblematic; figurative.

Typography, ti-poggrah-fy (Greek, *typos*, a type; *grapho*, to write). The art of printing, or of impressing letters and words on forms of types.

Tyrannicide, ti-raunny-side (Latin, *tyrannus*, a tyrant; *cædo*, to kill). The act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

Tyrant, ti-rant (Latin, *tyrannus*). Among the ancients, this term denoted simply a king or monarch; but the ill use made of their power by several kings altered the import of the word, which now signifies an unjust or cruel prince; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; an exacting master; a cruel superior; an oppressor.

Tyrian, tirry-an. Belonging to or produced at Tyre; a purple colour, so called.

Tyro, ti-ro (Latin, *tiro*). A young beginner; a beginner in learning; one imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

U

Uberous, yuberr-us (Latin, *uber*, an udder). Abundant; plentiful; copious; fruitful; having a full supply.

Ubication, yewby-kayshun (Lat., *ubi*, where). The state of being in a place; local relation.

Ubiquity, yu-bikkwy-ty (Lat., *ubique*, everywhere). Omnipresence; existence everywhere at the same time; colloquially applied to the faculty which an active person possesses of being in many places within a comparatively short space of time.

Udder, ud-dur (Saxon, *uder*). The glandular vessel which secretes milk in the cow and other large animals.

Ukase, u-kase. In Russia, a royal order or imperial proclamation having the force of law.

Ulema, u-leemah. In Turkey, a college or corporation composed of the *imams*, or ministers of religion, the *muftis*, or doctors of law, and the *cadis*, or administrators of justice; also, the name of a member of this body.

Uliginous, u-lij-in-us (Latin, *uligo*, to moisten). Muddy; slimy; oozy.

Ullage, ul-laje (Latin, *ulligo*, cooziness). In gauging, so much of a cask or other vessel as it wants of being full.

Ulna, ul-nah (Greek, *olene*, the cubit). The cubit; the large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure.

Uterior, ul-teery-ur (Latin, *ultra*, beyond). Further; lying beyond; something more than appears at present; something kept in the back-ground.

Ultimate, ul-ty-mate (Latin, *ultimus*, last). Intended as an end; last in a train of consequence; most remote; happening subsequently; final.

Ultima Thule, ul-ty-mah thëw-le. *See* Thule.

Ultimatum, ul-ty-may-tum (Latin). A final proposition or condition. In diplomacy, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty.

Ultimo, ul-ty-mo. The month preceding the present; usually contracted into *ult.*

Umbel, um-bel (Latin, *umbella*, a screen or fan). In botany, a mode of flowering, which consists of several flower-stalks, nearly equal in length, spread from one centre, their surface forming a level, convex, or even globose form.

Umbo, um-bo (Latin). The bars or protuberant part of a shield.

Umbrage, um-braje (Latin, *umbra*, a shade). Literally, a shade; hence, a gloomy suspicious; a suspicion of an intended affront or offence.

Umbrageous, um-bray-jus (Latin, *umbra*, shade). Shady; forming a shade; obscure; shading.

Umpire, um-pire (Latin, *imperium*). A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; a third person called in to decide a question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.

Un. In composition, a prefix which implies negation, contrariety, dissolution, an act of privation, the absence of something. It may be used as a prefix to almost

every adjective, or noun formed from an adjective or adverb. In a few instances it is prefixed to verbs.

Unanimity, yew-nah-nimmy-ty (Latin, *unus*, one; *anima*, mind). Concord; agreement; conformity of sentiment; unity of action.

Unanimous, u-nanny-mus (Latin, *unus*, one; *anima*, mind). Of one mind; agreed to by all.

Unattached, unnah-tatshd. A military term for an officer who holds no fixed position in the army, but who may be appointed at any moment to some definite post and service.

Unawares, unnah-wairze. Unexpectedly; suddenly; before one is aware.

Unbend, un-bend. To relax; to slacken; to remit from a strain or exertion; to set at ease for a time; to put aside ceremony and hauteur.

Unbosom, un-boozum. To open the bosom, to disclose to another something which presses upon the mind; to disclose freely the feelings, passions, or desires.

Uncial, un-shal (Latin, *uncialis*). Pertaining to letters of a large size; belonging to letters of a round or hook-shaped form, used in ancient writings.

Uncouth, un-kooth (Saxon, *uncuth*). Ill-mannered; boorish; unpolite; awkward; ungraceful; odd; strange.

Uction, unk-shun (Latin, *unctio*, from *ungo*, to anoint). The act of anointing or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter; anything soft or lenitive; figuratively, that which excites piety and devotion; warmth and tenderness of address; divine grace.

Unctuous, unk-tew-us (Latin, *ungo*, to anoint). Fat; oily; of a greasy nature; figuratively, soothing or softening; not harsh.

Undecagon, un-dekkah-gon (Latin, *undecim*, eleven; Greek, *gonia*, an angle). A geometrical figure of eleven sides and angles.

Under-current, undur-kurrent. Literally, a current below the surface of the water; figuratively, applied to interest, action, &c., which is subordinate to the main purpose or principal object.

Undergo, under-go. To suffer; to be put to the test; to endure; to pass through; to sustain without yielding or sinking.

Under-graduate, under-graddu-ata. A student who has not taken his degree. *See* Graduate.

Under-hand, under-hand. Secret; covert; sly; cunning; unfair towards another.

Under-let, under-let. To let below the value; to let as a lessee or tenant.

Under-line, under-line. To draw a line under certain words, to which the writer wishes to call particular attention.

Underling, under-ling. An inferior in office; a mean person.

Undermine, under-mine. To excavate the earth beneath; hence, figuratively, to destroy by clandestine means; to destroy by removing the support, or sapping the foundation, as to *undermine* the health.

Under-plot, und-ur-plot. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main action of a play or story; a clandestine scheme.

Underrate, under-rate. To rate or estimate below the value; to esteem too low; to depreciate.

Undersigned, undur-sined. In letters or other written documents, the designation of the person whose name is signed at the foot of the document in which he is alluded to.

Under-strapper. One who *straps* or buckles to his work, that is, goes about it in earnest; a lower workman; a fag.

Underway, } undur-way. A nautical term, denoting the state of a ship after she has weighed anchor and left her mooring, as a preliminary to setting sail.

Underwood, undur-wood (Saxon, *underwoder*). Small trees and shrubs growing among large trees.

Underwriter, under-ryter. In commerce, an insurer who *underwrites*, or subscribes his name to policies of insurance on ships, merchandise, &c., for a stipulated sum, for which he receives a premium, and consequently takes the risk upon himself, to the extent of the sum he insures.

Undress, un-dress. A negligent dress; not full dress; dishabille; dress worn by soldiers when off duty.

Undulate, undu-late (Latin, *undula*, a little wave). To roll as a wave; to slope alternately upward and downward, as hill and valley; to curve; to bend outward and inward.

Unfeignedly, un-fayned-ly. Sincerely; without hypocrisy; without disguise.

Unfold, un-folds. Literally, to remove that which infolds or *enwraps*; hence, to disclose; to discover; to reveal; to lay bare.

Ungainly, un-gainly (Saxon, *unganc*). Awkward; clumsy; uncouth; ungraceful in gait, appearance, or manners; wanting in expertness and dexterity.

Unguent, un-jewet (Lat., *unguentum*). Ointment; a compound of substances, one of which is oily or greasy.

Ungueal, ung-gwiral (Latin, *unguis*, a claw). Pertaining to a claw; resembling a claw.

Unhinge, un-hinje. To take off the hinges; figuratively, to unbrace the nerves; to disturb the equilibrium of the mind; to render unsettled.

Unicorn, yewny-körn. An animal of whose actual existence there are some doubts. It is represented as resembling a small slender horse, and having one horn; hence, its name from the Latin, *unus*, one; *cornu*, a horn. The unicorn is well known as being one of the supporters of the British arms.

Uniform, yewny-form (Latin, *unus*, one; *forma*, a form). Having one form or shape; keeping or preserving one manner, method, or design; consistent; unchangeable; unvariable.

Unigeniture, yewny-jenny-ture (Lat., *unigenitus*, only-begotten). The state of being the only-begotten.

Unilateral, yewny-latter-al (Latin, *unus*, one; *latus*, a side). Having one side only; being on one side, or belonging to one party only; growing on one side only.

Union Jack. The national banner of Great Britain, exhibiting the *union* of the crosses, which severally appear as those of the patron saints of each country. The word *jack* is probably derived from the surcoat or *jacque* of the soldier, which, in the Middle Ages, was usually emblazoned with the red cross of St. George.

Uniparous, u-nippah-rus (Latin, *unus*, one; *pario*, to bring forth). Producing one at a birth.

Unique, u-neck (French). Singular; without an equal; sole; single in its kind or excellence; having nothing to resemble it.

Unison, yewny-kun (Latin, *unus*, one; *sono*, to sound). Concordance of sounds; one single sound; concord; agreement. In music, a string of the same sound.

Unit, u-nit (Latin, *unus*, one). The number one; any determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other magnitude of the same kind is measured; the least whole number; a single thing or person.

Unitarian, yownit-ary-an. One of a sect who deny the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribe divinity to God the Father only.

Universal, yewny-versal (Latin, *universalis*). Extending to all; general; comprehending all; comprising all particulars; total; whole.

Universe, yewny-verse (Latin, *universus*, all). The whole system of created being and things; the system of the world; the world itself.

University, yewny-versy-ty. A name applied to a national establishment for a liberal education, wherein professors in the several branches of science and polite literature are maintained, and where degrees or honours attached to the attainments of scholars are conferred. It is called *university*, or *universal school*, as intended to embrace the whole compass of study.

Univocal, yewny-vōkal (Latin, *unus*, one; *vox*, voice). Having one meaning only; pursuing one tenor; certain; regular; fixed.

Unlettered, un-letterd. Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.

Unravel, un-ravel. To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads which are knit; to clear up a mystery; to explain away difficulties; to free from complication.

Untoward, un-tawrd. Perverse; inconvenient; unmanageable; not easily guided or taught.

Unutterable, un-ūtterah-bl. That cannot be uttered or expressed; not permitting the power of utterance.

Unvarnished, un-vāhrnīst. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned; unembellished; plain; bare.

Unwittingly, un-witting-ly. Without consciousness; in ignorance.

Upas, u-pas. The name of an East Indian tree, the juice of which is a deadly poison. This tree is fabled as blighting all vegetation within its vicinity, and destroying all living creatures that approach it.

Upbraid, up-brade (Saxon, *upge-rīdan*). To reproach; to reprove; to

chide; to charge with something wrong or disgraceful.

Upholder, up-holder. A supporter; a sustainer; an undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

Upland, up-land (Saxon, *up land*). High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers near the sea or between hills.

Uranography, yewran-oggrah-fy (Greek, *ouranos*, heaven; *grapho*, to write). A description of the heavens.

Uranology, yewran-ollo-ly (Greek, *ouranos*, heaven; *logos*, a discourse). The science of the heavens; astronomy.

Urbanity, ur-banny-ty (Latin, *urbis*, a city). Civility; courtesy; politeness; suavity of manner; good breeding.

Urchin, ur-chin. A name given to a child.

Urgent, ur-jent. Pressing; earnest; importunate; demanding immediate attention; requiring instant remedy or assistance.

Ursa, ur-sah (Latin). The bear. In astronomy, *ursa major*, the great bear; *ursa minor*, the little bear.

Ursine, ur-sino. Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Ursuline, ursew-line. Relating to an order of nuns, who observe the rule of St. Ursula.

Usance, u-zanse. In commerce, a period of time after the date of a bill of exchange allowed for payment of the same.

Usher, ush-ur (French, *huissier*). One who introduces strangers, or walks before persons of high rank, to prepare for their reception. From the Latin, *ostiarius*, one who stands at a door for the purpose of introducing strangers or visitors; and hence an under-teacher, or one who introduces or initiates young scholars in the rudiments or elements of learning.

Usquebaugh, uskwy-baw (Irish, *uisge*, water; *beatha*, of life). The origin of the word whisky, and applied in the same manner as *aqua vita*, or *eau de vie*.

Ustion, ust-yun (Latin, *ustus*, from *uro*, to burn). In surgery, the act of burning; the state of being burned.

Usucaption, yuz-kāpshun (Latin, *usus*, use; *capto*, to take). In civil law, a term denoting the acquisition of property in anything by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years, or such term as is prescribed by law.

Usufruct, yusu-frukt (Latin, *usus*, use; *fructus*, fruit). In law, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of land, or other thing, without having the right to alienate or change the property.

Usurp, u-zurp (Latin, *usurpo*, from *utor*, to use). To seize and take possession of by force and contrary to right; to possess without right; to assume the functions of another unjustly and against the popular will.

Usury, yewzhur-ry (Latin, *usura*, interest given for the use of money lent). Illegal or excessive interest for money lent; the practice of taking illegal interest for money.

Ut, ut. In music, the first of the musical syllables.

Utensil, u-tensil (French, *utensile*). An instrument or vessel for any purpose or use; a tool; an implement.

Uterine, yutur-ine (Latin, *uterus*, the womb). Pertaining to the womb. In civil law, a uterine brother or sister is one born of the same mother.

Utilitarian, u-tilly-tary-an (Lat., *utor*, to use). Pertaining to utility; contributing to usefulness; one who considers utility; the end or purpose of moral virtue.

Utility, u-tilly-ty (Latin, *utor*, to use). Usefulness; convenience; advantage; profit; production of good; valuable end.

Uti Possidetis, yewti-possy-dēstes (Latin, "as you possess."). In politics, a treaty by which belligerent parties are left in possession of what they have acquired during the war.

Utopian, u-tope-yan. An imaginary place or country; a place of imaginary happiness; ideal; chimerical; fanciful. The word is derived from *Utopia*, a title given by Sir Thomas More to one of his works, in which he treats of an imaginary place or country. The term has its origin in the Greek, *eu*, good; *topos*, a place.

Ultra, ult-rah (Latin). Beyond; surpassing or going beyond others; hence, in politics or party warfare, those who push to the extremest point the opinions of their party, as an *ultra-Liberal* or *ultra-Radical*.

Ultra-marine, ul-trah-mah-rēen (Latin, *ultra*, beyond; *marinus*, sea-colour). A blue pigment obtained from the lazulite, a mineral of great beauty, and of various

shades of colour, the only one which resembles in purity the blue of the prismatic spectrum.

Ultra-montane, ultrah-mōntane (Lat., *ultra*, beyond; *montanus*, a mountain). Situated beyond the mountains; a name applied by the Italians to certain theologians and jurists of countries beyond the Alps.

Ultra-mundane, ultrah-mūndane (Latin, *ultra*, beyond; *mundus*, the world). Being beyond the world; beyond the habitable globe.

Utter, ut-tur (Saxon, *utlter*). Situate on the outer or exterior side; at a distance from the centre; out of any place; extreme; remote; unlimited; unrestricted.

Utter, ut-tur. Literally, to put out or send forth; hence, to express; to tell; to pronounce; to circulate; to publish abroad; to put off or cause to pass in commerce, as to *utter* base coin or a forged note.

Uvula, yūvu-lah (Latin). The name given to a small spongy substance situated at the back of the palate, so called from its resemblance to the form of a grape (*uva*).

Uxorious, ug-zory-us (Latin, *uxor*, a wife). Submissively fond of a wife; betraying silly fondness for a wife.

V

Va, vah. An Italian word, used in musical compositions, as a direction to proceed, as *va crescendo*, "go on increasing."

Vacancy, vākan-sy (Latin, *vacans*). Empty space; a place or office not occupied; void space between bodies; leisure or relaxation; time of listlessness, or emptiness of thought.

Vacation, vay-kayshun (Latin, *vaco*, to be at leisure). Intermission; leisure; recess. In legal matters, the interval between the conclusion of one term and the commencement of another. In ecclesiastical affairs, the time from the death of the last incumbent of a benefice till the appointment of a successor.

Vaccinate, vaksin-ate (Latin, *vacca*, a cow). To inoculate with a virus or matter taken from a cow.

Vacillate, vassil-late (Latin, *vacillo*, to stagger). To waver; to move to and from; to have an unsteady motion; to be inconsistent; to want decision, resolution, or firmness.

Vacuity, va-kewy-ty (Saxon, *vacuum*). State of emptiness; space void of matter; inanity; want of reality.

Vacuum, vaku-um (Latin). Empty space, void of matter or body of any kind, solid or fluid.

Vade mecum, vady-mee-um (Latin, *vade*, go; *meum*, with me). A term used as the title of a book which is familiar and concise in its instructions or directions; a book of constant reference and convenient size.

Vagabond, vaggha-buud (Latin, *vagor*, to wander). Wandering; wanting a home or settled occupation; one who wanders from his place; an outcast; a vagrant.

Vagary, va-gayry (Latin, *vagus*, wandering). A wild freak or frolic; a wandering; a whim; a wandering of the thoughts; an unsettled state of the mind.

Vagrant, vay-grant (Latin, *vagor*, to wander). A wanderer; a vagabond; one who roams from place to place, and depends upon chance charity for support.

Vague, vayg (Latin, *vagus*, wandering). Unsettled; wandering; indefinite; proceeding from no known authority; traceable to mere report, as a vague rumour.

Vails, vaylz (from *avail*). Money given to servants; profits which accrue to officers and servants, exclusively of salary and wages.

Vain, vane (Latin, *vanus*). Empty; having no substance or reality; proud of little things; worthless; without effect; to no end or purpose; fruitless; empty.

Vain-glory, vane-glory. Empty pride; pride above merit; vanity; too high an estimate of one's own achievements.

Valance, val-ans. The drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed; the fringes of curtains. Said to be from *Valencia*, where the material was originally manufactured.

Vale, vale (Latin, *vallis*). A hollow between hills; a valley; a dale.

Valedictory, vally-diktur-ry (Latin, *vale*, farewell; *dico*, to say). Bidding farewell; applied to a speech, address, discourse, &c., made at parting.

Valet, val-ay (French). A gentleman's servant; a footman. *Valet de chambre*, a servant immediately attached to a gentleman's person, assisting in dressing and undressing, and attending to every kind of personal comfort and convenience.

Valetudinarian, vally-tewdy-nary-an (Latin, *valetudo*, sickness). A person whose bodily state or condition requires

care or cure; a sickly or infirm person; an invalid.

Valiant, val-yant (Latin, *valere*, to be strong, or able). Bold; brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; performed with valour.

Valid, val-id (Latin, *valere*, "I am strong.") Possessed of sufficient strength or force; weighty; conclusive; having force; powerful in argument; good in law.

Valise, val-esse (French). A kind of portmanteau; a leather receptacle for clothing and personal requirements in travel.

Vallar Crown. A crown bestowed among the Romans upon him who was the first to enter the enemy's camp.

Valley, val-ly (French, *vallée*). Low ground, lying between hills; ground lying low in relation to that adjoining; a dale; a dingle; a dell.

Valum, val-lum (Latin). A trench; a wall; a trench and parapet with which the Romans fortified their walls.

Valour, val-ur (Latin, *valor*, worth). Personal prowess or bravery; used formerly to express *worth*. Presence of mind; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

Valuation, vally-ayshun (Latin, *valor*, worth). An estimate of the value of anything; an appraisement; act of assessing the value.

Value, val-yu (Latin, *valor*, worth). Worth; the estimated or rated worth; that quality which renders a thing useful; price equal to the worth of a thing; high rate of estimation; intrinsic goodness; precise signification.

Valve, valv (Latin, *valve*, folding doors). A kind of lid or cover of a tube or vessel, so contrived as to open one way, but which, the more forcibly it is pressed the other, the closer it shuts the aperture, so that it either admits the entrance of fluid into a tube or vessel, and prevents its return, or it allows it to escape, and prevents its re-entrance; one of the pieces or divisions in certain shells.

Vamp, vamp. To patch old with new; to repair anything old or worn-out, so as to make it pass for new.

Vampire, vam-pire. In zoology, a species of large bat, which is reputed to destroy men and animals by sucking their blood; also, the name given to an imaginary demon, which, in some parts of Ger-

many and Hungary, was believed to suck human blood; figuratively, an extortioner.

Van, van (French, *avant*, from Latin, *venio*, to come). The foremost part of an army; the front or first line of a fleet; anything spread wide, by which the wind is raised, as the sail of a windmill; a large covered wagon for carrying goods.

Vandal, vand-al. The name of a race of people who came from the north of Europe, and during the fourth and fifth centuries became very powerful in several parts of the world. They were noted for their ferocity and barbarism, which they more particularly displayed by destroying all the monuments of literature and art which came within their reach; hence, the term is applied to any person who betrays great ignorance, ferocity, or barbarism.

Vandalism, vandal-izm. Ferocious cruelty; disregard for life and property; hostility to the arts, literature, and civilisation generally.

Vandyke, van-dike. A handkerchief for the neck with indentations and points, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Van Dyck, in the reign of Charles I; the indented or scalloped form of anything, after the manner of Van Dyck; to ornament by forming indentations.

Vane, vane (Dutch, *vaan*). A plate placed on a pivot to turn with the wind, and to show from what direction the wind is blowing; a weather-cock. In ships, a piece of bunting used for a like purpose, and having the same name.

Van-guard, van-gard. In military affairs, the front or first line of an army.

Vanquish, vank-wish (Fr., *vaincre*). To overpower; to conquer; to subdue; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

Vantage, vant-aje (from *advantage*). Gain; superiority; superior means of action or defence. *Vantage-ground*, a position or state which confers advantage.

Vapid, vap-id (Latin, *vapidus*). Spiritless; dead; flat; deprived of life and animation.

Vapour, vay-pur (Latin, *vapor*). An elastic fluid rendered æriform by heat; an exhalation; fume; steam; figuratively, vain imagination; whim; spleen. In the plural, *vapours*, a disease of a hypochondriacal character, supposed to be produced by flatulence; something unreal or visionary.

Variable, vary-a-bl (Latin, *vario*, to diversify). Changeable; fickle; inconstant; susceptible of change; liable to alter; inclining to change. In mathematics, *variable quantities* are such quantities as are continually increasing or decreasing.

Variance, vary-ans (Latin, *vario*, to change). Any alteration or change of condition; disagreement; dissension; discord.

Variation, vary-ayshun (Latin, *vario*, to change). Change; difference; mutation; deviation. *Variation of the compass*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from its parallel with the meridian, or east and west of the true north and south poles. *Variation in music*, a difference in performing the same air, either by subdivision of its notes or by the addition of graces.

Varicose, vary-koze (Latin, *varicosus*). Diseased with dilation; prematurely enlarged or permanently dilated, as applied to the veins.

Variegate, vary-a-gate (Latin, *varius*, different). To diversify; to tint with various colours; to alter external appearances.

Variorum, vary-urum. A name given to certain editions of the Greek and Latin authors, containing the notes of various critics.

Varlet, var-let (old French, *varlet*, whence the modern term of *valet*). Originally, a servant; now used as a word of reproach, to convey the idea of a worthless person; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Vascular, vasku-lar (Latin, *vasculum*, diminutive of *vas*, a vessel). Consisting of vessels within which fluids are confined, and by which their force and their velocity are regulated. In botany, the *vascular system* is that portion of the tissue of plants which is destined for the conveyance of air.

Vase, vahze (Latin, *vas*, a vessel). A vessel usually intended for ornamental purposes, and decorated with sculpture, flowers, &c. In architecture, a solid piece of ornamental marble.

Vassal, vas-sal (Welsh, *gwas*, a young man, or page). One who holds land of a superior, and owes fealty to him; the holder of a fief, by fealty and service, of a feudal lord; a subject or dependant.

Vast, vahst (Latin, *vastus*). Great; stupendous; numerous; widely extended.

spacious to excess; ample; enormous; huge; mighty.

Vat, vat (Saxon, *fat*). A vessel for holding beer, wine, &c., during the interval of preparation.

Vatican, vatty-kan. One of the hills on which the city of Rome is built, and on which stands a celebrated palace of the Pope, that bears the same name; at the foot of the hill is the cathedral of St. Peter, to which the term *Vatican* is also extended.

Vaticide, vatty-side (Latin, *vates*, a prophet; *cædo*, to kill). The murderer of a prophet.

Vaticinate, va-tissy-nate (Latin, *vates*, a prophet). To prophesy; to foretell; to practise prediction.

Vaudeville, vode-veel. In French poetry, a species of song, frequently of a satirical turn, consisting of several couplets and a refrain, introduced into theatrical pieces; also, a short comic piece, interspersed with such songs, for the theatre.

Vault, vawit (Italian, *volti*). A continued arch; a collar; a cave; an arched roof, so contrived that the stones which form it sustain each other.

Vault, vawit (Italian, *vollare*). To leap; to jump; to exhibit feats of tumbling; to arch or cover with a vault.

Vaunt, vawnt (French, *vauter*). To boast; to display in an ostentatious manner; to make a vain display of one's worth or attainments.

Veda, ve-daw (Sanskrit, *vid*, to know). The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings, which are divided into four parts, or vedas.

Vedette, ve-dot (French, from Latin, *videre*, to see). A sentinel on horseback, or a horseman stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch the enemy, and give notice of danger.

Veer, veer (Dutch, *vieren*). To turn about; to change direction. In navigation, to change the course of a ship from one board to the other, so as to turn the stern to windward; figuratively, to change political principle; to shift from one opinion to another.

Vegetable, vejjet-a-bl (Latin, *vegeo*, to grow). A plant, or organised body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; belonging to, consisting of, or having the nature of

plants; destitute of sense and voluntary motion, as opposed to animal.

Vegetable kingdom. A term applied to that department of Nature which embraces the various organised bodies to which we indifferently give the names of vegetables and plants.

Vegetation, vejjay-tayshun (Latin, *vegeo*, to grow). Growth, as of plants; vegetables and plants in general.

Vehemence, ve-heemens (Latin, *vehemens*, from *veho*, to carry or drive). Violence; mental fervour; force; impetuosity; ardour.

Vehicle, veehy-kl (Latin, *vehiculum*, from *veho*, to carry). That on which anything may be carried; a carriage; a conveyance; figuratively, any medium by which communications are made. In medicine, anything in which medicine is administered.

Veil, vale (Latin, *velum*, a covering or curtain). A cover worn to protect or conceal the face; anything used to screen or cover; a disguise; a mask; a blind.

Vein, vane (Latin, *vena*). In anatomy, a vessel which receives the blood brought by the arteries, and carries it back to the heart. In geology and mineralogy, fissures in rocks, filled up by mineral or metallic substances, differing from the rocks in which they are situated; a line streak in vegetable or mineral bodies, as the veins of marble; metaphorically, tendency or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour or temperament.

Vellication, velly-kayshun (Lat., *vello*, to pull). A plucking or twitching; convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

Vellum, vel-lum (Latin, *vitulinus*, calf's skin). Fine parchment; the skin of a calf, dressed for writing upon, for book-binding, &c.

Velocipede, ve-lossy-ty (Lat., *velox*, swift; *pes*, foot). A vehicle consisting of a slight frame resting upon wheels, and so constructed that a person seated in it may both propel and guide it.

Velocity, ve-lossy-ty (Latin, *velocitas*, from *volo*, to fly). Swiftncss; speed; quickness of motion. In natural philosophy, that affection or motion by which a body moves over a given space in a given time.

Venal, ve-nal (Latin, *venalis*, saleable). That may be sold or bought; procurable by a bribe; mercenary; base.

Venality, ve-nally-ty (Latin, *venalis*, saleable). A disposition to do anything for gain, or to be influenced by bribes; bartering of justice, office, &c., for money.

Venary, vennar-ry (Latin, *venor*, to hunt). The sport of hunting; relating to hunting.

Vend, vend (Latin, *vendo*, to sell). To sell; to offer for sale; to deliver or transfer to another; to exchange for money.

Vendee, ven-dee. One to whom anything is sold.

Vender, ven-dur. } The person who
Vendor, ven-dor. } soils a thing,
whether as his own, or as agent for another.

Veneer, ve-neer (Latin, *vena*, a vein). To inlay with wood, so as to give the appearance of veins; to overlay with a thin coating of superior wood.

Veneficial, venny-fishal (Lat., *venenum*, poison; *facio*, to make). Acting by poison; bewitching.

Venerable, venny-ra-bl (Latin, *venia*, pardon, leave, or licence; *oro*, to pray). Worthy of reverence; to be regarded with awe; commanding respect by reason of old age; rendered sacred by religious associations.

Veneration, venny-rayshun (Latin, *veneratio*). The highest degree of reverence; respect with awe; exalted honour and esteem.

Venesection, venny-sekshun (Latin, *vena*, a vein; *sectio*, a cutting). The act of opening a vein; blood-letting.

Venetian, ve-neeshan. Pertaining to *Venice*; a native of *Venice*; a production of *Venice*.

Vengeance, venj-ans (French, *venger*, to revenge). Retribution; punishment for previous injury; severe punishment; retaliation.

Venial, veen-yal (Latin, *venia*, pardon). A pardonable error; a slight fault, that may be forgiven, excused, or suffered to pass without censure. *Venial sin*, in Romish theology, a sin which does not destroy sanctifying grace.

Venire facias, ve-niry fashy-us (Lat.). In law, a judicial writ directed to the sheriff, to cause a jury to come or appear in the neighbourhood where a cause is brought to issue, to try the same.

Venison, venny-en (French, *venaison*, from Latin, *venatio*, hunting). Literally, game taken in hunting; hence, the flesh of

a deer; the flesh of such animals as are taken in the chase.

Venom, ven-um (Latin, *venenum*, poison). Poison; poisonous matter; figuratively, malice; spite; malignity; that which poisons or embitters life.

Venous, ve-nus (Latin, *vena*, a vein). Veiny; consisting of veins; pertaining to veins; contained in veins, as *venous* blood.

Vent, vent (Latin, *ventus*, the wind). A spiracle or air-hole; an aperture or passage; an opening for emission; a way of escape; passage from secrecy to notice; public declaration; escape of pent-up feeling.

Ventiduct, venty-dukt (Latin, *ventus*, the wind; *duco*, to lead). In building, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or spiracle for ventilating apartments.

Ventilate, venty-late (Latin, *ventus*, the wind). To cause the air to pass through; to fan with the wind; figuratively, to examine; to discuss; to afford opportunity for open discussion.

Vent-peg. An instrument fitted to the small aperture of vessels containing liquids, which, upon being raised or withdrawn, admits the air to the surface of the liquid to be drawn off, and by thus bringing pressure to bear, causes the liquid to flow freely.

Ventricle, ventry-kl (Lat., *ventriculus*, from *venter*, the belly). In anatomy, a term applied to a cavity in an animal body, especially to certain cavities in the heart and brain.

Ventriloquism, ven-trillo-kwizm }
Ventriloquy, ven-trillo-kwy }
(Latin, *venter*, the belly; *loquor*, to speak). A term applied to a manner of speaking, practised by some persons, in such a manner as to imitate other voices and sounds, and to give the appearance of those voices and sounds proceeding from various distances and different localities. A person when practising this art, in order to aid the deception, keeps his mouth closed, so that, to a certain extent, the voice may be said to come from the stomach.

Venture, vent-ure (Latin, *venturus*, about to become or happen). A speculation; a hazard; an undertaking embarked in with the knowledge that loss is equally as likely to ensue as profit; an uncertainty; a chance.

Venne, ven-yu (Norman French, *vine*, from the Latin, *vicinia*, a vicinity or neigh-

bourhood). In law, the county in which an action is to be tried, which is specified in all material allegations in the pleadings; a near place or neighbourhood.

Veracity, *ver-rassy-ty* (Latin, *verax*, truth). Scrupulous regard for truth; invariable observance of truth; honesty of report; truth; integrity; fidelity in relation.

Veranda, *ve-ran-dah*. A word derived from the East, signifying an open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

Verb, verb (Latin, *verbum*, the word). A part of speech, which serves to mark distinctly the connection which we wish to give to our ideas, or what we mean to say of anything. The verb, under some one or other of its forms, is necessary for the development of the different purposes of speech; by it we express action, motion, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear anything.

Verbal, *verb-al*. Spoken; not written; by word of mouth; respecting words only; minutely exact in words; literal.

Verbatim, *verb-sytim* (Latin). Word for word; rendered literally; a report of words as they were spoken; an exact copy of any writing.

Verbiage, *verb-yaje* (French). Empty discourse or writing; a great many words with little or no sense attached; wordiness; redundancy.

Verboseness, *ver-bose-ness*. } Co-
Verbosity, *ver-b-assy-ty*. } pious-
 ness of words; superabundance of words; verbiage.

Verdant, *verd-ant* (Latin, *viridis*, green). Green; fresh; flourishing in growth; youthful.

Verd-antique, *verd-an-toek* (French). A term given to the green incrustation on ancient coins of brass and copper; a species of green marble.

Verdict, *ver-dikt* (Latin, *verus*, true; *dictum*, saying). The decision of a jury; colloquially, the judgment of the majority; the opinion of the public; the result of deliberation.

Verdigris, *verd-y-grees* (French, *verd*, green; *gris*, grey). A rust of copper, formed of the corrosion of the metal by an acid.

Verditer, *verd-y-tur* (French, *verd*, green; *terre*, earth). A pigment of a blue or bluish-green colour; an azure blue mineral.

Verecund, *verry-kund* (Latin, *verecundus*). Modest; bashful; timid; simple.

Verge, *verj* (Latin, *vergo*, to lie towards). A border; an edge; a brink; the extreme side or end of a thing of some extent. *Verge of the court*, the bounds of the jurisdiction of the lord-steward of the royal household.

Verger, *verj-ur* (Latin, *virga*, a rod). An officer of a cathedral or church, who carries the mace before a dean or dignitary; one who bears a rod or mace.

Verify, *verry-fi* (Latin, *verus*, true; *facio*, to make). To prove true; to confirm; to fulfil, as a prediction; to establish.

Verisimilitude, *verry-se-milly-tude* (Latin, *verus*, true; *similis*, like). Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood; within the bounds of possibility.

Verity, *verry-ty* (French, *vérité*). Truth; reality; a true assertion; consonance of thoughts with words; conformity to facts.

Verjuice, *ver-juso* (French, *verde*, green; *jus*, juice). The juice of green fruits; an acid liquor obtained from crab-apples, sour grapes, &c., principally used in sauces and ragouts.

Vermicelli, *vermy-chelly* (Italian, *vermicello*, a little worm). A species of wheaten paste, formed into long, slender tubes or threads (resembling worms), used in soups.

Vermicular, *ver-mikku-lar* (Latin, *vermis*, a worm). Shaped like or having the characteristics of a worm; having a motion like that of a worm.

Vermilion, *ver-milyun* (French). A fine red colour; a bi-sulphuret of mercury; cochineal.

Vermín, *ver-min*. A term applied to animals, whether quadrupeds, reptiles, worms, or insects, which are injurious to vegetation or obnoxious to man; all sorts of small destructive animals.

Vernacular, *ver-näku-lar* (Latin, *vernaculus*, born at home). Native; indigenous; peculiar to a country or family; belonging to the person by birth or nature.

Vernal, *vern-al* (Latin, *vernalis*, from *ver*, the spring). Belonging to the spring; appearing in the spring; pertaining to youth. *Vernal equinox*, the equinox in the month of March.

Vernier, *ver-neer*. A graduated index attached to an astronomical instrument,

which subdivides the smallest division of any scale with greater accuracy than can be obtained by simple estimation of a fractional part, as indicated by a pointer.

Veronica, ver-onny-kah. A portrait or representation of our Saviour on a handkerchief, preserved as a relic in St. Peter's at Rome. The legend is that a holy woman (St. Veronica) wiped the perspiration from the face of our Saviour, when toiling to Calvary, upon a napkin she held in her hand, and which miraculously received the impression of his features.

Verrucous, vërru-kus (Latin, *verruca*, a wart). Having little excrescences or warts on the surface.

Versatile, vërsah-tile (Latin, *versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn). That may or can be turned; turning with ease and readiness from one thing to another; capable of turning to any point or any object; able to sustain numerous characters; possessing abilities of an opposite nature; changeable; variable; unsteady; fickle.

Versification, versy-fe-käyshun (Latin, *versus*, a verse; *facio*, to make). The art or practice of making verses; a composition consisting of verses.

Version, ver-shun (Latin, *versio*, the act of turning). A translation of some book or writing out of one language into another; a distinct rendering or reading of a work; mode of relation; mode of communicating particulars; form of expression.

Verst, verst. A Russian measure of length, equal to 3,500 feet, or 1,166 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards.

Versus, ver-sus (Latin). Against; opposed to; a term frequently used in legal matters, as Brown *versus* Smith; that is, Brown, as plaintiff, brings an action against Smith, as defendant.

Versute, ver-sute. Crafty; cunning; wily.

Vert, vert (French, *vert*). Anything that bears a green leaf; anything of a green colour. In heraldry, one of the tinctures employed in emblazonry, of a green colour. In the forest laws, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

Vertebra, verty-brah (Latin, *verto*, to turn). In anatomy, a joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal. *Vertebrae*, in the plural, is commonly used to designate the whole spine.

Vertebrata, verty-braytah (Latin, *vertebra*). The name given to one of the

great divisions of the animal kingdom, including animals having a vertebral column connected with the brain, as the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes.

Vertex, ver-tek (Latin, *verto*, to turn). The top of anything; the zenith, or point over the head; the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle.

Vertical, vërtik-al (Latin, *vertex*, that which turns). Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over head; a line immediately over head.

Verticity, ver-tissy-ty (Latin, *verto*, to turn). The power of turning; rotation; revolution; the property of the loadstone, by which it turns to some particular point.

Vertiginous, ver-tiggin-us (Latin, *vertiginosus*). Giddy; rotatory; turning round.

Vertigo, verty-go, or verti-go (Latin, *verto*, to turn). Giddiness; or a disease wherein objects, although fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling and dimness of sight.

Vesication, vessy-kayshun (Latin, *vesica*, a blister or bladder). The process of raising blisters on the skin.

Vesicle, vessy-kl (Latin, *vesica*, a blister or bladder). A little bladder; an elevation of the outer skin, separate from the inner skin, and filled with some humour.

Vesper, ves-pur (Latin, *vesperus*). The evening star; the evening.

Vespers, ves-purz (Latin, *vesperus*). The evening song or service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Vespertine, vëspër-tine (Latin, *vespertinus*). Pertaining to the evening; performed in the evening; occurring in the evening.

Vessel, ves-sel (French, *vaiselle*, from Latin, *vas*, a vase). A receptacle for liquids; a part of an animal body which contains any particular fluid; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water; a canal or tube for containing and conveying liquids; anything which contains.

Vestal, vest-al. Pertaining to *Vesta*, the goddess of fire; chaste; pure; denoting pure virginity. A *vestal virgin*, in antiquity, was a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and appointed to watch the sacred fire, which was kept burning perpetually on the altar; the vestals were six in number

and were bound by a vow of perpetual chastity.

Vested, vest-ed. Established; fixed; not in a state of contingency; having prescriptive right.

Vestibule, vesty-bule (Latin, *vestibulum*). The porch or entrance of a house; a standing place at or before the entrance of a house; a small apartment immediately within the front door of a building.

Vestige, ves tij (Latin, *vestigium*, a footstep). Literally, the trace or footstep which anything has left behind it; a mark; a trace; a relic; especially applied to the marks remaining of some ancient thing which has been ruined or changed by time.

Vestment, vest-ment (Latin, *vestimentum*, a part of dress). A garment; a robe; some part of dress or clothing; an article of ornament worn by a Roman Catholic priest during divine service.

Vestry, vest-ry (Latin, *vestiarium*, from *vestis*, a robe). Properly, a room in which the sacerdotal vestments are kept; a room adjoining a church; a parochial meeting, commonly convened in the vestry.

Vetch, vetsh (Latin, *vicia*). A plant; a kind of pea; a kind of tare, some species of which are used for fodder for cattle.

Veteran, vettur-an (Latin, *vetus*, old). One who has worked long in one employment or office; one who has seen much service either in the army or navy; a person who has lived to a great age; one who has gained considerable experience.

Veterinary, vëttur-in-äry (Latin, *veterinarius*, from *veterinum*, a beast of burden). Pertaining to beasts of burden; pertaining to the art of healing diseases in domestic animals.

Veto, ve-to (Latin, *veto*, "I forbid"). A prohibition, or the right of forbidding; especially applied to the right of a king, or other ruler or officer, to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. *Veto* was the solemn and important word made use of by the tribunes of the Roman people, when they inhibited any decree of the senate, or law proposed to the people, or any act of other magistrates.

Vetturino, vettu-reeno (Italian). In Italy, the name given to one who conveys persons in a *vettura*, or four-wheeled carriage, for a fixed sum; also, the owner of a livery stable, and likewise a guide for travellers.

Via, vi-ah (Latin). By way of; as Dublin, *via* Holyhead.

Viable, vi-ah-bl (Latin, *vivo*, to live). Possessing the elements of vitality; capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

Viaduct, vi-ah-dukt (Latin, *via*, way; *duco*, to lead). A carriage-way raised or arched over any low-lying spot; a structure made for conveying a carriage-way, either by raising mounds or arched supports, across marshes, rivers, &c., or by perforation through hills.

Vial, vi-al (Latin, *phiala*). A phial; a small bottle. *Vials of God's wrath*, the vengeance with which God visits the sins of the wicked.

Viands, vi-andz (Latin, *vivandus*, from *vivo*, to live). Meat dressed; food; victuals; provisions for eating.

Viaticum, vi-atty-kum (Latin). Provisions for a journey. In the Roman Catholic Church, an appellation given to the sacrament, when administered to persons who are on the point of death. In Roman antiquity, an allowance or provision made to magistrates or officers of the republic, when travelling on the affairs of the State.

Vibration, vi-brayshun (Latin, *vibro*, to shake). A moving to and fro with a tremulous motion; a moving up and down, or to and fro, alternately; oscillation; quivering. *Vibration* is also used in physics for various other regular alternate motions, as the sensation of the nerves, begun by external objects and propagated to the brain. In music, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body by which sound is produced.

Vicar, vik-ar (Latin, *vice*, in change or instead of). A person who performs the functions or supplies the place of another; especially applied to a parish priest who possesses a benefice the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes as a salary.

Vicarious, (Latin, vicarius). Deputed; delegated; acting by commission; occupying the post of another.

Vice, rise (Latin, *vice*, in place of). In composition, used to denote one who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority; one who succeeds another.

Vice-Admiral, vis-admy-ral. An officer in the English navy, second in command, and having his flag displayed at the fore-top-gallant mast-head.

Vice-Chancellor, vice-chans-el-lur. An officer in the English universities deputed to act in the absence of the Chancellor; the second judge in the Court of Chancery.

Vicegerent, vis-jeer-ent. One deputed by a superior to exercise power; having delegated powers.

Viceroy, vis-roy. One who governs, in place of a sovereign, with regal authority.

Vice Versa, vi-se ver-sah. A Latin idiomatic phrase, signifying on the contrary; the reverse.

Vicinity, vis-sinny-ty (Latin, *vicinus*, near). Neighbourhood; locality; nearness in place.

Vicissitude, vis-issy-tude (Latin, *vicissim*, by turns). Regular change; succession; mutation; change of fortune or circumstances.

Victim, vik-tim (Latin, *victima*, a beast killed in sacrifice). A living being slain in expiation; anything immolated; something destroyed; a person made to suffer to appease or gratify another.

Victory, vik-tur-ry (Latin, *victoria*, from *vinco*, to conquer). Conquest; success in any contest; defeat of an enemy; triumph.

Victual, vit-tl (Latin, *victus*, food). To supply food; to store with provisions; to provide for future consumption.

Victualler, vit-tew-lur. One who provides refreshment; one who supplies provisions. *Licensed victualler*, one who is permitted by law to keep a house of entertainment, and to supply the public with articles generally of an excisable nature.

Vide, vi-de, or vid-e (Latin). See; most commonly used as a direction or note of reference to the reader, as *vide* page 120.

Videlicet, viddel-isset (Latin). A word signifying to wit; that is, namely; abbreviated *viz.*

Vie, vi (Saxon, *wigan*). To contend with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate; to challenge to a contest.

Vi et armis. In law, by force of arms; terms in an indictment charging a forcible and violent commission of trespass. In a general sense, by main force; under compulsion.

View, vu (French, *vue*, from *voir*, to see). Prospect; sight; act of seeing; something kept before the mind; perception; examination; opinion.

Vigil, vij-il (Saxon, *wagian*). Watch; devotion during the hours of rest; a fast before a holiday.

Vigilance, vijij-laus (Saxon, *wagian*). Wakefulness; watchfulness; forbearance of sleep; circumspection; careful and constant guard.

Vignette, veen-yet (French, diminutive of *vigne*, a vine). Primarily, a page of a book ornamented with wreaths of vines and flowers. Subsequently, the term was used to signify any large ornament at the top of a page; and still more recently, the word has been used to express all kinds of wood-cuts or copperplate engravings which are not enclosed within a definite border.

Vigour, vig-ur (Latin, *vigeo*, to be strong). Strength; robustness; energy; force of body; power of mind; active force; spirit; animation; efficacy.

Vilify, villy-fi. To represent as vile; to debase; to defame; to slander; to disparage.

Villa, vil-lah (Latin, *villa*, a farmhouse). A country-house; a rustic abode; a suburban residence.

Villain, vil-lin (Latin, *villanus*, a servile tenant or serf). Primarily, a tenant who held house and lands of a superior by servile tenure: hence the term came to be applied to a mean, base person; one employed in degrading offices; one addicted to wicked propensities.

Villous, vil-lus (Latin, *villus*, hair or wool). Covered with down or soft hairs; shaggy; rough.

Vimineous, vim-inny-us (Latin, *vimineus*). Formed of twigs.

Vinaceous, vin-ayshus (Lat., *vinaceus*). Pertaining to wine or grapes; having the colour of wine.

Vinaigrette, vinnay-gret (French). A bottle or box, for holding aromatic vinegar, used in the same manner as a smelling-bottle.

Vincible, vinsy-bl (Latin, *vinco*, to conquer). That may be overpowered or overcome; that may be conquered.

Vinculum, vinku-lum (Latin). A bond or band. In algebra, a character in the form of a line or stroke drawn over an expression, when a sum is intended.

letters or quantities, in order to connect them.

Vindicate, vindy-kate (Latin, *vindico*). To justify from any charge or accusation effectually; to sustain or support a claim; to assert innocence; to redress wrong; to avenge.

Vindictive, via-diktiv (Fr. *vindicatif*). Inclined to revenge; revengeful; designing evil; malicious; spiteful.

Vineyard, vin-yard (Saxon, *vingeard*). A plantation of vines; a ground producing vines.

Vin ordinaire, van-awrdin-ayr. The name of a common and low-priced wine, drunk extensively among all classes in France, and in other parts of the Continent.

Vinous, vi-nus (Latin, *vinosus*). Having the qualities of wine; impregnated with wine; flushed with wine.

Vintage, vint-aje (French, *vintage*). Produce of the vine for the season; time for gathering grapes; the wine produced from any particular crop of grapes.

Vintner, vint-nur. One who sells wine; a tavern keeper.

Viol, vi-ol (Italian, *viola*). A musical instrument of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having six strings.

Violable, viol-a-bl (Latin, *violato*, to force). That may be forced; mutilated; or broken.

Violate, vio-late (Latin, *violato*, to force, or injure). To force; to open or enter with force; to ravish; to destroy; to injure; to infringe; to pollute; to profane; to betray.

Violoncello, veeo-lon-chello (Italian). The name given for the fifth violin, which comes between the *viola di braccio* (arm viol), and the double-bass, both as to tone and size.

Viper, vip-ur (Latin, *vipera*). An animal of the snake tribe, the bite of which is more or less venomous in all countries, but in tropical regions it is almost instantly fatal.

Virago, ve-räygo (Latin, *vir*, a man; *ago*, to act). A woman who acts the part of a man; a female warrior; a woman of masculine character; a bold, resolute woman; a woman of a quarrelsome and turbulent disposition.

Vi-relay, veery-lay (French, *vrer*, to turn). In French poetry, a roundelay,

poem, or song, consisting of two rhymes only, and short verses with stops.

Virescent, vir-essent (Latin, *viridis*, green). Tending to greenness; of a greenish colour.

Virgillian, vir-jilly-an. Having reference to, or resembling *Virgil*, the Roman poet.

Virgin, verj-in (Latin, *virgo*). A maid; metaphorically, anything pure, chaste, or unpolluted; anything uncontaminated by impure intermixture.

Virgo, ver-go (the virgin). In astronomy, the sixth sign of the zodiac.

Virility, vir-illy-ty (Latin, *vir*, a man). Manhood; power and force of manhood; properties and qualifications pertaining to manhood.

Virtu, vir-tu (Italian). A love of the fine arts; a fondness for rare and curious things.

Virtual, verttu-al (French, *virtuel*). Effectual; potential; having the power of acting with invisible efficacy, though without the sensible or material part; essential; prevalent.

Virtuoso, vortu-öso (Italian). A person skilled in any learned, polite, or elegant art; one intimately acquainted with the fine arts; a connoisseur.

Virulence, virru-lens (Latin, *virus*, poison). Malignity; malice; strength or power noxiously exerted; venom; acrimony; bitterness.

Virus, vi-rus (Latin). A poison. In pathology, a term applied to designate the matter of a disease capable of producing that disease in a healthy individual by inoculation or absorption.

Vis, vis (Latin). A word signifying power or force. *Vis inertiae*, the power of inertness, or the force with which matter resists change of place. *Vis vitalis*, the vital power or energy. *Vis insita*, the power by which a muscle, when wounded, touched, or irritated, contracts independently of the will of the animal that is the object of the experiment, and without its experiencing pain.

Visage, viz-aje (Latin, *video*, to look). Literally, the look; hence, the face; the countenance; the features collectively; the expression.

Vis-a-vis, rizzah-vee (French). Face to face; a person standing or sitting opposite; an opposite neighbour; the name of a carriage constructed to carry two persons only, who sit face to face.

Viscera, visser-rah (Latin, plural of *viscus*). In anatomy, the organs contained in any of the three great cavities, especially the thorax and abdomen.

Viscid, vis-id (Latin, *viscidus*, from *viscus*, bird-lime). Glutinous; adhesive; sticking like glue; tenacious; not readily separating.

Viscount, vi-kownt (Latin, *vicecomes*). A title or dignity which in the British peerage ranks next below an earl, and immediately above a baron.

Visé, ve-zay (French, *seen*). In certain countries of Europe, the name given to the examination and endorsement of a passport by duly appointed officers, which enables the bearer to proceed on his journey, but without which he is not permitted to proceed further.

Vishnu, vish-nu. In Hindoo theology, the second person of the *trimurti*, or trinity, and the personification of the preserving principle.

Visible, vizzy-bl (Latin, *video*, to see). That can or may be seen; discernible; perceptible to the eye; clear; apparent; conspicuous; manifest.

Vision, vish-un (Latin, *viden*, to see). Sight; the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; the function which enables us to perceive the magnitude, figure, colour, distance, &c., of bodies; something which is perceived by the mind or seen inwardly; something which appears to the imagination; a revelation; a phantom; a dream.

Visionary, vizzhun-ary (Latin, *video*, to see). Imaginary; unreal; fantastical; having no foundation in fact; also, one who forms impracticable schemes; one who pursues the ideal rather than the real; an enthusiast.

Visitation, vizzy-tayshun (French, from Latin, *video*, to see). Act of visiting; objects of visit; a national calamity; affliction; judgment from Heaven. In ecclesiastical affairs, a survey or inspection made periodically by a bishop in his diocese, by visiting the churches, their rectors, &c., throughout the whole diocese; also, a parochial inspection made annually by an archdeacon.

Visor, vis-ur (French, *visière*). A cover for the face, with apertures to look through; a mask to disfigure and disguise; a movable part in the front of a helmet; concealment.

Vista, vist-ah (Italian, *sight*). A view; a prospect through a wood or avenue of

trees; figuratively, the prospect of events which appears to the imagination or mental view.

Visual, vizhū-al (Latin, *visus*, sight). That which accompanies vision. The *visual angle* is the angle under which a body is seen; and the apparent magnitude of the same object, when viewed at different distances, depends on the size of the visual angle—that is, the angle formed at the eye by the rays proceeding from the extremities of the object.

Vital, vi-tal (Latin, *vita*, life). That which ministers principally to the maintaining of life; capable of living; containing life; bestowing life; essential; highly important; very necessary.

Vitals, vi-talz (Latin, *vita*, life). Those parts of the body on which life immediately depends, as the heart, lungs, and brain.

Vitiate, visshy-ate (Latin, *vitio*, from *vitium*, vice). To corrupt; to debase; to deprave; to spoil or impair the use or value of anything by injuring its substance, or debasing its qualities; to lower the standard of taste or judgment by the influence of corrupt associations; to render defective; to invalidate.

Vitreous, vittry-us (Latin, *vitrum*, glass). Glassy; pertaining to or resembling glass; applied especially to the pellucid humour filling the fore parts of the eye.

Vitriol, vittry-ol (Latin, *vitrum*, glass). A term originally applied to any crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency, but now restricted to three sulphates—that of iron, called ferrous oxide, copperas, or *green vitriol*; that of copper, or *blue vitriol*; and that of zinc, or *white vitriol*.

Vituline, vittow-line (Latin, *vitulus*, calf). Belonging to a calf or to veal.

Vituperate, ve-tewpur-ate (Latin, *vitium*, fault or blame; *pario*, to produce, invent, or find). To impute fault; to accuse of crime or offence; to condemn; to censure; to blame.

Vi-vace, ve-vay-chay (Italian, lively). In music, a term denoting a lively manner of performing.

Vivacity, ve-vassy-ty (Latin, *vivo*, to live). Sprightliness; liveliness; gaiety; animation of manner; activity; lightness; volatility.

Vivandiere, ve-vawndy-ayr (French). A female sutler, or camp victualer; a canteen woman.

Vivary, vi-vayry (Latin, *vivo*, to live). A place or receptacle for keeping live animals.

Viva voce, vi-vah vo-se (Latin, living voice). By word of mouth; oral.

Vive, veev. A French word, signifying *live*, or *long live*, as, *Vive la Reine*, "Long live the Queen;" *Vive la Republique*, "Long live the Republic;" *Vive la bagatelle*, "Long live trifling," or trifles.

Vivid, viv-id (Latin, *viduus*, from *vivo*, to live). Teeming with life; life-like; exhibiting freshness; glowing with brilliant colours; forming animated pictures; lively; forcible; striking; quick.

Vivify, vivvy-fi (Latin, *vivo*, to live). To cause to live; to impart life; to quicken; to enliven; to animate.

Viviparous, vi-vippah-rus (Lat., *vivus*, alive; *pario*, to bring forth). A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and perfect; producing young in a living state. In botany, applied to stems or stalks which produce bulbs that are capable of vegetation.

Vivisection, vivvy-sekshun (Latin, *vivus*, alive; *seco*, to cut). The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of assisting the researches of physiology.

Viz. An abbreviation of *videlicet*, "that is to say;" namely.

Vizard. See **Visor**.

Vizier, viz-yer (Arabic, *vazhara*, to support). The chief minister of the Turkish empire; also, the title given to pachas of the highest rank.

Vocable, vokah-bl (Latin, *vocabulum*). A word; a distinct and articulate sound, used as a sign to express the thoughts, ideas, or sensations; a term; a name.

Vocabulary, vo-käbbu-lary (Latin, *vocabulum*, a word). A collection of the words of a language, with their significations; a lexicon; a dictionary.

Vocal, vo-kal (Latin, *vocis*, from *vox*, the voice). Having a voice; uttered by the voice; of or belonging to the voice. *Vocal music*, music produced by the voice, either unaccompanied or accompanied by instruments.

Vocation, vo-kayshun (Latin, *voco*, to call). Employment; business of life; destination to any state or profession. In divinity, the grace or favour which God shows any one in calling him out of the way of death, and directing him in the way of salvation.

Vocative, vökah-tiv (Latin, *voco*, to call). Calling; relating to calling. In grammar, that case of nouns employed in calling or speaking to any one.

Vociferate, vo-siffy-rate (Latin, *vox*, voice; *fero*, to carry). Literally, to carry or throw forth the voice; hence, to speak loudly; to clamour; to cry loud; to talk vehemently; to exclaim; to shout.

Vogue, voge (French). Prevailing fashion; present mode; general use; popular custom; adoption by the majority.

Void, voyd (French, *vide*, from Latin, *vacuus*). A vacancy; a space left; unoccupied place; empty; vacant; having no contents; deprived of a possessor; destitute of substance; unreal; ineffectual; invalid.

Voidable, vöydah-bl. That may be made void or annulled; that may be evacuated.

Voire dire, vwaür deer (French, corrupted from *verai dire*, to speak truth). In law, a preliminary examination, in which the witness is required to speak the truth, and is then examined touching his interest in the cause at issue.

Voiture, vwoy-ture (French). A carriage; a vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

Volant, vo-lant (French, *volant*, flying). Flying; swift as flight. In heraldry, a term applied to a bird drawn with the wings spread.

Volatile, vollah-tile (Latin, *volo*, to fly). Flying; evaporating quickly; passing off as vapour; rapid; subtle; metaphorically, changeable as the wind; flighty; fickle; giddy; inconstant.

Volcano, vol-kayno. A burning mountain or explosion in the earth, emitting smoke, flame, stones, lava, and other combustible materials; so called from *Vulcan*, the god of fire, who was supposed by the ancients to reside beneath Mount Etna, where the most remarkable volcano is situated.

Vocee, vo-lay (French). In music, a rapid passage of notes.

Volition, vo-lishun (Latin, *volo*, to will). The act of willing; inclination; exercise of the power of choice; the act of choosing or forming a purpose.

Volley, vol-ly (Latin, *volare*, to fly). A discharge or flight of shot or other ---

jectiles; emission of numbers at a time; many things discharged at once.

Voltaic, vol-tayik. From *Volta*, the name of the discoverer, as the *voltaic battery*, *voltaic pile*, &c., in electricity.

Voltaism, voltah-izm. A term sometimes applied to galvanism; from *Volta*, whose researches and experiments led to the successful establishment of this department of science.

Volti, vol-to (Italian, turn). In music, a term denoting that the leaf is to be turned over; *volti subito*, "turn over quickly."

Voltaireur, volty-zhur (French). A horse soldier; a light dragoon.

Volubility, vollew-billit-e (Lat., *volvo*, to roll or turn). Literally, the act or power of turning; applied chiefly to activity of tongue and consequent fluency of speech; mutability; liability to revolution.

Voluble, vollew-bl (Lat., *volvo*, to roll). Easy to be rolled; turning; applied to stems of plants which twine round other plants.

Volume, vol-yum (Latin, *volumen*, a rolling or folding). A book; so called, because the ancients made their books by forming several sheets of paper, and *rolling* them upon a cylinder or staff; hence, applied generally to anything which appears in a rolling form, as a *volume* of smoke; compass or dimensions; tone or power of voice.

Voluminous, vo-lewmin-us (Latin, *volumen*). Consisting of many volumes; exhibiting many complications; having numerous coils; copious; diffusive.

Voluntary, vollun-tary (Latin, *volo*, to will). Performed by a motion of the will; willing; acting by choice; not compulsory; spontaneous; dependent on the will.

Voluntary, vollun-tary. In music, an air played at will without any settled rule; especially applied to a piece played on a church organ during a temporary suspension of divine service.

Volunteer, vollun-teer (Latin, *volo*, to will). One who performs a duty or undertakes any employment from his own free will; especially, one who of his own accord enters upon military or naval service.

Voluptuary, vo-luptaw-ary (Latin, *voluptus*, pleasure). One abandoned to sensual enjoyments; one addicted to pleasure or luxury; a sensualist; an epicure; a sybarite.

Volute, vo-lute (Latin, *volvo*, to roll). In architecture, a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic and composite capitals, of which it makes the principal and characteristic ornament.

Volution, vc-lewshun. A spiral turn or wreath.

Vomit, vom-it (Latin, *vomo*). To throw up from the stomach; to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

Voracity, vo-rassy-ty (Latin, *voro*, to devour). Greediness; ravenousness; immoderate appetite for food; eagerness to devour; rapacity.

Vortex, vawr-teks (Latin, *verto*, to turn). A whirlwind, or rapid movement of the air in circles; also, a whirlpool, a body of water which moves rapidly round, forming a sort of cavity in the centre.

Votary, votar-ry (Latin, *votus*). One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular form of religion; one who dedicates his life and services to any special purpose; an ardent follower or disciple; a devotee.

Votive, vo-tiv. Given by vow; given or done by vote; vowed.

Vouch, vovtsh (Latin, *voco*, to call). To give one's word; to bear witness; to warrant; to attest; to call to witness.

Voucher, vovtsh-ur. A document which serves to attest the truth of an act; one who gives attestation to anything.

Vouchsafe, vovtsh-safe (*vouch* and *safe*). To affirm or promise safe or secure possession; to concede; to grant; to condescend; to deign; to yield.

Vow, vow (Latin, *voveo*, to vow). A solemn and religious promise; a declaration publicly and solemnly made for the performance or observance of some thing.

Vowel, vow-el (Latin, *voco*, to call). In grammar, a letter which forms a complete sound by itself, without the aid of any other letter, as *a, e, i, o, u*.

Vox populi, voks-poppu-li (Latin). The voice of the people; the popular or universal opinion.

Vulcanize, vulkan-ize. A term employed to signify the process of submitting india-rubber to the action of heated sulphur, which has the effect of hardening it.

Vulgar, vul-gar (Latin, *vulgus*, the common people). Pertaining to the multitude; adapted for the many; practised among the common people; hence,

common; ordinary; mean; unrefined; gross; low.

Vulgate, vul-gate. An old Latin translation of the Scriptures, rendered almost word for word from the Greek Septuagint, for the use of the Latins soon after their conversion to Christianity; the greater portion of it is ascribed to St. Jerome.

Vulnerable, vŭln-errah-bl (Latin, *vulnĕro*, to wound). That may be wounded; easily injured; weakly defended; subject to being affected injuriously.

Vulnery, vulnĕ-ary (Latin, *vulnĕrarius*). Pertaining to the healing of wounds; useful in curing wounds.

Vulpine, vul-pine (Latin, *vulpes*, a fox). Fox-like; crafty; belonging to a fox.

W

Wacke, wak-e (German). In mineralogy, a simple trap rock, nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be considered as a soft and earthy variety.

Wad, wod (German, *watte*). A little mass of some soft or flexible material; a stopple of paper, tow, old rope-yarn, or other material, forced into a gun, to retain the powder and shot in the barrel.

Wadd, wod (Saxon, *wad*). A local term for plumbago or black-lead.

Waddle, wod-dl (Saxon, *wadan*). To move from side to side while progressing; to move with frequent efforts on each side repeatedly; to walk like a duck.

Wade, wade (Dutch, *waeden*). To walk through water, mud, or anything impeding the motion; hence, to move slowly and laboriously; to pass through with difficulty and labour, as to *wade* through a voluminous report.

Waffer, way-fur (Dutch, *waefel*). A small thin cake of dried paste. In the Roman Catholic Church, a small cake of bread used in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Waft, waft (from *wave*). Literally, to impel in a waving motion, or motion of the waves; to convey on the surface of the water or through the air; to make a waving motion, as a signal or notice; to beckon; to buoy; to float.

Wag, wag (Saxon, *wagyan*). To move from side to side; to shake slightly; to be in quick or ludicrous motion; also, a term for a jester; one who plays tricks and

Wage, waje (another form of *gage*, a pawn or pledge). A pledge of battle, or to maintain and carry on warfare; to engage in; to undertake; to commence; to carry on.

Wager, way-jur (from *gage*). Anything pledged or deposited as a stake; something hazarded on the event of a contest; a bet. In law, an offer to take oath of non-liability or of innocence.

Waif, wafo (from *waive*). A thing found but not claimed; anything found astray without an owner.

Wail, wale (Icelandic, *vala*). Lamentation; loud weeping; a cry of grief and despair; sorrow expressed audibly.

Wain, wane (a corruption of *wagon*). A kind of cart or wagon; a vehicle for burdens.

Wainscot, wane-skot (Dutch, *wagenschoot*). The inner wooden covering of a wall; the panel work of an apartment; deals of oaks.

Waits, wayts. A term the literal signification of which is supposed by some authorities to be watchers or persons who keep awake; others derive the name from the nuncios, who formerly attended or waited on great personages, mayors, and bodies corporate; now applied to a class of street musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas, by playing during the nights immediately preceding the festive season.

Waive, wavo. To relinquish; to resign; to set aside or put off; to cease or to decline to insist upon.

Waiver, wave-ur. In law, a term signifying that a person declines or refuses to accept or to avail himself of something.

Wake, wake. A nautical term, denoting the smooth water which is astern of a ship under sail. It serves to show the way the vessel is taking; if the wake be right astern, she makes her way forward; if it be to leeward a point or two, the ship falls off to the leeward of her course.

Wale, wale. A ridge or streak in cloth; the mark made in the flesh by a blow with a stick, strap, &c.; a thick planking which surrounds the sides of a ship.

Walhalla, wawl-hallaw. In Northern mythology, the place of immortality, inhabited by the heroes of Scandinavia; also, the name given to a remarkable monument consecrated to the most eminent

the north bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon.

Wallet, wol-let (Saxon, *weallian*, to travel). A bag to receive the necessaries for travelling; a traveller's package.

Wallow, wol-lo (Saxon, *walwian*). Literally, to roll; usually applied to rolling for enjoyment or indulgence, as swine in the mud; to indulge in sensual or mean gratifications; to live in filth; to revel in grossness.

Waltz, wawltz (German, *waltzer*). A species of German national dance, and the music which accompanies it; a modern dance and tune, the music of which is triple, three quavers to a bar.

Wampum, wom-pum. A kind of broad felt formed of strings of shells, and worn as an ornament or girdle by the North American Indians. This name has been also given to the interior parts of the clam shell, formerly used as current money among the natives.

Wan, won (Saxon, *wan*). Emaciated, care-worn; faint; languid; exhausted; sickly-looking; pale.

Wand, wond (Dutch, *vaand*). A slender stick or staff; a staff of authority; a pretended rod of enchantment.

Wane, wane (Saxon, *wanian*, to decrease, or fall away). Decrease; decline; failure; diminution. The moon being on the wane signifies a decreasing in her light, as she proceeds from the full to the change.

Wanton, won-tun (perhaps from the verb *to want*, to seek, or long for). Desire for or indulgence in sensual enjoyments; unrestrained imagination; unchaste desire; licentious; loose; sportive; reckless; thoughtless.

Wapentake. A district or division in some of the northern counties of England. The name was applied by the early Danish inhabitants, and is derived from *wapen*, a weapon.

Warble, wawr-bl (German, *wirbeln*). To quaver a sound; to sing with quick and varied voice, or with vibrations of tone; especially applied to the singing of birds.

Ward, wawrd (Saxon, *weard*). A person under the care of a guardian; a division or apartment in a hospital, prison, &c. To *ward*, to guard; to keep in safety; to shield; to interpose protection; to act on the defensive; to repel; to defend against invasion or attack.

Wardmote, wawrd-mote. A court in each ward of the city of London, and in some other cities, having the control and arrangement of a certain district.

Wardrobe, wawrd-robe (*ward* and *robe*). A place or receptacle where clothes are kept and preserved; also, applied to the stock of wearing apparel which a person possesses.

Ward-room, wawrd-room. In ships, a room usually situated over the gun-room, where the lieutenant and other principal officers mess and sleep.

Warehouse, waro-hows. A storehouse for goods or merchandise; an establishment where goods and merchandise are dealt in wholesale.

Wares, wares. Articles made for use; goods; merchandise; saleable commodities.

Warfare, wawr-fare. State of war and opposition; state of hostility; military service; conflict; struggle with spiritual enemies.

Warlock, wawr-lok (Saxon, *werlog*, an evil spirit). A wizard; a wandering evil spirit; an enchanter.

Warp, wawrp (Saxon, *wearp*). In weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, across which the woof is passed by means of a shuttle. In naval affairs, a rope laid out for the purpose of mooring a ship.

Warp, wawrp (Dutch, *werpen*). To throw out of a straight line or course; to project crookedly; to change in form or position; to turn awry; to contract or shrink; figuratively, to misdirect the judgment; to bias the feelings.

Warrant, wor-rant (Saxon, *warian*). A writ conferring authority; a writ giving an officer of justice the power of caption; an authorisation; a permission; an assurance; a security.

Warrant-officers. In the navy, the gunner, the boatswain, and the carpenter of a ship.

Warranty. In common law, a promise made in a deed by one man to another, for himself and his heirs, for the enjoying of anything agreed on between them.

Warren, wor-ren (Dutch, *waerende*). An inclosed place for the safe keeping and protection of rabbits or other animals; also, a pond or other place for the preservation of fish.

War-whoop. A cry or yell raised by savages as a signal for war.

Wary, ware-ry (Saxon, *war*). Watchful; on the look out; cautious; vigilant; taking heed; guarding against deception or surprise; circumspect.

Washer, wawah-ur. In mechanics, an iron ring interposed between the surface of wood, &c., and the head or nut of a bolt, to protect the wood from injury during the process of screwing up.

Wassail, wos-sil (Saxon, *washael*, "good health to you"). A jovial bout; a convivial meeting; a drink variously compounded, but frequently of apples, sugar, and ale.

Watchword, wotsh-wurd. The word given to sentinels, with which all passers-by are challenged.

Water-colours. In painting, colours ground with water and gum, or size, which preserve their consistency in a solid cake when dried, and can be readily mixed with water by rubbing them on a moistened palette when required. *Water-colour paintings* are those which are done in water-colours, in contradistinction to oil-paintings.

Water-level. The level formed by the surface of still water.

Water-line. A horizontal line supposed to be drawn above the ship's bottom, at the surface of the water, which line alters according to the depth of water necessary to float the vessel.

Water-logged, wawtur-loggd. In nautical language, that state in which a vessel is when, by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, but is tossed about like a log by the waves.

Water-tight. That degree of closeness of a vessel or tube which prevents the ingress or the egress of water.

Wattle, wot-tl (Saxon, *watelan*). A fence or hurdle made of withys; a plaiting of twigs; the loose red flesh which hangs beneath the throat of a cock or turkey.

Waver, wayvur (Saxon, *wafan*). To move loosely; to move to and fro; to be unfixed or unsettled; to hesitate; to fluctuate.

Wayfarer, wayfare-ur. One who is on a journey; a traveller; a passenger.

Wayward, way-wurd. Having regard to one's own way or practice; self-willed; obstinate; perverse; refusing to be guided or directed by others.

Waywode, way-wode. In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town.

Ways and Means. A parliamentary term for the method of raising the supply of money annually required for the support and maintenance of the State and the national requirements.

Weal, weel (Saxon, *welan*). A state of prosperity and good fortune; abundant possession; affluence; happiness; benefit; advantage.

Wean, woon (Dutch, *wennen*). To deprive a child of the nourishment it has hitherto derived from its mother's breast, and to substitute artificial food; to gradually diminish an indulgence till it ceases wholly; to withdraw from any habit or desire; to disengage the affections; to entice from former pursuits or enjoyments.

Weapon, wep-un (Saxon, *weapun*). The name for any instrument of offence or defence; any instrument by which one may be hurt or defeated.

Weasand, } we-zand (Saxon, *wasen*).
Wesand, } The windpipe, or the pipe through which we breathe.

Weather-board, wetthur-bawrd. The windward side of a vessel; also, a board in the roof of a building, to keep out rain, damp, &c.

Weather-bound, wetthur-bownd. Delayed, or prevented from progressing by contrary winds or stormy weather.

Weather-cock, wetthur-cock. A plate or turning vane set on a spire, to show from what direction the wind blows; metaphorically, anything which is turning or changing continually; a person of unsettled habits; an inconstant or fickle person.

Weather-gauge, wetthur-gaje. Anything which shows the weather. In nautical language, the advantage of the wind, as when a ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather-gauge of that other.

Weave, weev (Saxon, *wefan*). To form cloth in a loom by the intermixture of threads; to intermix, so as to form one substance.

Web-footed. Having films between the toes, as in the feet of water-fowl.

Wedge, wej (Dutch, *wegge*). In mechanics, a piece of metal, wood, or other material, having a sharp edge, and gradually growing thicker; used for the purpose

of inserting and driving into any mass, so as to split or divide it.

Wedlock, wed-lok (Saxon, *wed*, wed; *lac*, marriage, or gift). The married state; matrimony.

Ween, ween (Saxon, *weanan*). To think; to imagine; to fancy; also, to mean; to intend; to signify; to make known. This word is obsolete in ordinary use, and is only employed in imitation of antiquity, or affectedly.

Weet, weet (Saxon, *witan*). To know; to perceive; to understand.

Weft, weft. The yarn or threads which run from solvage to selvage in a web; the threads which cross the warp.

Weir, weor. An erection carried across a river or rivulet, for the purpose of damming up the water, so as to facilitate irrigation, to render the taking of fish more easy, and for other purposes.

Weird, weerd (Saxon, *wyrd*). A witch; a spell or charm; skilled in witchcraft.

Welding, weld-ing. In metallurgy, the process of joining two pieces of metal together, by the aid of heat; the beating of one mass into another.

Welfare, wel-fare (*well* and *fare*). Happiness; success; prosperity; a state of advantage; exemption from misfortune; well-being.

Welkin, wel-kin (Saxon, *wealcen*). The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven; the sky.

Welt, welt. A sewed border or edging; anything turned over and sewed to strengthen the border.

Welter, welt-ur (Latin, *volutari*, to roll). To roll or wallow, as in blood.

Wesleyan. A follower of John Wesley, founder of the religious sect called Methodists.

Wharf, oo'awrf (Swedish, *wharf*). A bank or place where goods are landed and shipped.

Wheedle, oo'wee-dl (Saxon, *weodlian*). To cajole; to coax; to flatter; to entice by soft words.

Wheeze, oo'weez (Saxon, *hweoson*). To breathe with difficulty and noise.

Whelp, oo'welp (Dutch, *welp*). A puppy; the young of a dog or beast of prey; a cub.

Wherry, oo'wer-ry. A light small boat used on rivers.

Whet, oo'wet (Dutch, *wetten*). To sharpen; to give a sharp edge to; to stimulate; to incite; to render keen.

Whey, oo'ay (Dutch, *wey*). The watery portion of milk, separated from the curds anything white or thin; anything pale.

Whig, oo'ig. In English politics, a designation for one of a party opposed to the Tories. The derivation of the term is variously stated, the most probable one being the Celtic word *ughan*, a large saddle with bags attached to it, used by the freebooters on the borders of Scotland; hence, those marauders were known to the Highlanders by the name of *whiggam-more*, or "big saddle thieves," which word soon became shortened to *whig*.

Whilom, } oo'i-lum (Saxon, *hwilum*).

Whilome, } Formerly; at one time; once; of old; some time ago.

Whimsical, oo'imzy-kal (Dutch, *wemelen*). Capricious; full of strange fancies; difficult to be pleased or satisfied; freakish; eccentric; fantastical; quaint.

Whin, oo'in. The thorny broom plant; furze; gorse.

Whinock, oo'in-ok. A name given in some localities to the smallest or youngest pig of a litter.

Whipper-in, oo'ippur-in. In hunting, one who rides with hounds and prevents them from straying. In politics, a person whose duty it is to rally the members of a party; to bring them to their posts when their presence is required, secure their votes, ensure their support, &c.

Whirl, oo'url (Saxon, *whorlan*). To force or hurry round; to turn round rapidly; to throw or cast round.

Whirlpool, oo'url-pool (Saxon, *hwyrfpole*). A circular movement in the water, tending to draw everything that approaches into its centre.

Whirlwind, oo'url-wind. A stormy wind moving in a circular direction.

Whitsuntide. The fiftieth day after Easter. It is said to have received its name from the circumstance that formerly people newly baptised came to church, at this period, clothed in white garments.

Whittle, oo'ittul. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife.

Whoop, hoop. A shout of pursuit; a war-cry; a signal for attack.

Wield, weeld (Saxon, *wealdan*). To manage or use without obstruction, as not

being too heavy; to lift and poise in the air with freedom; to employ with dexterity and force; to use with full power.

Wight, wite (Saxon, *wiht*). A person; a being; used chiefly as a sportive allusion.

Wigwam, wig-wam. A name given by the English to the huts or cabins of the North American Indians.

Wilderness, wilder-ness (from *wild*). A desert; an uncultivated and uninhabited tract of country; a spacious and desolate place; a barren spot, or one choked with weeds and wild vegetation.

Wile, wile (Saxon, *wighlan*). To cheat; to deceive; to impose upon; to give a false colour or appearance to; to cause time to pass pleasantly by some agreeable artifice.

Wily, wi-ly. Cunning; crafty; exercising stratagem; acting with caution; subtle.

Winch, wintsh. In mechanics, the crank-handle by which the axis of a machine is turned.

Windage, wind-aje. In gunnery, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of ball, shell, &c.

Windlass, wind-las. A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a barrel which turns upon two points of support on a pivot at each extremity of its axis, or upon a pivot at one extremity only.

Windward, wind-wurd. Towards the wind; the point from which the wind blows.

Wine-press, wiin-press. An instrument or apparatus in which grapes are pressed during the process of wine-making.

Wing, wing. In military affairs, the division of an army right and left.

Winnow, win-no (Dutch, *wannen*, a fan). To separate the chaff from grain by the agency of wind; to beat or fan the wind; to examine; to sift; to part.

Winsome, win-sum (Saxon, *winsum*). Engaging; affable; lovable; cheerful; merry.

Wire-drawing, wihr-drawing. A process by which, by means of the power of steam, water, or other mechanical power, wire is drawn through orifices successively smaller, and thus increased in length; figuratively, applied to a tedious and prolix style of narrative or argument.

Wiry, wi-ry. Made of wire; resembling wire; spare, but muscular; flexible

and strong; a harsh tone of voice; a discordant musical sound.

Wiseacre, wize-aykur (corrupted from the German, *weissager*, wise sayer). An ironical term for a fool or duce; one who affects to be very wise, being at the same time extremely ignorant.

Wishful, wish-ful. Desirous; anxious or eager for; having an ardent desire.

Wistful, wist-ful. Attentive; earnest; grave; full of thought.

Wit, wit (Saxon, *witan*). Intellect; the power of associating the ideas in novel and striking combinations. *To wit*, signifies namely, that is to say.

Witchcraft, witsh-krahft. The practices of witches; exercise of enchantment; sorcery.

Witchery, witsh-ery. Sorcery; enchantment; fascination.

Withers, with-urz. In horses, the jointing of the shoulder-bone at the bottom of the neck and mane.

Withy, with-c. A large species of willow.

Witless, wit-less (*wit* and *less*). Deficient in wit or understanding; wanting judgment; unwise; inexperienced.

Witticism, witty-sizm. An attempt at wit; a species of mean wit; a saying or phrase that affects smartness and humour.

Wittingly, witting-ry. Knowingly; with a full knowledge of the consequences; by design.

Wizard, wiz-ard. Literally, one who affects to be very wise; a conjurer; a necromancer; an onchanter; a sorcerer.

Wont, wunt (Saxon, *wunian*). Habit; custom; habitual or ordinary manner; as formerly.

Wonted, wunt-ed. Ordinary; usual; customary; characteristic.

Woodbine, wood-bine. Another name for the honeysuckle.

Woof, woof. In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; another term for weft.

Woolfel, wool-fel. A skin not stripped of the wool.

Woolsack, wool-sak. The name given to the seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

Wool-stapler, wool stape-lur. A dealer in wool; one who collects wool for the markets.

Wraith, rathe (Scottish). The supposed spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, which is pretended to be seen by the people of some countries, and is regarded as a sure sign of approaching death.

Wrangler, rang-glerr. One who is habitually disputatious. In the Cambridge University, a technical term for those students who pass the best examination in the senate-house: the chief of these is called the *senior wrangler*, and those who exhibit proficiency in a lesser degree are termed *second wrangler*, *third wrangler*, and so on.

Wreak, reek (Saxon, *wrekan*). To inflict; to visit signally; to exhaust; to glut.

Wreathe, reethe (Saxon, *writhan*). To twist or twine; to intertwine; to plait; to interweave; to encircle; to appear in circles.

Wrest, rest (Saxon, *wrestan*). To extort; to force; to deprive with violence; to distort; to pervert.

Writer, rytor. One who writes; an author. *Writer to the signet*, in Scottish law, a denomination equivalent to attorney in England.

Writhe, rithe (Saxon, *writhan*). To twist or twine as the body is twisted in pain; to distort; to move with contortions.

Wrought, rawt (Saxon, *wyrkan*). Formed by work or labour; fashioned; performed; affected. In architecture, any material brought to a fair surface.

X

Xanthic, xan-thik (Greek, *xanthos*, yellow). Tending to yellow, as *xanthic acid*, *xanthic oxide*.

Xebec, ze-bek. A small three-masted vessel without bowsprit, navigated principally in the Mediterranean.

Xerophagy, ze-rofah-jy (Gk., *xeras*, dry; *phago*, to eat). The eating of dry food; a kind of fast observed by the early Christians, in which the exclusive employment of dry elementary substances was observed.

Xylography, xi-lograh-fy (Greek, *xylos*, wood; *graphein*, to write). The art or practice of engraving upon wood.

Xystus, sis-tus. A walking place; a gymnasium; a place for athletic exercises.

Y

Yacht, yot (German, *yacht*). A sailing vessel or small ship with one deck, sufficiently large for a sea voyage. They are most used for purposes of pleasure, and those of the larger kind for the conveyance of princes, ambassadors, and exalted personages.

Yäger, yah-gur (German, *jäger*, from *jagen*, to chase). In Prussia, Austria, &c., a light horseman armed with a rifle.

Yahoo, yah-hoo. A term for a savage, barbarous person, or one having the propensities and manners of a savage. The word is said to have been invented by Dean Swift.

Yam, yam. A large esculent root which grows in tropical climates.

Yankee, yank-e. A corruption of the word *English*, or *Anglais*, by the North American Indians. The popular name for New Englanders in America; and a term applied by the English to a native of the United States.

Yard. In ships, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended; the portions projecting on each side of the masts are denominated the *yard-arms*.

Yarn, yarn (Saxon, *yearn*). Spun wool; thread of wool, cotton, or linen. In ropemaking, one of the threads of which the rope is composed.

Yataghan, yatta-gan. A long Turkish dagger.

Yaw, yaw. At sea, a temporary deviation of a ship's course; a zigzag motion.

Yawl, yawl. A boat belonging to a ship, usually rowed with four or six oars.

Ycleped, } e-klept (Saxon, *clepan*).
Yclept, } Called; named; termed; dominated.

Ye, ye. The nominative plural of *thou*, used when addressing more persons than one.

Yea, yai (Saxon, *gea*). Yes; surely. certainly.

Yean, yeen (Saxon, *eanian*). To bring forth young; to lamb.

Yearn, yern (Saxon, *geornian*). To long after or for; to desire eagerly; to be deeply anxious; to be pained or distressed in mind.

Yeoman, yo-man (Saxon, *gemen*, common). A man possessing a small landed

estate; a freeholder; one who ranks next in degree below a gentleman. *Yeomen of the guard*, certain inferior military attendants upon the sovereign on state occasions; on board a ship, a seaman who attends to the store-rooms.

Yeomanry, yoman-ry. The collective body of yeomen. *Yeomanry cavalry*, a species of volunteer cavalry, drilled for a short period at certain intervals, and called out to assist in quelling popular tumults on extraordinary emergencies.

Yoke, yoke (Saxon, *yoc*). A bandage on the neck of beasts of draught, by means of which two are connected so as to draw conjointly; a bondage imposed upon slaves; a mark of servitude; a bond of connection.

Yolk, yoke (Saxon, *gealew*, yellow). The yellow portion of an egg; the oily secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yon, yon. That within view. The literal signification is *gone*, and therefore distant.

Yonder, yon-dur. Being at a distance within view.

Yore, yore (Saxon, *geara* from *gear*, a year). Years past; in the time past; in former times; of old.

Yule, yewl (Saxon, *gehu*, a feast). The old name for Christmas or Christmas time. *Yule log* was a log of wood which in former times was laid on the fire on Christmas-eve with appropriate ceremony—a custom still prevailing in some parts of England.

Z

Zaccho, zak-ko. In architecture, a low square member, used instead of a pedestal to support a column.

Zambo, zam-bo. A term applied to a child born of a negro and a mulatto.

Zany, zay-ny (Italian, *zanni*). A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a droll; a silly fellow.

Zeal, zeel (Greek, *zēlos*). Passionate ardour; warmth; fervour; earnestness in a cause.

Zealot, zel-ot. One passionately ardent in any cause; one whose ardour gets the better of his judgment.

Zemindar, zemmin-dār. In India, a feudatory or landholder who governs a district of country, and is the receiver of the axes.

Zenda Vesta, zend-ah ves-tah. The sacred volume of Guebres, or modern fire

Zenith, ze-nith, or zen-ith (Italian, *zenit*). In astronomy, that point in the heavens immediately overhead, opposed to nadir; figuratively, that point in a person's life or career which is marked by the greatest amount of fame, prosperity, powers, beauty; the highest point.

Zephyr, zef-ur (Greek, *zephyros*, the west wind). Poetically, a soft wind; a gentle gale; a mild and balmy breeze.

Zero, ze-ro (Italian). The commencement of a scale marked with a cipher 0, for nothing; a cipher; nothing.

Zest, zest (Persian, *ziatan*). Originally, the peel of an orange thinly pared, and squeezed into wine to flavour it; subsequently applied to anything which imparts a relish or savour; and hence, figuratively, that which enhances a pleasure, or heightens enjoyment.

Zetetic, ze-tettik (Greek, *zeteto*, to inquire). Proceeding by inquiry; seeking by investigation.

Zigzag, zig-zag. Something with short turns; lines turning sharply, as in the letter Z.

Zinc, zink (German, *zink*). A metal of a bluish-white colour, of considerable hardness, and easily malleable.

Zincography, zin-cograh-fy. The art or process of engraving on zinc.

Zodiac, zody-ak (Greek, *zodiakos*, containing living creatures, from *zoon*, an animal). A broad circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course.

Zone, zone (Greek, *zone*). A girdle; a cinch; a division of the earth with respect to the temperature of the different latitudes.

Zoology, zo-ollo-jy (Greek, *zoon*, an animal; *logos*, a discourse). That part of natural history which treats of animals.

Zoonomia, zo-o-nomy-ah } (Gk., *zoon*, an animal; *nomos*, a law). The science of the laws of animal life.

Zoophyte, zo-o-fite (Greek, *zoon*, an animal; *phyton*, a plant). A body which partakes of the nature of both an animal and a vegetable.

Zootomy, zo-otto-my (Greek, *zoon*, an animal; *tome*, an invasion). A dissection of the bodies of animals.

Zouave zou-ah

army, and originally composed of Arabs. They are famous for the feats of prowess and valour they perform, for the zeal which they display in the service, and for their peculiarly robust, hardy natures.

Zumic, zu-mik } (Gk., *zyme*, ferment).

Zymic, zy-mik } An acid supposed to be produced or developed in all vegetable substances, in the process of acetous

fermentation, especially in rice. The existence of such a compound is, however, still a matter of doubt.

Zymome, zim-ome (Gk., *zyme*, leaven). The residue of the gluten of wheat, after it has been treated by alcohol, and producing several kinds of fermentation, according to the nature of the substance with which it comes in contact.

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